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HAYDN'S
DICTIONARY OF DATES

COMPREHENDING

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

THE FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN ARTS,
SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—AND
THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC
INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It having reached the publishers that a statement made by Mr. Haydn in the preface to the first edition of his "Dictionary of Dates," to the effect that "the volume contained 15,000 articles" had been challenged by certain interested parties, the publishers placed a copy of the TWELFTH edition of the work in the hands of one of the most eminent firms of Accountants in London, in order that all controversy upon this point might be ended by so eminent an authority. To the certificate of Messrs. QUILTER, BALL, & Co. (a copy of which is subjoined), it is only necessary to add that the present more convenient method of massing a large number of cognate facts under one grand heading was not adopted so extensively by the compiler of this work, as by the present editor, and that the THIRTEENTH edition very greatly exceeds its predecessor in the number of articles and facts it contains.

COPY.

"3, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.
LONDON, 11th June, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—The following is the result of the examination we have made at your request of the 12th Edition of Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' published in 1866, with the view of ascertaining by actual enumeration the extent of its contents.

1. Number of alphabetical articles distinguished by Capital Titles or headings	5,734
2. Number of paragraphs or sentences included under such alphabetical articles, each of which contains one or more facts or dates	34,038
3. Number of foot notes, each containing one or more facts or dates	525
Total number of facts or dates	34,563

We remain, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

QUILTER, BALL & CO."

Messrs. E. Moxon & Co.,
44, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS :

FOR

UNIVERSAL REFERENCE.

THIRTEENTH EDITION,

CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1868.

By BENJAMIN VINCENT,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF
GREAT BRITAIN.



LONDON :

EDWARD MOXON AND CO., DOVER STREET.

1868.

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Ref. Hist. Com. Rad.

LONDON :
BRADBURY, EVANS, AND CO., PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

PREFACE

TO

THE THIRTEENTH EDITION.

THIS Volume is once more presented to the Public, with gratitude for its long-continued favourable reception; the frequency of New Editions having increased, although larger numbers of each have been printed.

Since 1855, when my connection with the book began by the superintendence of the printing of the Seventh Edition, my constant aim has been its thorough renovation; and this has been effected at the cost of very much time and thought, by careful revision and selection from the abundance of invaluable materials at my disposal. The great difficulty, indeed, has been to keep the book within convenient dimensions: its enlargement by the insertion of matters of merely local and temporary interest, and of commonplace remarks upon the events recorded, would have been a far easier task. Among the new features are the Chronological Tables at the beginning of the work, the dated Index, and many biographical, geographical, and scientific facts inserted wherever they seemed requisite. To afford room for the new matter, the size of the page and the bulk of the book have been enlarged, and very many articles have been condensed.

Encouraged by success, I hope still to maintain the reputation which this work has attained, by daily watching and recording in its pages the progress of events, and sedulously endeavouring to make it, not a mere Dictionary of Dates, but a dated Cyclopædia, a digested summary of every department of human history, brought down to the eve of publication. I have endeavoured to act under the influence of the old maxims: "*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto,*" and "*Nulla dies sine linea.*"

BENJAMIN VINCENT.

JUNE, 1868.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE design of the Author has been to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant.

He grounds his hope of the Public taking an interest in this work altogether upon its own intrinsic utility. Its articles are drawn principally from historians of the first rank, and the most authentic annalists; and the *DICTIONARY OF DATES* will, in almost every instance, save its possessor the trouble of turning over voluminous authors to refresh his memory, or to ascertain the date, order, and features of any particular occurrence.

The volume contains upwards of *FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARTICLES*, alphabetically arranged;* and, from the selection of its materials, it must be important to every man in the British Empire, whether learned or unlearned, or whether connected with the professions or engaged in trade.

It would be difficult to name all the authors from whose works the Compiler of this volume has copiously extracted; but he may mention among the classics, Herodotus, Livy, Pliny, and Plutarch. He has chosen, in general chronology, Petavius, Usher, Blair, Prideaux, and the Abbé Lenglet Dufresnoy. For the events embraced in foreign history, he has relied upon Hénault, Voltaire, La Combe, Rollin, Melchior Adam, the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*, and chief authors of their respective countries. On subjects of general literature, his authorities are Cave's *Historia Literaria*, Moreri, Bayle, Priestley, and others of equal repute. And English occurrences are drawn from Camden, Stow, Hall, Baker, Holinshed, Chamberlayne, Rapin, Hume, Gibbon, Goldsmith, &c. Besides

* Mr. Haydn evidently meant fifteen thousand articles placed under alphabetical headings, not fifteen thousand headings, and this was a correct statement as far as regards the *First Edition*.

these, the Compiler has freely used the various abridgments that have brought facts and dates more prominently forward ; and he is largely indebted to Chambers, Aspin, Beatson, Anderson, Beckmann, the *Cyclopædias*, *Annual Register*, *Statutes at Large*, and numerous other compilations. In almost every instance the authority is quoted for the extract made and date assigned, though inadvertence may have prevented, in some few cases, a due acknowledgment.

The leading events of every country, whether ancient or modern kingdoms, are to be found in the annals of each respectively, as in the cases, for instance, of GREECE, ROME, the EASTERN EMPIRE, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY. But, independently of this plan of reference, when any historical occurrence claims, from its importance, more specific mention, it is made in a separate article, according to alphabetical arrangement. Thus, in the annals of England, the dates are given of the foundation of our universities, the institution of honorary orders, and signature of *Magna Charta* ; we find, in those annals, the periods of our civil wars, and remarkable eras in our history, set down as they have occurred ; but if more ample information be necessary to the Reader, and if he desire to know more than the mere date of any fact or incident, the particulars are supplied under a distinct head. In the same way, the pages of *Battles* supply the date of each, in the order of time ; yet in all instances where the battle has any relation to our own country, or is memorable or momentous, the chief features of it are stated in another part of the volume.

The Compiler persuades himself that the DICTIONARY OF DATES will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does, to *things* as those do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

LONDON, *May*, 1841.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

[Died Jan. 17, 1856.]

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARIES

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE AND LEON.	ARRAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1066. Will. I.	1057. Male 3. 1093. Donald 1094. Dunc. 1094. Donald again. 1098. Edgar.	1060. Philip. I.	1066. Sancho II.	1065. Sancho.	1065. Sancho of Castile.	1056. Hen. 4. Emperor.	1064. St.
1087. Wil. II.			1072. Alfonso VI.		1072. Alfonso VI.		1075. Ge. 1076. L. 1098. Co. man.
				1094. Peter.	1093. Henry, count.		
1100. Hen. I.	1107. Alex. I.	1108. Louis VI.	1109. Urraca and Alfonso VII.	1104. Alfonso I.	1112. Alfonso, as count.	1106. Hen. 5.	1124. St.
	1124. Dav. I.		1126. Alfon. VII.			1125. Loth. 2.	1131. Be.
1135. Steph.		1137. Louis VII.		1134. Ramiro.			
1154. Hen. 2.	1153. Mal. IV.		1157. Sancho III. 1158. Alfon. VIII.	1137. Petronella and Raymond.	1139. Alfonso I., as king.	1138. Conr. 3.	1141. Ge.
	1165. Will.					1152. Fred. 1.	1161. St.
1172. (Ireland annexed.)		1180. Philip II.	1188. Alfon IX. (Leon.)	1163. Alfonso II.			1173. Be.
1189. Rich. I.				1196. Peter II.	1185. Sancho I.	1190. Hen. 6. 1198. Philip.	1196. Em.
1199. John.							
1216. Hen. 3.	1214. Alex. 2.	1223. Louis VIII.	1214. Henry I.	1213. James I.	1212. Alfonso II.	1208. Otho 4. 1215. Fred. 2.	1204. La. las II. 1205. An. drew I. 1235. Bo.
		1226. Louis IX.	1217. Ferdin. III. (Castile.) 1230. (Leon.)		1223. Sancho II.		
	1249. Alex. 3.		1252. Alfonso X.			1248. Alfon. III.	1250. Con. 4. 1254. Will. 1257. Rich.
1272. Ed. I.		1270. Philip III.		1276. Peter III.		1279. Dionysius or Denis.	1270. Ste. 1272. La.
1282. (Wales annexed.)	Interregnum 1292. John Balliol.	1285. Philip IV.	1284. Sancho IV.	1285. Alfons. III.			1273. Ro- dolph.
			1295. Ferdin. IV.	1291. James II.		1292. Adolp. 1298. Alb. 1.	1290. An.
1307. Ed. II.	1306. Robert (Bruce) I.	1314. Louis X. 1316. John. Phil. V.	1312. Alfonso XI.	1327. Alfonso IV.	1325. Alfonso IV.	1308. Hen. 7. 1314. Lou. 5.	1301. Ch. bert.
1327. Ed. III.	1329. Dav. II. 1332. Ed. Bal. 1342. Dav. II. again.	1321. Chas. IV. 1328. Phil. VI.		1336. Peter IV.			1342. Lo.
		1350. John. 1364. Chas. V.	1350. Peter. 1369. Henry. 1379. John I.		1357. Peter. 1367. Ferdinand.	1347. Chas. 4.	
1377. Rich. 2.	1371. Rob. II. (Stuart).	1380. Chas. VI.	1390. Henry II.	1387. John I. 1395. Martin.	1383. John I.	1378. Wen- ceslas.	1382. Ma. 1387. Ma. Sigismu.
1399. Hen. 4.	1390. Rob. 3.					1400. Rupert.	
1413. Hen. 5. 1422. Hen. 6.	1406. Jas. I. 1437. Jas. II.	1422. Chas. VII.	1406. John II.	1410. Interregnum. 1412. Ferdinand of Sicily. 1416. Alfonso V.	1433. Edward. 1438. Alfonso V.	1410. Sigismund.	
			1454. Henry IV.	1458. John II. 1479. Ferdin. II.		1438. Albert. 1440. Fred. 3.	1440. La. 1445. La. 1458. Ma. thias.
1461. Ed. IV.	1460. Jas. III.	1461. Louis XI.	1474. Isabella.				
			Spain.				
1483. Ed. V. Rich. 3. 1485. Hen. 7.	1488. Jas. IV.	1483. Chas. VIII. 1498. Louis XII.	1479. Ferdinand and Isabella.		1481. John II. 1495. Emanuel.	1493. Max. 1. 1499. Svez. independ.	1490. La.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Eastern Empire.	Italy.	
SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DENMARK.			POPES.	NAPLES AND SICILY.
1066. Olaf.	1047. Sweyn II. 1076. Harold. 1080. Canute IV. 1086. Olaus IV. 1095. Eric I.	1058. Boleslas. 1082. Ladislas.	1068. Rom. 4 1071. Mich. 7. 1078. Nicep. 3 1081. Alexius	1061. Alex. II. 1073. Greg. VII. 1086. Victor III. 1088. Urban II. 1093. Pascal II.		
1103. Sigurd I., and others. 1122. Sigurd I. 1130. Magnus IV. and others.	1105. Eric II. 1137. Eric III. 1147. Sweyn III. Canute V. 1157. Waldemar.	1102. Boles. 3 1138. Lad. 2. 1145. Boles. 4 1173. Miecislus III. 1178. Casimir II. 1194. Lesk. 5.	1118. John Comnenus. 1143. Manuel Comnenus. 1180. Alex. 2. 1183. Andronicus C. 1185. Isaac 2. 1195. Alex. 3.	1118. Gelas. II. 1119. Calixt. II. 1124. Honor II. 1130. Innoc. II. 1143. Celest. II. 1144. Lucius II. 1145. Eugen. III. 1153. Anasta. IV. 1154. Adrian IV. 1159. Alex. III. 1181. Lucius III. 1185. Urban III. 1187. Greg. VIII. Clem. III. 1191. Celest. III. 1198. Innoc. III.	1131. Roger I. 1154. William I. 1166. William II. 1189. Tancred. 1194. William III. 1197. Fred. II. of Germany.	
1202. Hako III. and others. 1209. Hako IV.	1202. Walde. II. 1241. Eric IV. 1250. Abel. 1252. Christoph. 1259. Eric V.	1200. Miec. 3. 1202. Lad. 3 1227. Boles. 5	1204. Theodo. 1222. John Ducas. 1255. Theo. 2. 1258. John Lascaris 1259. Mich. 8.	1216. Honor. III. 1227. Greg. IX. 1241. Celest. IV. 1243. Innoc. IV. 1254. Alex. IV. 1261. Urban. IV. 1266. Clem. IV. 1268-9. Vacant 1271. Gregory X. 1275. Innoc. V. Adrian V. 1276. John XXI. 1277. Nichol. III. 1281. Martin IV. 1285. Honor. IV. 1288. Nich. IV. 1292-3. Vacant 1294. Celest. V. Bonif. VIII.	1250. Conrad. 1254. Conradin. 1258. Manfred. 1266. Charles of Anjou.	
1263. Magnus VI.						
1280. Eric.			1279. Lesk. 6. 1289. Anarch. 1290. Premisl. 1295. Ladis. 4	1282. Andronicus II.	Sicily. 1282. Peter of Arragon. 1285. Chas. 2. 1285. James. 1295. Fred. 2.	
1299. Hako V.						
1319. United to Sweden.	1320. Christopher II. 1334. Interregnum. 1340. Wald. III. 1375. Interregnum. 1376. Olaus V. 1387. Margaret.	1300. Winceslas. 1533. Cas. 3. 1370. Louis. 1382. Mary. 1384. Hedw. 1396. Lad. 5.	1332. And. 3. 1341. John 5. 1391. Manuel VI.	1303. Bened. XI 1305. Clement V. (Avignon) 1314-15. Vacant. 1316. John XXII. 1334. Beno. XII. 1342. Clem. VI. 1352. Innoc. VI. 1362. Urban V. (Rome) 1370. Greg. XI. 1378. Urban VI. 1389. Bonif. IX.	1309. Robt. 1337. Peter 2. 1342. Louis. 1355. Fred. 3. of Hung. 1349. Louis 1376. Maria & Martin. 1381. Chas. 3. 1385. Ladislas.	
1402. Eic XIII.			1434. Lad. 6. 1445. Casl. 4.	1425. John 6. 1448. Constant. 13.	1404. Innoc. VII. 1406. Greg. XII. 1409. Alex. V. 1410. John 23. 1417. Martin V. 1431. Eugen. IV. 1447. Nicholas V. 1455. Calix. III. 1458. Pius II. 1464. Paul II. 1471. Sixtus IV. 1484. Inno. VIII. 1492. Alex. VI.	1402. Mart. 1. 1409. Mart. 2. (United to Aragon.) 1410. Ferd. 1. 1416. Alf. 1. 1435. Alfonso I. 1458. Ferd. 1. 1458. John. 1494. Alf. 2. 1479. Ferd. 1495. Ferd. 2. 1496. Fred. 2.
1400. Christopher III.		1448. Christin. I.				
1407. Christian I.				Turkey.		
1407. John of Denmark.	1481. John.		1492. Albert	1433. Mahomet II. 1481. Bajaz. 2		

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE AND LEON.	ARRAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1509. Hen. 8.	1513. Jas. V.	1515. Francis I.	1504. Joanna & Philip I.	Ferdinand II.	1521. John III.	1519. Chas. 5 (I. of Sp.)	1516. Lo. 1526. Jn. polski. Ferdin.
			Spain.			(KINGS OF HUNGARY)	
1547. Ed. VI.	1542. Mary.	1547. Henry II.	1512. Ferd. V. (Cast.) II. (Arragon).			1558. Ferdinand.	
1553. Mary.		1559. Francis II.	1516. Charles I. (V. of Germ. 1519).			1564. Maximilian I.	
1558. Eliz.	1567. Jas. VI.	1560. Charles IX.	1556. Philip II.	Holland.	1557. Sebastian.	1576. Rodolph II.	
		1574. Henry III.		1579. William of Orange, stadtholder.	1578. Henry.		
		1589. Henry IV.	1598. Philip III.	1587. Maurice.	1580. Annexed to Spain.		
1603. Jas. I. (VI. of Scot.)		1610. Louis XIII.	1621. Philip IV.	1625. Fred. Hen.	Kingdom restored	1612. Mathias.	
1625. Charles I.						1619. Ferdinand II.	
		1643. Louis XIV.	1665. Charles II.	1647. William II.	1640. John of Braganza.	1637. Ferdinand II.	
1649. Commonwealth.				1650-72. No stadtholder.	1656. Altonso VI.	1658. Leopold I.	
1660. Charles II.				1672. Will. Hen. (Will. III. of England.)	1667. Peter, regent.		
1685. James II.					1683. Peter II.		
1689. William and Mary.							
1695. William III.							
1702. Anne.		1715. Louis XV.	1700. Philip V. (abdicated).	1702-47. No stadtholder.	1706. John V.	1705. Joseph	Prussia.
1714. George I.			1724. Louis, Philip V. again.			1711. Chas. 6.	1701. Fred. 1717. Fred. William.
1727. George II.			1746. Ferd. VI.	1747. Will. Hen.	1750. Joseph.	1742. Chas. 7.	1740. Fred.
			1759. Chas. III.	1757. Will. IV.		1745. Francis	
1760. George III.		1774. Louis XVI.				1765. Jos. 2.	
1783. [United States independent.]			1788. Chas. IV. (abdicated).	1795. Annexed to France.	1777. Maria and Peter III.		1786. Fred. William.
		1793. LOUI. XVII. Republic.			1786. Maria, alone.	1790. Leop. 2	1797. Fred. William.
			1802. Consultate.	1806. Louis, king.	1791. John, regent	1792. Fran. 2	
1812. (George, Prince of Wales, regent.)		1804. Napoleon I.	1808. Ferd. VII. (dethroned).	Netherlands.	1816. John VI.	Austria.	
		1814. Lou. XVIII.	Jos. Bonap.		1826. Peter IV.	1806. Fran. I.	
1820. George IV.			1814. Ferd. VII. (restored).	1814. Will. Fred. king.*	Maria II.		
		1824. Charles X.			1828. Miguel.		
1830. William IV.		1830. Lou. Philipp.	1833. Isabella II.	1840. William II.	1833. Maria II.	1835. Ferd. 2	1840. Fred. William.
1837. Victoria.		1848. Republic.		1849. Will. III.		1848. Francis Joseph.	
		1852. Napol. III.			1853. Peter V.		
					1861. Luis I.		1860. Will.

* Belgium.—1831. Leopold I.
1865. Leopold II.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS, *continued.*

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Turkish Empire.	Italy.		
SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DENMARK.			POPE.	NAPLES AND SICILY.	
1501. Christian II.		1513. Christn. II.	1501. Alex. 1506. Sig. I.	1512. Selim.	1503. Pius III. Julius II.	1501. <i>United to Spain.</i>	
1523. Fredrick I. <i>and Norway.</i>		1534. Christ. III.	1543. Sig. II.	1520. Soly- man II.	1513. Leo X. 1522. Adrian VI. 1523. Clem. VII. 1534. Paul III. 1550. Julius III. 1555. Marcel. II. Paul IV. 1559. Pius IV. 1566. Pius V. 1572. Greg. XIII. 1585. Sixtus V. 1592. Urban VII. Greg. XIV. 1591. Innoc. IX. 1592. Clem. VIII.		
1584. Feodor I.		1559. Fred. II.	1573. Henry. 1575. Steph. 1587. Sig. 3.	1566. Sel. 2. 1574. Amu- rath III.			
1593. Boris.		1588. Christn. IV.		1595. Mah. 3.			
1605. Basil. 1613. Michael (Romanoff).			1632. Lad. 7.	1603. Ach. 1. 1617. Mus. 1. 1618. Osm. 2. 1622. Musta- pha, again 1623. Am. 4. 1640. Ibrab. 1648. Mah. 4. 1687. Sol. 3. 1697. Fredk. August. 1.	1605. Leo. XI. Paul V. 1621. Greg. XV 1623. Urban VIII 1644. Innocent X 1665. Alex. VII. 1667. Clem. IX. 1670. Clem. X. 1676. Innoc. XI. 1689. Alex. VIII. 1691. Innoc. XII.		
1645. Alexis.		1648. Fred. III.	1648. John C. 1669. Mich. 1674. John Sobieski. 1697. Fredk. August. 1.	1703. Ach. 3. 1730. Mah. 5.	1700. Clem. XI. 1721. Inno. XIII. 1724. Beno. XIII.	Naples and Sicily.	Sardinia.
1676. Feodor. 1682. Ivan V. & Peter I. 1689. Peter I.		1670. Christn. V.		1754. Osm. 3. 1757. Mus. 3.	1730. Clem. XII 1740. Beno. XIV.		
1725. Cathar. I. 1727. Peter II. 1730. Anne.		1730. Christn. VI.	1704. Stanis. 1700. Fredk. Augustus, <i>restored.</i> 1733. Fredk. August. 2.	1774. Ach. 4. 1789. Selim. 3.	1758. Clem. XIII. 1759. Clem. XIV. 1775. Pius VI.	1713. Chas. 3 <i>Naples.</i> Victor- Am of Sa- voy, Sicily. 1720. <i>Annexed to Germany</i> 1738. Chas. 4. <i>Naples.</i> 1759. Fred. 4 <i>Sicily.</i>	1720. Victor- Amadeus. 1730. Charles Emman. 1. 1773. Victor- Amadeus 2. 1796. Charles Emman. 2.
1740. Ivan VI. 1741. Elizabeth.		1746. Fred. V.	1764. Stag. 2.		1800. Pius VII.	Naples.	Naples and Sicily.
1762. Peter III. Cathar. II.		1766. Christ. VII.	1795. <i>Parti- tion.</i>	1807. Mus. 4. 1808. Mah- mud 6.	1823. Leo XII.		
1796. Paul. I.		1784. Prince Fred. <i>regent.</i>		1839. Abdul Medjid.	1829. Pius VIII. 1831. Greg. XVI.	1806. Joseph Bonaparte 1808. Jouch. Murat.	1802. Victor- Emman. 1. 1805. <i>Annexed to Kingdom of Italy.</i> 1814. Victor- Emman. 1. 1821. Charles Felix. 1831. Charles Albert. 1849. Victor- Emman. 2.
1801. Alexand. I. 1828. Nicholas.		1808. Fred. VI. 1814. <i>Norway taken away.</i>	Greece.		1846. Pius IX.	Italy.	
		1839. Chris. VIII.	1832. Otho I.			1815. Ferd. 1. 1825. Fran. 1. 1830. Ferd. 2. 1859. Fran. 2. 1860. <i>Annexed to Italy.</i>	
1855. Alex. II.		1848. Fred. VII.		1861. Abdul Aziz.		1861. Victor-Emmanuel.	
		1863. Christn. IX.	1863. Geo. I.				

* See Article RUSSIA for preceding Rulers.

POPULATION AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

(According to the Almanach de Gotha for 1868.)

COUNTRIES—RELIGIONS.	POPULATION.	RULERS.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Anhalt, <i>E. Population in Dec. 1864</i>	193,046	Leopold, duke	1 Oct. 1794.	9 Aug. 1817.
Argentine Confederation, <i>R.C. 1867</i>	1,465,000	Bartolomeo Mitre, president		12 Oct. 1862.
Austrian Emp., <i>R.C. (after census 1850)</i>	32,530,002	Francis-Joseph, emperor	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848.
Baden, <i>R.C. Dec. 1864</i>	1,429,199	Frederick, grand-duke	9 Sept. 1826	24 April, 1852.
Bavaria, <i>R.C. (after census 1850)</i>	4,474,464	Louis II., king	25 Aug. 1845	10 March, 1864.
Belgium, <i>R.C. Dec. 1865</i>	4,984,451	Leopold II., king	9 April, 1835	10 Dec. 1865.
Bolivia, <i>R.C. Dec. 1865</i>	1,987,352	Gen. M. Melgarejo, president		Dec. 1864.
Brazil, <i>R.C. Dec. 1867</i>	11,780,000	Pedro II., emperor	2 Dec. 1825	7 April, 1831.
Bremen, <i>P. Dec. 1864</i>	104,091	C. F. Mohr, burgo-master		31 Dec. 1863.
Brussels, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	233,358	William, duke	25 April, 1806	25 April, 1831.
Chili, <i>R.C. Dec. 1865</i>	1,819,223	Jose J. Perez, president		31 Dec. 1863.
Chinese Empire (estimated), <i>B.</i>	450,000,000	K'ienlung, emperor	5 April, 1865	18 Sept. 1861.
Costa Rica, <i>R.C. Dec. 1864</i>	136,471	Joseph M. Castro, president		22 Aug. 1861.
Denmark & colonies, <i>L. (estm.) 1864</i>	1,825,220	Christian IX., king	8 April, 1818	5 May, 1864.
Egypt, <i>M. Dec. 1867</i>	1,465,000	Isma'il Pacha, viceroi		15 Nov. 1864.
Equator, <i>R.C. (estimated)</i>	1,040,371	G. Carrion, president		18 Jan. 1863.
France and cols., <i>R.C. (estm.) 1862</i>	43,534,245	Napoleon III., emperor	20 April, 1808	4 Aug. 1865.
Gr. Britain & colonies, <i>P. (estm.) 1861</i>	223,820,059	Victoria, queen	24 May, 1819	2 Dec. 1857.
Greece & Ion. Is., <i>G.C. (estm.) 1865</i>	1,355,341	George I., king	24 Dec. 1845	20 June, 1837.
Guatemala, <i>R.C. Dec. 1865</i>	1,180,000	Vincent Cerna, president		5 June, 1865.
Hamburg, <i>P. Dec. 1866</i>	298,234	Senate.		3 May, 1865.
Hanover, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	1,923,402	George V., king	27 May, 1819	18 Nov. 1851.
annexed to Prussia, 20 Sept. 1866.				
Havt (estimated), Dec. 1864	572,000	General Salnave, president		16 June, 1867.
Hesse-Cassel, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	745,063	Frederic William, elector	20 Aug. 1802	20 Nov. 1847.
annexed to Prussia, 20 Sept. 1866.				
Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>L. (estm.) 1867</i>	816,926	Louis III., grand-duke	9 June, 1806	16 June, 1848.
Holland and colonies, <i>C. Dec. 1863</i>	2,505,107	William III., king	19 Feb. 1817	17 March, 1849.
Honduras, <i>R.C. Dec. 1865</i>	350,000	J. M. Medina, president		Feb. 1864.
Italy, <i>R.C. (estimated)</i>	24,238,323	Victor-Emmanuel, king	14 March, 1820	17 March, 1861.
Japan (estimated)	35 to 40 mil	Mikado (spiritual); Taicoon (temporal).		
Liberia, <i>P. Dec. 1864</i>	717,000	Daniel B. Warner, president		4 Jan. 1864.
Liechtenstein, <i>R.C. Dec. 1861</i>	924	John II., prince	5 Oct. 1840	12 Nov. 1858.
Lippe, <i>C. Dec. 1864</i>	111,335	Leopold, prince	1 Sept. 1821.	1 Jan. 1851.
Luxemb., <i>P. Dec. 1864</i>	106,614	Burgomasters and Senate.		
Luxemb., <i>P. Dec. 1864</i>	202,537	King of Holland, grand-duke		
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, <i>L. Dec. 1866</i>	860,123	Frederic Francis, grand-duke	28 Feb. 1823	7 March, 1842.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, <i>L. Dec. 1866</i>	98,255	Frederic William, grand-duke	17 Oct. 1819	6 Sept. 1860.
Mexico, <i>R.C. (estimated)</i>	8,218,080	Benito Juarez		June, 1867.
Modena, <i>R.C. Dec. 1862</i>	260,591	Francis V., duke	1 June, 1819	21 Jan. 1846.
annexed to Sardinia, 18 Mar. 1860.				
Monaco, <i>R.C. Dec. 1864</i>	3,127	Charles, prince	8 Dec. 1818	20 June, 1856.
Montenegro, <i>G.C. (estm.) Dec. 1865</i>	196,238	Nicholas I., prince	1840	14 Aug. 1860.
Morocco, <i>M. about</i>	8,090,000	Sidi Mohamed, sultan		Sept. 1859.
Naples, &c., <i>R.C. Dec. 1866</i>	9,117,050	Francis II., king	16 Jan. 1836	22 May, 1859.
annexed to Sardinia, Oct. 1860.				
Nassau, <i>P. Dec. 1864</i>	468,311	Adolphus, duke	24 July, 1817	20 Aug. 1832.
annexed to Prussia, 20 Sept. 1866.				
New Granada, <i>R.C. Dec. 1864</i>	2,494,473	S. Gutierrez, president		May, 1867.
Nicaragua, <i>R.C. Dec. 1863</i>	270,000	Fernando Guzman, president		1 March, 1867.
Oldenburg, <i>P. (estimated)</i>	314,416	Peter, grand-duke	8 July, 1827	1 March, 1867.
Panama, <i>R.C. Dec. 1864</i>	2,784,473	Vincent Ollarte, governor		27 Feb. 1853.
Papal States (estimated), Dec. 1863	760,000	Pius IX., pope	1 Oct. 1826.	1 Oct. 1826.
Paraguay, <i>R.C. Dec. 1867</i>	1,337,431	Francisco S. Lopez	13 May, 1792	16 June, 1846.
Parina, <i>R.C. Dec. 1862</i>	256,029	Robert, duke	9 July, 1848	Sept. 1862.
annexed to Italy, 18 March, 1860.				27 March, 1854.
Persia, <i>M. (estimated)</i>	10,000,000	Nasir-ed-Deen, shah	1829	1848.
Peru, <i>R.C. Dec. 1866</i>	2,500,000	Mariano J. Prado, president		31 Aug. 1867.
Portugal and col., <i>R.C. Dec. 1865</i>	8,037,194	Louis I., king	31 Oct. 1838	11 Nov. 1861.
Prussia, <i>E. Dec. 1863</i>	19,304,843	William I., king	22 March, 1797	2 Jan. 1861.
Reuss-Gröz, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	43,924	Henry XXII., prince	28 March, 1846	8 Nov. 1859.
Rhine-Schlef, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	86,472	Henry XIV., prince	28 May, 1832	1 July, 1867.
Roumania (Dan. Princip.) estm. 1862	4,003,000	Chas. of Hohenzollern, kospdr.	20 April, 1839	20 April, 1864.
Russia, <i>G.C. Poland, &c. (est.) 1865</i>	80,255,430	Alexander II., czar	29 April, 1818	2 March, 1855.
Sandwich Islands (Hawai, &c.) 1861	69,800	Kamēhameha V.	11 Dec. 1830	Nov. 1863.
San Marino, <i>R.C. Dec. 1860</i>	7,080	Captains regenti.		
San Salvador, <i>R.C. Dec. 1863</i>	600,000	Francis Duehas, president		April, 1865.
Saxe-Altenburg, <i>P. Dec. 1864</i>	2,343,994	John, king	12 Dec. 1801	9 Aug. 1854.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	141,839	Ernest, duke	16 Sept. 1826	3 Aug. 1853.
Saxe-Meiningen, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	164,527	Ernest II., duke	2 June, 1818	22 Jan. 1844.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	178,065	George II., duke	2 April, 1829	20 Sept. 1866.
Saxony, <i>P. Dec. 1864</i>	288,301	Charles-Alexander, grand-duke	24 June, 1818	5 July, 1850.
Schauenburg-Lippe, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	31,382	Adolphus, prince	1 Aug. 1817	21 Nov. 1860.
Schwartzburg-Rudolst., <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	73,752	Albert, prince	20 April, 1798	28 June, 1867.
Schwartzburg-Sondershaus, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	66,189	Günther, prince	24 Sept. 1801	19 Aug. 1835.
Servia, <i>G.C. (estimated)</i>	1,220,000	Milan	1856	June, 1863.
Sisal and colonies, <i>R.C. (estm.) 1864</i>	21,031,258	Isabella II., queen	10 Oct. 1830	29 Sept. 1833.
St. Domingo, <i>R.C. (estimated)</i>	136,500	Joseph M. Cabral, president		1866.
Sweden, <i>R.C. (estimated)</i>	4,552,662	Charles XV., king	3 May, 1826	8 July, 1859.
Switzerland, <i>R.C. and P. Dec. 1860</i>	2,510,494	Annual president		4 July, 1864.
Turkish Empire, <i>M. (estm.) 1865</i>	40,590,367	Abdul-Aziz, sultan	9 Feb. 1830	25 June, 1861.
Tuscany, <i>R.C. Dec. 1862</i>	696,214	Ferdinand IV., grand-duke	10 June, 1835	21 July, 1859.
annexed to Sardinia, 2 Mar. 1860.				
Uruguay, <i>R.C. Dec. 1860</i>	240,965	Lorenzo-Battle, president		1 March, 1868.
Venezuela, <i>R.C. Dec. 1860</i>	1,055,000	J. C. Falcon, president		18 March, 1865.
Württemberg, <i>L. Dec. 1864</i>	1,748,328	Charles, king	6 March, 1823	25 June, 1864.
United States of America, <i>P. Dec. 1860</i>	31,445,086	Andrew Johnson, president	1829	15 April, 1865.

PREDOMINANT RELIGIONS.—*R.C.*, Roman Catholic; *G.C.*, Greek Church; *P.*, Protestant; *L.*, Lutheran; *E.*, Evangelical Church—a combination of Calvinists and Lutherans; *C.*, Calvinist or Reformed; *M.*, Mahometan; *B.*, Buddhist.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

AAR

AARGAU (Switzerland,) formerly included in Berne, was made an independent canton in 1803, and settled as such in 1815. It was much disturbed by religious dissensions in 1841 and 1844.

ABACUS, the tile on the capital of a column. That on the Corinthian column is ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.—This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads were strung, used by the Greeks, Romans, and Chinese. M. Lalanne published an **ABACUS** at Paris in 1845.—The multiplication table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.

ABANCAY, a river in Peru, on the banks of which the Spanish marshal Almagro defeated and took prisoner Alvarado, a partisan of Pizarro, 12 July, 1537.

ABATTOIRS, slaughter-houses for cattle. In 1810 Napoleon decreed that five should be erected near Paris, which were opened in 1818. One was erected at Edinburgh in 1851; and they form part of the new London metropolitan cattle-market, opened on 13 June, 1855.

ABBASSIDES, descendants of Mahomet's uncle, Abbas-Ben-Abdul-Motalleb. Merwan II., the last of the Omniades, was defeated and slain by Abul Abbas in 750, and became caliph. Thirty-seven Abbasside caliphs reigned from 750 to 1258. Their colour was black; that of the Fatimites being green, and of the Omniades white.

ABBAYE, a military prison near St. Germain des Prés, Paris, where 164 prisoners were murdered by infuriated republicans led by Maillard, 2 and 3 Sept. 1792.

ABBEYS, monasteries for men or women; see *Monachism and Convents*. The first abbey founded in England was at Bangor in 560; in France, at Poitiers, about 360; in Ireland in the fifth century; in Scotland in the sixth century. 110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England, 2 Henry V. 1414. *Salmon*. The gross disorders in these establishments occasioned their destruction in Britain. After visitations of enquiry, king Henry VIII. commenced the suppression of small monasteries to raise revenues for Wolsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, on 7 June, 1525; and all religious houses (containing then about 47,721 persons) were suppressed throughout the realm by parliament, 1539.* Abbeys were suppressed in France in 1790, in Spain in 1837, and in Italy in 1866.

ABBOT (from *Ab*, father), the head of an abbey. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament; twenty-seven abbots and two priors thus distinguished 1329; the number reduced to twenty-five, 1396. *Coke*. The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colechester, were executed as traitors for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbeys, 1539; see *Glastonbury*.

A B C CLUB, a name adopted by certain republican enthusiasts in Paris, professing to relieve the *abaisés* or depressed. Their insurrection 5 June, 1832, was suppressed with bloodshed, 6 June. These events are described by Victor Hugo in "*Les Misérables*" (1862).

ABDICATIONS of sovereigns, voluntary and compulsory, have been numerous:—

571A, Roman dictator	B.C. 79	Albert, the Bear of Bran-	Uladislaus III. of Poland . . . 1206
Isacian, " emperor	A.D. 305	denburg 1142	John Balliol, of Scotland . . 1306
Stephen II., of Hungary . . . 1131		Lescow V. of Poland 1200	Otho (of Bavaria), of Hungary 1309

* *Fit* 186 large monasteries (revenue 104,919*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*), 374 less monasteries (revenue 33,479*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*), and 48 houses of the knights hospitallers (revenue 2385*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*); total, houses, 608; revenue, 147,747*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* *Tanner*.

ABDICATIONS, *continued.*

Eric IX., of Denmark, &c.	1439	Francis II., of Germany, who became emperor of Austria	11 Aug. 1804	Charles X., of France,	2 Aug. 1830
Pope Felix V.	1449	Charles IV., of Spain, in favour of his son, March 19; in favour of Bonaparte:	1 May, 1808	Pedro I., of Brazil	7 April, 1831
Charles V., as emperor, 25 Oct.	1555	Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples (for Spain)	1 June, 1808	Dom Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving it)	26 May, 1834
as king of Spain,	1556	Gustavus IV., of Sweden	1809	William I., of Holland, 8 Oct. 1840	
16 June,	1556	Louis, of Holland	1 July, 1810	Louis-Philippe, of France,	24 Feb. 1843
Christina, of Sweden, 16 June, 1654		Jerome, of Westphalia,	20 Oct. 1813	Louis Charles, of Bavaria,	21 March, 1843
John Casimir, of Poland	1669	Napoleon, of France, 5 April, 1814		Ferdinand of Austria, 2 Dec. 1843	
James II., of England	1688	Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia	13 March, 1821	Charles Albert, of Sardinia,	23 March, 1849
Frederick Augustus II., of Poland	1704	Pedro IV., of Portugal,	2 May, 1826	Leopold II., of Tuscany,	July, 1859
Phillip V., of Spain (resumed) 1724				Bernhard, of Saxe-Meininingen	20 Sept. 1866
Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia 1730					
Charles, of Naples	1759				
Stanislaus, of Poland	1795				
Charles Emmanuel II., of Sardinia	4 June, 1802				

ABECEDARIANS, followers of Stork, an Antibaptist in the sixteenth century, derive their name from their rejection of all worldly knowledge, even of the alphabet.

ABELARD, a celebrated teacher of theology and logic, in 1118 fell in love with Heloise, the niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris, became her tutor and seduced her. After a compulsory marriage, he placed her temporarily in a convent. Having been cruelly mutilated at the instigation of her relatives, he entered the abbey of St. Denis, from which he was compelled to depart, accused of heresy, on account of his censuring the dissoluteness of the monks. He then built and lectured at the oratory of the Paraclete (or comforter) which eventually he made a convent, with Heloise for the abbess. He died under the charge of heresy, 21 April, 1142, and was buried in the Paraclete, where also Heloise was laid in 1163. Their ashes were removed to the garden of the Museum Français in 1800, and to the cemetery of Père la Chaise in 1817. Their epistles and works were published in 1616.

ABENCERRAGES, a powerful Moorish tribe of Granada, opposed to the Zegrirs. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrels deluged Granada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABENSBERG, Bavaria. The Austrians were here defeated by Napoleon 20 April, 1809.

ABEOKUTA, see *Dahomey*.

ABERDEEN (N. Scotland), said to have been founded in the third century after Christ—Gregory the Great conferred peculiar privileges on Aberdeen in 893. Old Aberdeen was made a royal burgh in 1154; it was burnt by the English in 1336; and soon after New Aberdeen was built. The university was founded by Bishop William Elphinstone, who had a bull from the pope Alexander VI. in 1494. King's college was erected in 1500-6. Marischal college was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593; rebuilt in 1837. In 1858 the university and colleges were united.—A statue of the prince consort was inaugurated by the queen 13 Oct. 1863; and one of Queen Victoria by the prince of Wales, 20 Sept. 1866.—Malcolm III. having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new bishopric, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach in Banffshire, where St. Beannus was first bishop, 1015. The see, removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, was discontinued at the revolution, 1689, and is now a post-revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721; see *Bishops*.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, called the *Coalition Ministry*, as including Whigs, Radicals, and followers of sir R. Peel. Formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration; sworn in 28 Dec. 1852; resigned 30 Jan. 1855; succeeded by the *Palmerston* administration, *which see*.

Earl of Aberdeen, * *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Cranworth, *lord chancellor*.
Earl Granville, *president of the council*.
Duke of Argyll, *lord privy seal*.
Lord John Russell, † *foreign*.
Viscount Palmerston, *home secretary*.
Duke of Newcastle, † *colonial and war secretary*.
William Ewart Gladstone, *chancellor of exchequer*.

Sir James Graham, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Sir Charles Wood, *president of the India board*.
Edward Cardwell, *president of board of trade*.
Hon. Sidney Herbert, *secretary-at-war*.
Sir William Molesworth, *chief commissioner of works*.
Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).
Viscount Canning, Lord Stanley of Alderley, right hon. Edward Strutt, &c.

* Born in 1784; engaged in foreign diplomacy, 1813; became foreign secretary, Jan. 1828; joined the party of sir R. Peel, 1846; died, 14 Dec. 1860.

† Lord John Russell was succeeded as foreign secretary by the earl of Clarendon (Feb. 1853), but continued a member of the cabinet, without office; he afterwards became president of the council, in the room of earl Granville, appointed to the duchy of Lancaster (June, 1854).

‡ In June, 1854, the offices were separated; the duke of Newcastle remained *secretary of war*, and sir George Grey was made *colonial secretary*.

ABHORRERS, in the reign of Charles II. the court-party in England, the opponents of the Addressers (afterwards *Whigs*), so called from their address to the king praying for the immediate assembly of the parliament which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. The former (afterwards *Tories*) expressed their abhorrence of those who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680. * *Hume*.

ABINGDON LAW. In 1645, lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, in Berks, against Charles I. The town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by prince Rupert in 1645. On these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner to death without trial; hence the term "Abingdon law."

ABJURATION of certain doctrines of the church of Rome was enjoined by stat. 25 Char. II. 1672. The oath of abjuration of the pope and the pretender was first administered by stat. 13 Will. III. 1702; the form was changed in after reigns. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1858) an alteration in the oath was authorised; see *Oaths*.

ABKASIA, a province of the Caucasus, annexed by Russia, the last prince Michael Shervashiji being deposed: an insurrection against the Russian authorities, 8 Aug. 1866, was quelled with much bloodshed.

ABO, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, was till 1809 capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1775 and 1827; was seized by the Russians in Feb. 1808; ceded to them in 1809; and rebuilt by them after the great fire in 1827. The university erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1640, *et seq.*, was removed to Helsingfors, 1827. The peace of Abo, by which Sweden ceded part of Finland to Russia, was signed 18 Aug. 1743.

ABORIGINES (without origin), a name given to the earliest known inhabitants of Italy (whence came the *Latini*); now applied to the original inhabitants of any country.—The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838. Reports on the condition of the aborigines in the British colonies were presented to parliament in 1834 and 1837.

ABOUKIR (Egypt), the ancient Canopus. In the bay Nelson defeated the French fleet, 1 Aug. 1798; see *Nile*. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 5000 French under Bonaparte, 25 July, 1799. A British expedition to Egypt under general sir Ralph Abercromby landed here, and Aboukir surrendered to them after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, 8 March, 1801; see *Alexandria*.

ABRAHAM, ERA OF, used by Eusebius; so called from the patriarch Abraham, who died 1822 B.C. It began 1 Oct. 2016 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.

ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OF, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The French were defeated here by general Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, 13 Sept. 1759; see *Quebec*.

ABRAHAMITES, a sect holding the errors of Paulus, was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch, early in the ninth century. A sect of this name was banished from Bohemia by Joseph II. in 1783.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION and death (1024—23 B.C.) is described 2 *Sam.* xv.—xix.

ABSENTEE TAX (four shillings in the pound), levied in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees, ceased in 1753. A tax of 2s. in the pound was vainly proposed by Mr. Flood in 1773 and by Mr. Molyneux in 1783.

ABSOLUTION. Till the 3rd century, the consent of the congregation was necessary to absolution; but soon after the power was reserved to the bishop; and in the 12th century the form "I absolve thee" had become general.

ABSTINENCE. It is said that St. Anthony lived to the age of 105 on twelve ounces of bread and water daily, and James the hermit to the age of 104. St. Epiphanius lived thus to 115; Simeon the Stylite to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, to 185 years of age. *Spotiswood*. Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was said to have lived twenty months without food; but her imposture was detected by Dr. A. Henderson, Nov. 1808. At Newry, in Ireland, a man named Cavanagh was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink, Aug. 1840. His imposture was discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov. 1841; see *Fasts, Tectolallars*.—**ABSTINENTS**, ascetics that wholly abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, appeared in France and Spain in the 3rd century.

ABYDOS, see *Hellespont*.

* The commons expelled several members for being Abhorrrers, among them sir Francis Wiltens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also resolved, "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution." Oct. 1680. *Salmon*.

ABYSSINIA, the country of the Habeso, N. E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of Auxumite (from its chief town Auxume) flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ. The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of the Christianity introduced about 329 by Frumentius. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped: and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Ieon Amlac. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missionaries, commenced in the 15th century, after much intrigue and altercation, were expelled about 1632. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. From the visits of James Bruce, 1769-72; Henry Salt, 1809-10; Edward Rüppell, 1834-7; Major Harris, 1841; Mansfield Parkyns, 1844-7, much information respecting Abyssinia has been gained. Several expeditions into Abyssinia have been organised by the French Government. The brothers Antoine and Arnaud Abbadié visited the country 1837-45. Abyssinia is now divided into four provinces. In 1847 Ras Ali was ruler of Amhara; Ras Ubie of Tigré and Samien; and Sahela Selassie of Shoa.

Treaty of Commerce with the king of Shoa concluded by captain Harris, 16 Nov. 1841.
Mr. Plowden (made British consul at Massowah, 1848,) concludes treaty with Ras Ali, ruler of Amhara, 2 Nov. 1849.
Ras Ali deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, who is crowned, 11 Feb. 1855.
Protestant missionaries received, replacing Roman Catholics, 1855.
Mr. Plowden (who had joined the party of Theodore) killed by rebels, Feb.; his friend Bell killed soon after, when revenging him; Theodore overcomes the rebels and massacres about 150 prisoners as a sacrifice to their manes, 1860.
Theodore sends a letter to the queen of England desiring alliance, which arrived Feb. 1863.
Stern and Rosenthal, missionaries, beaten and imprisoned for censuring Theodore in letters intercepted, before Sept. 1863.
Theodore imprisons consul Cameron (on suspicion of his intriguing with the Turks) and others, about 22 Nov. 1863.
News of the imprisonment arrives in London, May, 1864.
Mr. Hornum Rassam, an Arab Christian, assistant to col. Morewether, British political resident at Aden, sent on mission to Abyssinia, arrives at Massowah 20 Aug. 1864.
Prisoners conveyed to fortress of Magdala, June, 1865.
Mr. Rassam, having negotiated without result, recalled, goes to Suez, Aug. 1865.
Mr. Rassam, lieut. Prideaux, and Dr. Blanc arrive at Matemma from Massowah, 27 Nov. 1865.
Invited by Theodore to come to him, December 1865.

They write that they are well-treated, 18 April; all seized and imprisoned, about 1 July, 1866.
Mr. Flad sent to England by Theodore to obtain British workmen, April; arrives, July; introduced to queen Victoria, and receives from her an autograph letter, dated 4 Oct. 1866.
Mr. Flad returned without workmen to Massowah, 20 Oct.; Theodore received the queen's letter about 10 Dec. 1866.
Lord Stanley's ultimatum to Theodoros, demanding release of the captives in three months, sent 16 April, 1867.
Mr. Flad received by the king; and made to join his family in prison, May, 1867.
Preparations for war; sir Robert Napier appointed commander of an expedition; pioneer force sails from Bombay, 14 Sept. 1867.
A formal letter from the British government sent to Theodore, 9 Sept. 1867.
The king 30 miles from Debra Tabor, encumbered with baggage, and checked by rebels; Mr. Flad and other Europeans with him, 11 Oct. 1867.
Advanced brigade (3500) sail from Bombay, 7, 8 Oct.; land at Zoula, 21 Oct. 1867.
Napier's proclamation issued in Abyssinia, 6 Nov. 1867.
Captives at Magdala reported well, 11 Nov. 1867.
Report that the Gallas have joined the revolt against Theodore, 25 Nov. 1867.
The British parliament meets; the queen's speech announces the war, 19 Nov.; 2,000,000. voted, 26, 27 Nov. 1867.
Arrival of sir R. Napier at Annesley bay, 4 Jan. 1868.
Telegram: the army reported well; Theodore hemmed in by rebels, 8 Jan. 1868.
(See ADDENDA at the end of the volume.)

ABYSSINIAN ERA is reckoned from the creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5493rd year B.C., on 29 Aug. old style; their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years, 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years, 125 days.

ACADEMIES. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed to Academics for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academics, 378 B.C. *Stanley.*—Rome had no academies.—Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 B.C. Abderahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about A.D. 773. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies; and Jarckius mentions 550, of which 25 were in Milan.

PRINCIPAL ACADEMIES.

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1780.
Ancona, of the *Cognitio*, 1642.
Basil, 1460.
Berlin, Royal, 1700; of Princes, 1703; Architecture, 1799.
Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1690;
Sciences and Arts, 1712.
Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.
Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773.

Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.
Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743.
Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.
Dublin, Arts, 1742; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1823.
Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
Faenza, the *Philosofici*, 1612.
Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272; *Della Crusca* (now united with the *Florentine*, and merged under that name), 1582; *Del Cimento*, 1657 (by cardinal de' Medici); Antiquities, 1807.

ACADEMIES, *continued.*

Geneva, Medical, 1715.
 Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
 Germany, *Natura Curiosa*, now *Leopoldine*, 1662.
 Göttingen, 1750.
 Haarlem, the Sciences, 1760.
 Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin, 1782.
 Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
 London: see *Societies*. Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1768; of Music, 1734-43; and 1822.
 Lyons, Sciences, 1710; Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.
 Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.
 Mannheim, Sciences, 1755; Sculpture, 1775.
 Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.
 Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.
 Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.
 Milan, Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.
 Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759.
 Naples, *Rossana*, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1695; *Herculanum*, 1755.
 New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.
 Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.
 Padua, for Poetry, 1613; Sciences, 1798.
 Palermo, Medical, 1645.
 Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1253; Painting, 1391; Music, 1543 and 1672; French (by Richelieu), 1635; Fine Arts,

1648; *Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* (by Colbert), 1663; Sciences (by Colbert), 1666; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1796.
 Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.
 Perouse, *Insenati*, 1561; *Filigrati*, 1574.
 Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749.
 Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
 Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Fantascuci*, 1625; *Infecundi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Arcadi*, 1690; English, 1752; *Lincei*, about 1600; *Nuovi Lincei*, 1847.
 St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
 Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753.
 Agriculture, 1781; Royal Swedish, 1786.
 Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Turin, Sciences, about 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.
 Turkey, Military School, 1775.
 Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
 Venice, Medical, &c., 1701.
 Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
 Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.
 Warsaw, Languages, and History, 1753.
 Washington, United States, America, 1863.
 Woolwich, Military, 1741.

ACADIA, see *Nova Scotia*.

ACANTHUS, the foliage forming the volutes of the Corinthian capital, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.

ACAPULCO, a Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares (estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling), taken by lord Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his voyage amounting to 600,000*l.* He arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion*, after having circumnavigated the globe, 15 June, 1744.

ACARNANIA, N. Greece. The people became prominent in the Peloponnesian war, having invited the help of the Athenians against the Ambracians, 432 B.C. The Acarnanians were subdued by the Lacedæmonians in 390; they took part with Macedon against the Romans in 200, by whom they were subjugated in 197; finally, in 145.

ACCENTS were first introduced in the Greek language by Aristophanes of Byzantium, a grammarian and critic who taught at Alexandria about 264 B.C. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

ACCESSION, THE, *i.e.* that of the house of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain, in the person of George I., elector of Hanover, son of Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He succeeded, 1 Aug. 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., 12 June, 1701, which limited the succession to his mother (as a protestant) in the event of queen Anne dying without issue.

ACCESSORIES TO CRIMES. The law respecting them consolidated and amended in 1861.

ACCIDENTS, see *Coal, Fires, Railways, &c.* For compensation for accidents, see *Campbell's Act and Passengers*. In 1865, it was computed that in one year, about 250 persons were killed, and 1200 injured, in the streets of London.

ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigour since the establishment of the Zoological society of London in 1829, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of European animals have been naturalised in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1859); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1859). On 6 Oct. 1860, the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a zoological garden, containing only acclimatised animals. An English acclimatisation society was founded 10 June, 1860, by hon. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. J. Crockford, Mr. F. Buckland, &c., and the prince of Wales became president in April, 1865. An acclimatising garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb. 1861, and efforts are being made to naturalise English birds, fishes, &c.

ACCORDION, a small wind-instrument with keys, introduced into England from Germany about 1828.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL IN CHANCERY, an office instituted in 1726. In 1841, the office of accountant-general of the court of exchequer was abolished, and the duties transferred to the accountant in chancery.

ACCUSERS. By occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or Spy. In *Revelation*, ch. xii. 10, the devil is called "the accuser of the brethren."—False accusers were to be hanged, by 24 Henry VI. 1446; and burnt in the face with an F, by 37 Henry VIII. 1545. *Stow*.

ACELDAMA, a field said to have been the one bought with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ, is still shown to travellers. *Matthew* xxvii. 8; *Acts* i. 19.—This name was given to an estate purchased by Judge Jeffreys after the "bloody assizes" in 1685.

ACETYLENE, a luminous hydrocarbon gas resembling coal gas, discovered by Berthelot, and made known in 1862.

ACHAIA (N. Peloponnesus), Greece, said to have been settled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, about 1330 B.C. (?) The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B.C. The Achæi, descendants of Achæus, originally inhabited the neighbourhood of Argos; but when the Heraclidæ drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz. Pellene, Egira, Ægium, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhyphæ, Ceryneæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme and Pharæ, forming the **ACHÆAN LEAGUE**.

Achæa invaded by Epaminondas . . . B.C. 366
The ACHÆAN LEAGUE revived by four cities
about 280, and by others . . . 275, 274
Aratus made prætor . . . 245
The league joined by Corinth, Megara, &c. 243—228
Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson . . . 229
The Achæans defeated at Ladocea, by the Spartans under Cleomenes III., 226; totally defeat them at Sellasia . . . 221
The Social war begun; battle of Caphyræ, in Arcadia; Aratus defeated . . . 220
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians . . . 219
Peace of Naupactus . . . 217
Aratus poisoned at Ægium . . . 213
Philopomen, leader of the league, defeats the Spartan tyrant Machanidas . . . 208
Alliance of the league with the Romans . . . 198
Philopomen defeated by Nabis in a naval battle . . . 194
The Peloponnesus joins the league . . . 191
War with Messene: Philopomen made prisoner and slain . . . 183
The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire & sword . . . 182

The Romans enter Achæa, and carry off numbers, including Polybius, the historian . . . 165
Metellus enters Greece . . . 147
The Achæans defeated by Mummius at Leucopetra; the league dissolved; Corinth taken; Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achæa . . . 146
Achæa made a Latin principality by William of Champlitte . . . A.D. 1205
Obtained by Geoffrey Villehardouin, 1210; by Geoffrey II. . . 1218
By his brother William, 1246; who conquers the Moors, 1248; makes war with the emperor Michael, 1259; and gains three fortresses . . . 1262
Succeeded by Isabella, 1277; who marries Florens of Hainault . . . 1291
Their daughter Maud, princess, 1311; thrice married; forcibly married to John de Gravina, and dies in prison; Achæa subject to the kings of Naples . . . 1324
Conquered by the Turks . . . about 1540

ACHONRY, SLIGO (N. Ireland); a bishopric founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, or Achonry, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathy (Dathy, or David), the first bishop. The see, held with Killala since 1612, was united with Tuam in 1834.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in which colour is got rid of, were invented by John Dollond, and described in *Phil. Trans.* of the Royal Society, London, 1753-8.

ACIDS (now defined as salts of hydrogen) are generally soluble in water, redder organic blues, decompose carbonates, and destroy the properties of alkalies, forming alkaline salts. The number was increased by the Arabs; Geber (8th century) knew nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Theories of the constitution of acids were put forth by Becher (1669), Lemery (1675), and Stahl (1723). After the discovery of oxygen by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, Lavoisier (1778) concluded that oxygen was a constituent of all acids; but about 1810 Davy, Gay-Lussac, and others, proved the existence of acids free from oxygen. In 1816 Dulong proposed the binary or hydrogen theory of acids, and in 1837 Liebig applied the theories of Davy and Dulong to explain the constitution of several organic acids. Oxygen acids are now termed anhydrides. An innumerable number of acids have been discovered through the advance of organic chemistry. *Watts*.

ACOLYTES, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin church, unknown to the Greek church for four hundred years after Christ.

ACOUSTICS (from *akouë*, Greek, I hear), the science of sound, so named by Sauveur in the 17th century. The formation of sound in the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, strings, &c., was explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C., and by Aristotle, 330 B.C.

The speaking trumpet said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C.
Galileo's discoveries, about A.D. 1600.
His theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714; further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century.

Hooke calculated the vibration of sounds by the striking of the teeth of brass wheels, 1681.
Sauveur determined the number of vibrations belonging to a given note, about 1700.
Velocity of sound said to be 1473 feet in a second, by Gassendi; 1172 feet by Cassini, Römer and others; 968 by Newton, about 1700.

ACOUSTICS, *continued.*

Chladni (who raised acoustics to an independent science) published his important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, &c., in 1787, and since.

Cagniard-Latour invented the *sirène* (which see), 1819. Biot, Savart, Wheatstone, Liessajous, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and others in the present century have greatly increased our knowledge of acoustics.

ACRE, a land measure, formerly of uncertain quantity, and differing in various parts of the country, was reduced to a standard by Edward I., probably about 1303. In 1824 the standard acre was ordered by statute to contain 4840 square yards.

ACRE, Acca, anciently Ptolemais, in Syria, was taken by the Saracens in 638; by the crusaders under Baldwin I. in 1104; by Saladin in 1187; and again by Richard I. and other crusaders, 12 July, 1191, after a siege of two years, with a loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. It was then named *St. Jean d'Acre*. It was retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished. The nuns, who had mangled their faces to preserve their chastity, were put to death. Acre was gallantly defended by Djézzar Pacha against Bonaparte in July, 1798, till relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, who resisted twelve attempts by the French, between 16 March and 20 May, 1799, when Bonaparte retreated. Acre, as a Turkish pachalic, was seized 27 May, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. On 3 Nov. 1840, it was stormed by the British fleet under sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but twelve killed and 42 wounded; see *Syria* and *Turkey*.

ACROPOLIS, the ancient citadel of Athens, built on a rock. Near it stood the temple of Minerva, the Parthenon, *which see*.

ACROSTIC, a poem in which the first or last letters of each line, read downwards, form a word, said to have been invented by Porphyrius Optalianus in the 4th century. Double acrostics have been very popular lately (1867).

ACS (Hungary). The Hungarians under Görgey were defeated here by the Austrians and Russians, on 2 and 10 July, 1849.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT, &c.; see *Accession*, *Succession*, *Supremacy*, and *Uniformity Acts*.

ACTA SANCTORUM ("acts of the saints"), a work begun by the Jesuits. The first volume appeared in 1643: the publication was interrupted in 1734, when the fifty-third volume was published, but was resumed in 1846, and has advanced in the order of months as far as October. The writers have been named *Bollandists*, from John Bolland, who published the first two volumes.

ACTINOMETER, an instrument to measure the power of the solar rays, invented by sir J. F. Herschel, and described by him in 1825. See *Sun*.

ACTIUM, a promontory of Acarnania, W. Greece, near which was fought, 2 Sept. 31 B.C. the battle between the fleet of Octavius Caesar, and that of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, which decided the fate of Antony; 300 of his galleys going over to Caesar. This victory made Octavius master of the world, and the Roman empire is commonly dated 1 Jan. 30 B.C. (the *Actian Era*). The conqueror built Nicopolis (the city of victory), and instituted the Actian games.

ACTRESSES appear to have been unknown to the ancients; men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1662; but Anne, queen of James I., had previously performed in a theatre at court. *Theat. Biog.* Mrs. Colman was the first actress on the stage; she performed the part of *Ianthe* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656. *Victor*.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, or STATUTES, see *Parliament*. The following are among the most celebrated early statutes:—

Statutes of Clarendon, to restrain the power of the clergy, enacted in 10 Hen. II. 1164.

Promissæ of Merton, 1235-6.

Statute of Marlborough, 1267.

Of Bigamy, 1275-6.

Of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I. 1278.

Of Mortmain, 1279.

Quo Warranto, Oct. 1280.

Statutes of Wales, 1284.

Of Winchester, Oct. 1284.

Of Westminster, 1275, 1285, 1290.

Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297.

Magna Charta, 1297.

Of Præsumptio, 1306.

Statutes first printed in the reign of Richard III. 1483.

Statutes of the Realm, from Magna Charta to George I., printed from the original records and MSS. in 12 vols. folio, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801, 1811—28.

The statutes passed during each session are now printed annually in 4to. and 8vo. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Lawyer*.

Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel; of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely; and in 1856 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1285 and 1777) were repealed.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, or STATUTES, *continued.*

By the Statute Law Revision Act of 1861, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially. By the similar Act of 1863, a great number of enactments were repealed, commencing with the Provisions of Merton, 20 Henry III. (1236), and ending with 1 James II. (1685).

The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800, was 570, in 1846 (the railway year): 402 were local and personal, 51 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. In three instances only, the annual number was

under a hundred. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112.

The number of *public general acts* passed in 1851 was 106; in 1852, 88; in 1853, 137; in 1854, 125; in 1855, 134; in 1856, 120; in 1857, 86; in 1858, 109; in 1859, 101; in 1860, 154; in 1861, 134; in 1862, 114; in 1863, 125; in 1864, 121; in 1865, 127; in 1866, 122; in 1867, 146.

In 1850, 13 Vict. c. 13, was passed to curtail *Repetitions in statutes.*

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. *Five acts* are mentioned by Horace (*Art of Poetry*) as the rule (about 8 B.C.).

ACTUARY, ACTUARIUS, the Roman accountant. The Institute of Actuaries founded in 1848, publishes its proceedings in the "*Assurance Magazine.*"

ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF, in the English Bible, 4004 B.C.; see *Creation*.

ADAMITES, a sect said to have existed about 130, and to have been quite naked in their religious assemblies, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they defied the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. *Eusebius*. A sect with this name arose at Antwerp in the 12th century, under Tandemus, or Tanchelin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes. It became extinct soon after the death of its chief; but another of the same kind, named Turlupins, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. A Fleming named Picard, revived this sect in Bohemia, about 1415; it was suppressed by Ziska.

ADDA, a river N. Italy, passed by Suwarrow after defeating the French, 27 April, 1799.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pitt, having engaged to procure Roman Catholic emancipation to secure the union with Ireland, and being unable to do so as a minister, resigned 3 Feb. 1801. A new ministry was formed by Mr. Addington, March 1801; after various changes it terminated 11 May, 1804.

Henry Addington, * *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
Duke of Portland, *lord president*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
Lord Pelham, *home secretary*.

Mr. R. B. Jenkinson (lord Hawkesbury, 1803; an earl of Liverpool, 1808), *foreign secretary*.
Lord Hobart, *colonial secretary*.
Earl St. Vincent, *admiralty*.
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance*.
Charles Yorke, *secretary-at-war*.
Viscount Lewisham, Lord Auckland, &c.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE, near Croydon, Surrey, established by the East India company, in 1809, for the education of candidates for the scientific branches of the Indian army, was closed in 1861.

ADDLED PARLIAMENT, see *Parliament*.

ADDRESSERS, see *Abhorrrers*.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. It contained 14,000 inhabitants in 1850, and 18,259 in 1855. It was made a bishopric in 1847.

ADELPHI (Greek for brothers), several streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1768 by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. ADELPHI THEATRE, see under *Theatres*.

ADEN, a free port on the S. W. corner of Arabia, where in 1837 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under captain H. Smith, of the *Volage*, was dispatched to Aden, which captured it, 19 Jan. 1839. It is now a coal dépôt for Indian steamers, &c.

ADIGE, a river in N. Italy, near which the Austrians defeated the French on 26, 30 March, and 5 April, 1799.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN.† Until the Restoration, there was not in fact any Cabinet. The sovereign was aided by privy councillors, varying

* Born 1757; became viscount Sidmouth in 1805; held various offices afterwards, and died in 1844. His *circular* to the lords lieutenants, dated 27 March, 1817, directing them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.

† Till 1850 the cabinet council usually consisted of the following twelve members:—First lord of the treasury; lord chancellor; lord president of the council; chancellor of the exchequer; lord privy seal; home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; first lord of the admiralty; president of the board of trade; president of the board of control; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850, the number was fifteen,

in number, the men and offices being frequently changed. The separation of the Cabinet from the privy council became greater during the reign of William III., and the control of the chief, now termed the "*premier*," was established in the reign of Anne. "The era of ministries may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the parliament after the general election of 1698."—*Macaulay*.† For a fuller account of each, since 1700, see separate articles headed with the name of the *PREMIER*, given in *italics*.

HENRY VIII.—Abp. Warham; bps. Fisher and Fox; earl of Surrey, &c. A.D. 1509
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, &c. 1514
Earl of Surrey; Tunstall, bishop of London, &c. 1523
Sir Thos. More; bps. Tunstall and Gardiner, and Cranmer (afterwards abp. of Canterbury) 1529
Abp. Cranmer; lord Cromwell, aft. earl of Essex; Thos. Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, &c. . 1532
Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey; Thomas, lord Audley; bishop Gardiner; sir Ralph Sadler, &c. 1540
Lord Wriothesley; Thomas, duke of Norfolk; lord Lisle; sir William Petre; sir William Paget, &c. 1544
EDWARD VI.—Lord Wriothesley, now earl of Southampton, lord chancellor (expelled); Edward, earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset; John, lord Russell; Henry, earl of Arundel; Thomas, lord Seymour; sir Wm. Paget; sir Wm. Petre, &c. 1547
John Dudley, late lord Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; John, earl of Bedford; bishop Goodrich, sir William Cecil, &c. 1551
MARY.—Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Winchester; Edmund Bonner, bp. of London; William, marq. of Winchester; sir Edw. Hastings, &c. 1554
ELIZABETH.—Sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward, lord Clinton; sir Robert Dudley, att'ds. earl of Leicester; sir Wm. Cecil, att'ds. lord Burleigh. Lord Burleigh (minister during nearly all the reigns); sir N. Bacon, &c. 1572
William, lord Burleigh; sir Thomas Bromley; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favourite); earl of Leicester; earl of Lincoln; sir Walter Mildmay; sir Francis Walsingham, &c. . . 1579
Lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Essex; sir Christopher Hatton, &c. 1587
Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset; sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards lord Ellesmere and viscount Brackley; sir Robert Cecil, &c. 1599
JAMES I.—Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, &c. 1603
Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, &c. 1609
Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Edward, earl of Worcester; sir Ralph Winwood; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Rochester, afterwards earl of Somerset, &c. 1612
Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; sir George Villiers (a favourite), afterwards viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquis, and duke of Buckingham 1615
Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester 1620
Lionel, lord Cranfield, afterwards earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of West-

minster; George Villiers, now marquess of Buckingham; sir Edward Conway, &c. A.D. 1621
CHARLES I.—Richard, lord Weston, afterwards earl of Portland; sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, afterwards viscount, Conway); William Laud, bp. of London; sir Albert Morton, &c. 1628
William Laud, now archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, lord Cottington; James, marquess of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; sir John Coke; sir Francis Windebank, &c. . 1635
William Juxon, bishop of London; sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch; Francis, lord Cottington; Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquess of Hamilton; Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; sir Francis Windebank; sir Henry Vane, &c. 1640
[The king beheaded, 30 Jan. 1649.]
COMMONWEALTH.—Oliver Cromwell, protector, named a council, the number not to exceed 21 members, or be less than 13. 1653
Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of the latter. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford house 1658
CHARLES II.—Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich; lord Saye and Sele; earl of Manchester; lord Seymour; sir Robert Long, &c. 1660
George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, &c. 1667
"Cabal" Ministry: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale (see *Cabal*) . . 1670
Thomas, lord Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Latimer; Henry Coventry; sir George Carteret; Edward Seymour, &c. . 1672
Thomas, viscount Latimer, afterwards earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer 26 June, 1673
Arthur, earl of Essex (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, aft. earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1679
[The king nominated a new council on 21 April, consisting of thirty members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.]
Sidney, Lord Godolphin; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; sir Thomas Chicheley; George, lord Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; earls of Bath and Radnor. 1684
JAMES II.—Lawrence, earl of Rochester; George, marquess of Halifax; sir George Jeffreys, afterwards lord Jeffreys; Henry, earl of Clarendon; sir John Erskine; visct. Preston, &c. 1685
The earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belasyse, made first commissioner of the treasury in his room, 4 Jan.; the earl of Sunderland made president of the council; viscount Preston, secretary of state, &c. . 1687-8
[The king left Whitehall in the night of 17 Dec.,

and included the secretary-at-war, the postmaster-general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. In the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*), the president of the poor-law-board replaced the secretary for Ireland. The average duration of a ministry has been set down at four, five, and six years; but instances have occurred of the duration of a ministry for much longer periods: sir Robert Walpole was minister from 1721 to 1742 (21 years); Mr. Pitt, 1783 to 1801 (18 years); and lord Liverpool, 1812 to 1827 (15 years). Several ministries have not endured beyond a few months, as the *Coalition Ministry* in 1783, and the "*Talents*" Ministry in 1806. The "*Short-lived*" Administration lasted 10 to 12 Feb. 1746.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

- and quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleuse, in France, on the 23 Dec. 1688.]
- WILLIAM III. AND MARY.**—Charles, viscount Mordaunt; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquess of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds; George, marquess of Halifax; Arthur Herbert, afterwards lord Torrington; earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and Sunderland; earl of Dorset and Middlesex; William, earl (afterwards duke) of Devonshire; lord Godolphin; lord Montagu; lord De la Mere, &c. 1689
- Sidney, lord Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Danby; Richard Hampden; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; Henry, viscount Sydney; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, &c. 1690
- Sir John Somers became lord Somers in 1697, and lord chancellor; Charles Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax, was made first commissioner of the treasury, 1 May, 1698, succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville, in 1699.
- ANNE.**—Sidney, lord (afterwards earl of) Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Pembroke, &c. May, 1702
- Robert Harley, earl of Oxford; sir Simon Harcourt, &c. June 1, 1711
- Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death, &c. July 30, 1714
- GEORGE I.**—Charles, earl of Halifax (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle), &c. 1714
- Robert Walpole, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, &c. 1715
- James (afterwards earl) Stanhope; William, lord Cowper, &c. 1717
- Charles, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1718
- Robert Walpole, afterwards sir Robert Walpole, and earl of Orford, &c. 1721
- GEORGE II.**—Robert Walpole, *continued* 1727
- [Sir Robert remained prime minister twenty-one years; numerous changes occurring in the time; see *Walpole*.]
- Earl of Wilmington; lord Hardwicke, &c. 1742
- Henry Pelham, in the room of earl of Wilmington, deceased Aug. 1743
- "Broad Bottom" administration—Henry Pelham; lord Hardwicke, &c. Nov. 1744
- "Short-lived" administration—earl of Bath; lords Winchilsea and Granville 10-12 Feb. 1746
- Henry Pelham, &c., again 12 Feb. 1746
- Thos. H. Pelham, duke of Newcastle; earl of Holderness, &c. April, 1754
- Duke of Devonshire; William Pitt, &c. Nov. 1756
- Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, &c. June, 1757
- GEORGE III.**—Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pitt's ministry, *continued* 1760
- Earl of Bute; lord Henley, &c. May, 1762
- George Grenville; earls of Halifax and Sandwich, &c. April, 1763
- Marquess of Rockingham; earl of Winchilsea, &c. July, 1763
- Earl of Chatham; duke of Grafton, &c. Aug. 1766
- Duke of Grafton; lord North, &c. Dec. 1767
- Frederick, lord North; earl Gower, &c. Jan. 1770
- [Lord North was minister during the whole of the American war.]
- Marquess of Rockingham; lord Camden; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, &c. March, 1782
- Earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne); William Pitt, &c. July, "
- "Coalition Ministry," duke of Portland; lord North; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, &c. April, 1783
- William Pitt; Henry Dundas, &c. Dec. "
- [During Mr. Pitt's long administration, numerous changes in the ministry took place.]
- Henry Addington; duke of Portland; lord Eldon, &c. March, et seq. 1801
- William Pitt; lord Eldon; George Canning, &c. May, et seq. 1804
- [Mr. Pitt died 23 Jan. 1806.]
- "All the Talents"—lord Grenville; lord Henry Petty; lord Erskine; C. J. Fox; sir Charles Grey (afterwards earl Grey) Feb. 1806
- [Mr. Fox's death, 13 Feb. 1806, led to numerous changes.]
- Duke of Portland; lord Eldon, &c. March, 1807
- Spencer Perceval; earl of Liverpool; viscount Palmerston, &c. Nov. and Dec. 1809
- REGENCY.—Mr. Spencer Perceval (shot by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812), &c. 5 Feb. 1811
- Earl of Liverpool; lord Eldon; Mr. Vansittart; lord Melville; viscounts Castlereagh, Palmerston, &c. May, June, 1812
- GEORGE IV.**—Earl of Liverpool, &c. 29 Jan. 1820
- [During lord Liverpool's long administration numerous changes occurred.]
- George Canning; lord Lyndhurst; viscount Goderich; Wm. Huskisson; viscount Palmerston; duke of Clarence, &c. April, 1827
- [Mr. Canning died 8 Aug. 1827.]
- Viscount Goderich; viscount Palmerston; marquess of Lansdowne; Huskisson, &c. Aug. "
- Duke of Wellington; Robert Peel; Mr. Huskisson, &c. Jan. 1828
- [The ministry reconstructed on the retirement of the earl of Dudley, lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Huskisson.] May and June, 1830
- WILLIAM IV.**—Duke of Wellington, &c. 26 June, 1830
- Earl Grey; marquess of Lansdowne; lord Brougham; viscount Althorpe; earl of Durham; viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich; sir James Graham; lord John Russell, &c. Nov. "
- [Earl Grey resigns, owing to a majority against him in the lords, on the Reform Bill, 10 May; but resumes his post.] 18 May, 1832
- Viscount Melbourne; &c. July, 1834
- Melbourne administration dissolved, Nov. 1834. The duke of Wellington held the seals of office till the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy, Dec. 1834.]
- Sir Robert Peel; lord Lyndhurst; duke of Wellington; earl of Aberdeen; &c. Nov. and Dec. "
- Viscount Melbourne, &c. April, 1835
- VICTORIA.**—Viscount Melbourne, &c. 20 June, 1837
- [Subsequent accessions, F. T. Baring; earl of Clarendon; T. B. Macaulay, &c. Viscount Melbourne resigned, and sir Robert Peel received the queen's commands to form a new administration, 8 May. This command is withdrawn, and on 10 May, lord Melbourne returned to power.] 1839
- Sir Robert Peel; duke of Wellington; lord Lyndhurst; sir James Graham; earl of Aberdeen; lord Stanley, &c. Aug. and Sept. 1841
- [Accessions, Sidney Herbert; W. E. Gladstone, &c.]
- Lord John Russell; viscount Palmerston; earl Grey, &c. July, 1846
- [Accessions: earl Granville; Mr. Fox Maule; earl of Carlisle; sir Thomas Wilde, created lord Truro, &c.]
- Lord John Russell and the marquess of Lansdowne on 24 Feb. announced the resignation of ministers, owing to their defeat on Mr. Locke King's motion respecting the franchise; they informed parliament, that it having been found impossible to construct a coalition ministry, the queen, by the advice of the duke of Wellington, had called upon her late ministers to resume office. Lord Stanley (since earl of Derby), in the interval, had been unable to form a cabinet, 3 March, 1851

* The duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, 22 Sept. 1809, led to the breaking up of this administration.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

Earl of Derby (late lord Stanley); lord St. Leonards; Benjamin Disraeli; Spencer H. Walpole; earl of Malmesbury; sir John Pakington; duke of Northumberland, &c. 27 Feb.	1852	spiracy bill, the government (defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 19, on the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson) resigned immediately] 10 Feb. 1858
Earl of Aberdeen; lord John Russell; viscount Palmerston, &c. 28 Dec.	"	Earl of Derby; B. Disraeli; Spencer Walpole; lord Stanley; sir F. Theobald (lord Chelmsford), &c. 26 Feb.
[Various changes of offices took place; a fourth secretary of state was appointed, by the separation of the war from the colonial department; see <i>Secretaries of State</i> . The retirement of Lord J. Russell, 24 Jan. 1855, and a majority, in the commons against ministers of 157 (305 to 148) on Mr. Roebuck's motion respecting the conduct of the war, led to the resignation of lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, 30 Jan.; the cabinet was re-constructed by Viscount Palmerston; lord Cranworth; &c.] 7 Feb.	1855	[The Derby administration, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 13, 10 June 1859, resigned the next day. Earl Granville failed to form an administration.]
[Secession of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert.]		Viscount Palmerston; lord John (since earl) Russell, &c. 18 June, 1859
Accession of Lord John Russell; earl of Clarendon; sir G. Grey; sir G. C. Lewis; sir W. Molesworth, &c. 24 Feb.	"	[Lord Palmerston died 18 Oct. 1865.]
[On the second reading of the Foreign Con-		Earl Russell; W. E. Gladstone; earl of Clarendon; &c. Oct. 1865
		[Resigned (in consequence of a minority on the Reform Bill, 10 June) . . . 26 June, 1866
		Earl of Derby, B. Disraeli, lord Stanley, &c.; for changes, see <i>Derby Administrations</i> . 6 July, 1866
		[Earl of Derby resigned through ill health] 25 Feb. 1868
		B. Disraeli reconstituted the administration 29 Feb. "

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION derived its origin from a general opinion that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854-5 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. The association was organised in London, 5 May, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury-lane theatre, on 13 June, and Mr. Layard's motion on the subject in parliament was negatived 18 June following. The association was reorganised in 1856, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., becoming chairman, but soon became unimportant; see *Civil Service*.

ADMIRAL. The title does not appear to have been adopted in England until about 1300, but was previously in use in France. *Sir Harris Nicolas*. Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, were commanders of their own fleets. The first French admiral is said to have been appointed 1284. The rank of *admiral of the English seas* was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297. *Spelman; Rymer*. The first LORD HIGH ADMIRAL in England was created by Richard II. in 1385: there had been previously high admirals of *districts*—the north, west, and south. The duties have generally been executed by lords commissioners; see *Admiralty*. A similar dignity existed in *Scotland* from the reign of Robert III.: in 1673, the king bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703: after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of *Ireland* (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII., in May, 1534. The *Admiral of the Fleet* is the highest rank in the Royal Navy, corresponding to that of marshal in the army. We have now 3 admirals of the fleet, 20 admirals, 24 vice-admirals, and 48 rear-admirals (1868); see *Navy*. The first admiral of the United States of America, David G. Farragut, was nominated in 1866.

ADMIRALTY, COURT OF, a court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs, said to have been erected by Edward III., in 1357. It was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII., that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgeship of the admiralty was constituted in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one. *Beaton*. The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law. In 1844 the criminal jurisdiction of this court was removed, and by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857), the judge of the Probate court was to be also judge of the Admiralty court. The present judge of the Admiralty court, Dr. Stephen Lushington (appointed in 1838), resigned 1 July, 1867, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Phillimore. The jurisdiction of this court was extended in 1861.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE dates from 1512, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war, &c. In 1662 the admiralty was first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners. During the commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament; and at the restoration in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral; see succeeding changes *below*. In 1688-9 the admiralty was put into commission, and the board appears to have assembled at admiral Herbert's lodgings, in Channel-row, Westminster, he being at that time first lord. In 1830, 1832, and 1836 various changes were made in the civil departments, several offices being

abolished or consolidated with others. In March, 1861, a royal commission recommended the abolition of the board of admiralty and the appointment of a minister of the navy department.

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, ETC.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1660. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, <i>lord high admiral</i> , 6 June. | 1763 John, earl of Sandwich, 23 April. |
| 1673. KING CHARLES II., 14 June. | " John, earl of Egmont, 10 Sept. |
| " PRINCE RUPERT, 9 July. | 1766. Sir Charles Saunders, 10 Sept. |
| 1679. Sir Henry Capel, 14 Feb. | " Sir Edward Hawke, 10 Dec. |
| 1680. Daniel Finch, <i>esq.</i> , 19 Feb. | " John, earl of Sandwich, 12 Jan. |
| 1681. Daniel, lord Finch, 20 Jan. | 1771. Hon. Augustus Keppel, 1 April. |
| 1683. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, 17 April. | " Augustus, viscount Keppel, 18 July. |
| 1684. KING CHARLES II. | 1783. Richard, viscount Howe, 28 Jan. |
| 1685. KING JAMES II., 17 May. | 1788. John, earl of Chatham, 16 July. |
| <i>Office in commission.</i> | 1794. George John, earl Spencer, 20 Dec. |
| 1689. Arthur Herbert, <i>esq.</i> , 8 March. | 1801. John, earl St. Vincent, 19 Feb. |
| 1690. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 20 Jan. | 1804. Henry, viscount Melville, 15 May. |
| 1692. Charles, lord Cornwallis, 10 March. | 1805. Charles, lord Barham, 2 May. |
| 1693. Anthony, viscount Falkland, 15 April. | 1806. Hon. Charles Grey, 10 Feb. |
| 1694. Edward Russel, <i>esq.</i> (aft. earl of Orford), 2 May. | " Thomas Grenville, <i>esq.</i> , 23 Oct. |
| 1699. John, earl of Bridgewater, 2 June. | 1807. Henry, lord Mulgrave, 6 April. |
| 1701. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, 4 April. | 1809. Charles Yorke, <i>esq.</i> , 10 May. |
| 1702. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, <i>lord high admiral</i> , 20 May. | 1812. Robert, viscount Melville, 25 March. |
| 1708. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, <i>ditto</i> , 29 Nov. | 1827. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE, <i>lord high admiral</i> , 2 May, resigned 12 Aug. 1828. |
| <i>Office in commission.</i> | 1828. Robert, viscount Melville, 19 Sept. |
| 1709. Edward, earl of Orford, 8 Nov. | 1830. Sir James R. G. Graham, <i>bart.</i> , 25 Nov. |
| 1710. Sir John Leake, 4 Oct. | 1834. George, lord Auckland, 11 June. |
| 1712. Thomas, earl of Strafford, 30 Sept. | " Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, 23 Dec. |
| 1714. Edward, earl of Orford, 14 Oct. | 1835. George, lord Auckland, 25 April. |
| 1717. James, earl of Berkeley, 19 March. | " Gilbert, earl of Minto, 19 Sept. |
| 1727. George, viscount Torrington, 2 Aug. | 1841. Thomas, earl of Haddington, 8 Sept. |
| 1733. Sir Charles Wagner, <i>knt.</i> , 25 June. | 1846. Edward, earl of Ellenborough, 13 Jan. |
| 1742. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, 19 March. | " George, earl of Auckland, 24 July. |
| 1744. John, duke of Bedford, 27 Dec. | 1849. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, 18 Jan. |
| 1748. John, earl of Sandwich, 10 Feb. | 1852. Algernon, duke of Northumberland, 28 Feb. |
| 1751. George, lord Anson, 22 June. | 1853. Sir James Robert George Graham, 5 Jan. |
| 1756. Richard, earl Temple, 19 Nov. | 1855. Sir Charles Wood, <i>bart.</i> , 24 Feb. |
| 1757. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, 6 April. | 1858. Sir John Pakington, 26 Feb. |
| " George, lord Anson, 2 July. | 1859. Edward, duke of Somerset, June. |
| 1762. George M. Dunk, earl of Halifax, 19 June. | 1866. Sir John Pakington, <i>bart.</i> , 6 July. |
| 1763. George Grenville, <i>esq.</i> , 1 Jan. | 1867. Henry Lowry Corry, 8 March, 1867. |

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall. "At the south end of Duke-street, Westminster, was seated a large house, made use of for the admiralty office, until the business was removed to Greenwich, and thence to Wallingford-house, against Whitehall." It was rebuilt by Ripley about 1726; the screen was erected, to conceal the ugliness of the building, by the brothers Adam, in 1776.—Lord Nelson lay in state in one of the apartments on 8 Jan. 1806; and on the next day was buried at St. Paul's.

"**ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT**," condemning all religious ceremonies but those commanded by the New Testament, was published by certain Puritans in 1571. It was answered by abp. Whitgift. Its presumed authors, Field and Wilcox, were imprisoned.

ADORNO AND FREGOSO, two families, of which the doges were frequently members, and which disturbed Genoa from the 14th to the 16th centuries, the former favouring the emperor, the latter the French king. Their power was annihilated by Andrea Doria about 1528.

ADRIAN'S WALL (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government) extended from the Tyne to Solway firth, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight in thickness, with watch-towers; built 121. It was repaired and strengthened by Severus, 207—210.

ADRIANOPLE, in Turkey, so named after its restorer the emperor Adrian (who died 10 July, A.D. 138). Near here was fought the battle in which Constantine defeated Licinius and gained the empire, 3 July, 323; also, near here the emperor Valens was defeated and slain by the Goths, 9 Aug. 378. Adrianople was taken by the Turks under Amurath in 1361, and was the capital till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. It was taken by the Russians on 20 Aug. 1829; and restored 14 Sept. same year; see *Turkey*.

ADRIATIC. The ceremony of the doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic sea (instituted about 1173), took place annually on Ascension-day. The doge dropped a ring into the sea from his bucentaur, or state barge, being attended by his nobility and foreign ambassadors. The ceremony was first omitted in 1797.

ADULLAM, a cave to which David fled from the persecution of Saul about 1062 B.C.

(1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2). Mr. Horsman, Mr. R. Lowe, earl Grosvenor, lord Elcho, and other liberals who opposed the Franchise bill in 1866, were termed "Adullamites."*

ADULTERATION OF FOOD was prohibited in England in 1267. Much attention was drawn to it in 1822, through Mr. Accum's book, called "Death in the Pot," and in 1855 through Dr. Hassall's book, "Food and its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, parochial chemical analysts may be appointed.

ADULTERY was punished with death by the law of Moses (1490 B.C.; *Lev.* xx. 10)—and by Lycurgus (884 B.C.). The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Adultery was ordained to be punished capitally by Cromwell, May 14, 1650: but there is no record of this law taking effect. In New England the punishment for adultery was made capital to both parties, and several suffered it, 1662. *Hardie*. Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation; the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished and the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes established, with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage; see *Divorce*.

ADVENT (*adveniens*, coming). The season includes four Sundays, previous to Christmas, the first being the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to 378. Advent Sunday, 1868, 29 Nov.; 1869, 28 Nov.; 1870, 27 Nov.; 1871, 3 Dec.

ADVENTURE BAY, S.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, discovered in 1773 by capt. Furneaux in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship *Adventure*. It was visited by captain Bligh in 1788.

ADVENTURERS, see **MERCHANTS**.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England till the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 1754. The *advertisement duty*, formerly charged according to the number of lines, was afterwards fixed, in England, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland at 2*s.* 6*d.* each advertisement. The duty, further reduced, in England to 1*s.* 6*d.* and in Ireland to 1*s.* each, in 1833, was abolished in 1853.† **ADVERTISING VANS**, a great nuisance, were prohibited in 1853.

ADVOCATE, THE KING'S, (always a doctor of the civil law,) was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes about 1597. The **LORD ADVOCATE** in Scotland is the same as the attorney-general in England with judicial powers.—It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge; and in Scotland sir William Oliphant (1612) and Sir John Nesbit (1666) were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time. *Bealson*.—The Advocates' library in Edinburgh was established by sir G. Mackenzie in 1682.

ÆDILES, magistrates of Rome, first created 492 B.C. There were three degrees. The plebeian ædiles presided over the more minute affairs of the state, the maintenance of order, the reparation of the streets, the supply of provisions, &c. *Varro*.

A. E. I. O. U., (for "Austria est imperare orbi universi," "Austria is to rule all the world,") was the motto of the weak and unfortunate emperor, Frederick III. 1440—1493.

ÆGATES ISLES, W. of Sicily: near these, during the first Punic war, the Roman consul, C. Lutatius Catulus gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginian fleet under Hannu, 10 March, 241 B.C. Peace ensued, the Romans obtaining Sicily and a tribute of 3200 talents.

ÆGINA, a Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, 485 B.C.; and taken 455. Its inhabitants, expelled, 431, were restored by the Spartans, 404; they renewed war with Athens 388, and made peace 387.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, (the Goat-river,) in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian war.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, built on the ruins of Jerusalem by the emperor Adrian, 130.

* During a debate on this bill on 13 March, 1866, Mr. Bright said of Mr. Horsman, that he "had retired into what may be called his political cave of Adullam, to which he invited every one who was in debt, and every one who was discontented," &c. On 19 April, lord Elcho said, "No improper motive has driven us into this cave, where we are a most happy family, daily—I may say, hourly—increasing in number and strength, where we shall remain until we go forth to deliver Israel from oppression." Although their opposition led to the defeat and resignation of the Russell ministry, they declined to take office under lord Derby in July, 1866. They did not vote together uniformly in 1867.

† On 16 Oct. 1850, the whole of the libretto of MacFarren's Opera, *Robin Hood*, was inserted as an advertisement in the *Times* (4½ columns).

ÆMILIA, the name given to the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, united to Sardinia in 1860; and now part of the kingdom of Italy.

ÆNEID, the great Latin epic poem, relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 24 B.C. by Virgil, who died 22 Sept. 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C.; *Judges* xiv. 12) is the earliest on record. Gale attributes ænigmatical speeches to the Egyptians. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. In Nero's time, the Romans had recourse to this method of concealing truth. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II. about 1173) is a mediæval specimen:—"Hic jacet in tombâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda; Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonised by a principal branch of the Hellenic race; beginning about 1124 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities both on the mainland and the neighbouring islands; in Lesbos, was considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1650, but it was known before.

ÆOLOPILE, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the 17th century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines.

ÆQUI, an ancient Italian race, were subdued by the Romans, and their lands annexed after a severe struggle, 471-302 B.C.

ÆRAS, see *Eras*.

ÆRATED WATERS. Apparatus for combining gases with water were patented by Thomson in 1807; F. C. Bakewell in 1832 and 1847; Tylor in 1840, and by others. **ÆRATED BREAD** is made by processes patented by Dr. Daughlish, 1856-7.

ÆERIANS, followers of Aërius, a presbyter, in the 4th century, who held that there was no distinction between a bishop and presbyter; that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians; that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed; and that prayers should not be offered for the dead. *Epiphanius*.

ÆEROLITES, see *Meteors*.

ÆERONAUTICS, AND **ÆEROSTATICS**, see *Balloons*, and *Flying*.

ÆSOP'S FABLES, said to have been written about 619, 571, or 565 B.C., no doubt by various persons. Phædrus's Latin paraphrases in Iambics (about A.D. 8) are very elegant.

ÆSTHETICS (from the Greek *aisthesis*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "Æsthetica" was published in 1750.

ÆTHIOPIA, see *Ethiopia*.

"**ÆTHIOPICA**," see *Romances*.

ÆETIANS, followers of Aëtius, an Arian heretic about 351.

ÆTNA, see *Etna*.

ÆTOLIA, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who is said to have accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, the Ætoliens became the rivals of the Achæans, and were alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

The Ætoliens join Sparta against Athens	B.C. 455	War with Philip, 202; deserted by the Romans, the Ætoliens make peace.	B.C. 205
The Ætolian league opposes Macedon	323	They invite the kings of Macedon, Syria, and Sparta, to coalesce with them against the Romans	193-2
Subdued by Antipater during the Lamian war	322	Defeat of the allies near Thermopylae	191
Aid in the expulsion of the Gauls	279	Conquered by the Romans under Fulvius	189
Invade the Peloponnesus, and ravage Messenia (Social War), and defeat the Achæans at Caphyæ	220	Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party	167
Philip V., of Macedon, invades Ætolia, and takes Thermum—Peace concluded	217	Made a province of Rome	146
Alliance with Rome	211		

AFFINITY. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited in almost every age and country, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. The Jewish law is given in *Leviticus* xviii. (1490 B.C.). In the English prayer-book the table restricting marriage within certain degrees was set forth by authority, 1563. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the 99th canon, in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees are declared to be absolutely void by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 1835; see *Marriage (of Wife's Sister)*.

AFFIRMATION; see *Quakers*. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1859.—The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Vict. 1838; and extended to other dissenters by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32 (1828), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2 (1855).

AFGHANISTAN, a large country in central Asia, formerly part of the Persian and Greek empires, was conquered by the Tartars about 997.

The Mahomedan dynasty, the Ghaznvides, said to have ruled from 1186 to 1206.

Overthrown by Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane, 1368.

Baker conquered Caubul in 1523.

On his death Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan.

The Afghans revolt in 1720; invade Persia and take Isfahan; repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country, 1737.

On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, forms Afghanistan into an independent kingdom, and reigns prosperously, 1747-73.

His son and successor, Timour, died in 1793; whose son, Zemaun, was dethroned and blinded after reigning ten years. Since then the history is a series of broils, crimes, and murders.

Runjeet Sing, the Sikh chief of Lahore, conquers a large part of the country in 1818.

Dost Mahomed becomes ruler, 1829.

[For the Afghan war with England, see *India*, 1838.]

Dost Mahomed takes Herat, May 26; dies after designating his eldest son, Sher-Ali, his successor, 29 May, 1863; a war of succession ensues.

The English remain neutral, June, &c. 1863.

Treachery and anarchy prevailing, June, 1865—April, 1866.

Two rival ameers reigning—Sher-Ali at Candahar Afzul Khan, at Cabool.—Sept. 1866.

Afzul Khan recognised by the British government, Feb. 1867.

Army of Sher-Ali defeated and his general slain, about 21 Sept. 1867.

Afzul Khan dies about 20 Oct. 1867.

AFRICA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe; said to have been first peopled by Ham. For its history, see *Egypt, Carthage, Cyrene, Abyssinia, Algiers, Morocco, &c.*

Carthage subdued by the Romans 146 B.C.; other provinces gained by Pompey 82.

N. Africa conquered by the Vandals under Genseric, A.D. 429-35, re-conquered by Belisarius, 533-5.

The Saracens subdue the north of Africa, 637-709.

Cape of Good Hope discovered by Diaz, 1487.

Portuguese settlements begun 1450.

English merchants visit Guinea in 1550; and Elizabeth granted a Patent to an African company in 1588.

Dutch colony at the Cape founded, 1650.

Capt. Stubbs sailed up the Gambia, 1723.

Bruce commenced his travels in 1768.

Serra Leone settled by the English 1787.

Mungo Park made his first voyage to Africa, 22 May, 1795; and his second, 30 January, 1804, and never returned (see *Park*).

Africa visited by Salt, 1805 and 1809; Burckhardt, 1812; Hornemann, 1816; Denham and Clapperton, 1822; the brothers Lauder, 1830.

The great Niger expedition to start a colony in Central Africa (for which parliament voted 60,000*l.*), consisting of the *Albert, Wilberforce*, and *Soudan* steam-ships, commenced the ascent of the Niger, 30 Aug. 1841; when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, 28 Sept. The expedition was relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the vessels had cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, 17 Oct. 1841.

James Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-6, and in 1849 (by direction of the Foreign Office) he left England to explore central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg.

Richardson died 4 March, 1851; and Overweg, 27 Sept. 1852.

Dr. Vogel sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth, 20 Feb. 1853; in April, 1857, said to have been assassinated.

Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, 16 May, 1856. His travels were published in 5 vols. in 1858.

Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in Dec. 1856, after an absence of 16 years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of S. Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally over country hitherto unexplored. His book was published in Nov. 1857. In Feb. 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left England shortly after.

Dr. Chailu's travels in central Africa created much controversy and excitement in 1861.

Second expedition of Dr. Livingstone, March, 1858. Captains Speke and Grant announce the discovery of the source of the Nile in Lake Nyanza Victoria, 23 Feb. 1863.

[Capt. Speke was accidentally shot by his own gun while alone near Bath, 15 Sept. 1864.]

Some Dutch ladies unsuccessfully explore the White Nile, and undergo many privations, July, 1863-1864.

The "Universities Mission to east central Africa," consisting of a bishop, Charles F. Mackenzie, bishop of central Africa, and six clergymen and others, started Dec. 1860, and arrived at the Zambesi in Feb. 1861. All died from privations and disease except two, who returned in 1864.

The bishop died 31 Jan. 1862; succeeded by Dr. Tozer.

Du Chailu starts on a fresh expedition, 6 Aug. 1863; after being robbed, and undergoing many privations, returned to London near the end of 1865. He gave an account of his journey at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, 8 Jan. 1866.

Dr. Livingstone returns, 23 July, 1864.

Death of Dr. W. B. Baikie, at Sierra Leone, 30 Nov. 1864.

[He was sent as special envoy to the Negro tribes near the Niger by the Foreign Office about 1854. He opened commercial relations with central Africa.]

Mr. (afterwards sir) Samuel Baker discovered a lake, supposed to be another source of the Nile, which he named Lake Nyanza Albert, 14 March, 1864.

Dr. Livingstone appointed British consul for inner Africa, 24 March, 1865.

Narrative of Livingstone's Zambesi expedition 1858-64, published 1866.

Reports of the murder of Livingstone near Lake Nyassa, in Sept. 1866—March, 1867; doubted, July, 1867.

Expedition of E. D. Young in search of Livingstone, sailed 9 July, 1867, returned and reported to the Royal Geographical Society his conviction that Livingstone was alive, 27 Jan. 1868.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, for promoting the exploration of central Africa, was formed in June, 1788, principally by Sir Joseph Banks; and under its auspices many additions were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Burckhardt, Hornemann, &c. It merged into the Royal Geographical Society in 1831.

AFRICAN CHURCH. In 1866 Robert Gray, bishop of Capetown (in consequence of a decision of the privy council; see *Church of England*), declared himself independent, and established synods of the "Church of South Africa."

AFRICAN COMPANY (merchants trading to Africa),

AFRICA, *continued.*

arose out of an association in Exeter, formed in 1588. A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1618; a third company was created in 1631; a fourth corporation in 1662; another was formed by letters-patent in 1672; remodelled in 1695. In 1821 the company was abolished.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, founded in London in 1807, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the civilisation of Africa. Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone.

AGAPÆ (*agapē*, Greek for love, charity), "feasts of charity," referred to *Jude* 12, and described by Tertullian, of which the first Christians of all ranks partook, in memory of the last time when Christ ate with his disciples. Disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the councils of Laodicea (366), and Carthage (390). They are still recognised by the Greek church, and are held in their original form weekly by the Sandemanians, and in some degree by the Moravians and Wesleyans.

AGAPEMONÉ (Greek, "the abode of love"), an establishment at Charlinch, near Bridgwater, Somersetshire, founded in 1845, where Henry James Prince,* and his deluded followers, formerly persons of property, live in common, professing to devote themselves to innocent recreation and to maintain spiritual marriage. The Agapemoné is described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Spiritual Wives," published in Jan. 1868.

AGE. Chronologers have divided the time between the creation and the birth of Christ into ages. Hesiod (about 850 B.C.) described the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron Ages; see *Dark Ages*.

	B.C.		B.C.
FIRST AGE (from the Creation to the Deluge)	4004—2349	FOURTH AGE (to the founding of Solomon's Temple)	1490—1014
SECOND AGE (to the coming of Abraham into Canaan)	2348—1922	FIFTH AGE (to the capture of Jerusalem)	1014—583
THIRD AGE (to the Exodus from Egypt)	1921—1491	SIXTH AGE (to the birth of Christ)	583—4
		SEVENTH AGE (to the present time)	B.C. 4—A.D. 1868

AGE. In Greece and Rome twenty-five was full age for both sexes, but a greater age was requisite for the holding certain offices: *e.g.* thirty for tribunes; forty-three for consuls. In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1547, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, Henry VIII. had himself assumed the reins of government, in 1509.—A male of twelve may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen he may consent to a marriage, or choose a guardian; at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age; but according to the statute of wills, 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid. A female at twelve may consent to a marriage, at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age.

AGINCOURT (N. France), a village, where Henry V. of England, with about 9000 men, defeated about 60,000 French on St. Crispin's day, 25 Oct. 1415. Of the French, there were according to some accounts 10,000 killed, including the dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights, and 14,000 prisoners, among whom were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen. The English lost the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, and about 20 others. St. Rémy asserts with more probability that the English lost 1600 men. Henry V. soon after obtained the kingdom of France.

AGITATORS (or Adjutors), officers appointed by the English army in 1647, to take care of its interests: each troop or company had two. The protector Cromwell was eventually obliged to repress their seditious power. At a review he seized the ringleaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus restored discipline. *Hume*.—Daniel O'Connell, called the *agitator of Ireland*, was born in 1775. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826; was elected for Clare, 5 July, 1828; the election being declared void, he was re-elected 30 July, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic emancipation bill, he agitated in vain for the repeal of the union, 1834 to 1843.

* Prince was born in 1811; educated for the medical profession and licensed to practise, 1832; gave it up for the Church and entered St. David's College, Lampeter, and there commenced ultra-revivalist movements in 1836; and finally claimed to be an incarnation of the Deity, with corresponding authority over his followers.

On 22 May, 1850, Thomas Robinson sought to recover the possession of his child from the care of its mother (from whom he had separated); the application was refused by the vice-chancellor, to "save the child from the pollution of the parent's teaching."—On 21 Aug. 1858, Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge died, having transferred her property to Mr. H. J. Prince. Her brother, Mr. Nottidge, by an action, recovered from Prince 5728*l.*, as having been fraudulently obtained. Extraordinary disclosures were made during the trial, 25 July, 1860. In the autumn of 1860, the Rev. Mr. Price, after several vain attempts, succeeded in rescuing his wife from the Agapemoné. They had both been early supporters of it.

He died 15 May, 1847.—Richard Cobden and John Bright were the chief *Anti-corn-law agitators*, 1841-45.—Mr. Bright became a *Reform agitator* in 1866.

AGNADELLO (N. E. Italy). Here Louis XII. of France gained a great victory over the Venetians, some of whose troops were accused of cowardice and treachery; 14 May, 1509. The conflict is also termed the battle of the Rivolta.

AGNOÏTE (from *agnōia*, Greek, *ignorance*). I. A sect founded by Theophrastus of Cappadocia about 370: said to have doubted the omniscience of God. II. The followers of Themistius of Alexandria about 530, who held peculiar views as to the body of Christ, and doubted his divinity.

AGONISTICI (from *agōn*, Greek, *a conflict*), also termed *circutores*, a branch of the Donatists (*which see*) in the 4th century. They preached with great boldness and incurred severe persecution.

AGRA (N. W. India), founded by Akbar in 1566, was the capital of the great mogul; *see Mausoleum*. In 1658 Aurangzeb removed to Delhi.—The fortress of Agra, "the key of Hindostan," in the war with the Mahrattas surrendered to the British forces, under general Lake, 17 Oct. 1803, after one day's siege: 162 pieces of ordnance and 240,000l. were captured.—In June, 1857, the city was abandoned to the mutineers by the Europeans, who took refuge in the fort, from which they were rescued by major Montgomery and colonel Greathed.—Allahabad was made capital of the N. W. provinces of India, instead of Agra, in 1861.

AGRARIAN LAW (*Agraria lex*) decreed an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by the consul Spurius Cassius, 486 B.C., and occasioned his judicial murder when he went out of office in 485.—An agrarian law was passed by the tribune Licinius Stolo, 376; and for proposing further amendments Tiberius Gracchus in 133, and his brother Cornelius in 121, were murdered. Julius Cæsar propitiated the plebeians by passing an agrarian law in 59 B.C.—In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently proposed by demagogues, such as Gracchus Babeuf, editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794. In 1796 he conspired against the directory with the view of obtaining a division of property, was condemned, and killed himself, 27 May, 1797.

AGRICOLA'S WALL, *see Roman Walls*.

AGRICULTURE. "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground," *Genesis* iv. 2. The Athenians asserted that the art of sowing corn began with them; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians made the same claim.

Cato the Censor (died 149 B.C.) and Varro (died 28 A.C.) were eminent Roman writers on agriculture. Varro's *Georgics*, 30 A.C. Agriculture in England improved by the Romans about A.D. 27.

Pitabert's "Book of Husbandry," printed 1524.

Tassier's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry" 1562.

Rythe's "Improver," 1649.

Hartlib's "Legacy," 1650.

Jethro Tull's "Horse hoeing Husbandry," 1701.

About the end of the 18th century fallowing was

gradually superseded by turnips and green crops.

In Aug. 1855, a committee presented a report on

the best mode of obtaining accurate Agricultural

Statistics, which has not been acted on. There

were, in 1831, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers in

Great Britain, and in Ireland, 1,131,715.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest mentioned

in the British Isles was the Society of Improvers

of Agriculture in Scotland, instituted in 1723.

The Dublin Agricultural Society (1749) gave a

stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; its origin is

attributed to Mr. Prior of Rathdowney, Queen's

County, in 1731. The Bath and West of England

Society established, 1777; and the Highland

Society of Scotland, 1793. County Agricultural

Societies are now numerous.

London Board of Agriculture established by act of

parliament, 1793.

Francis, duke of Bedford, a great promoter of agri-

culture, died 2 March, 1802.

Royal Agricultural Society of England established

in 1838, by noblemen and gentlemen, the chief

landed proprietors in the kingdom, and incor-

porated by royal charter, 26 March, 1840. It holds

two meetings annually, one in London the other

in the country; the first country meeting at

Oxford, in 1839. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal. The London meeting at Battersea in June, 1862, was highly successful.

"Chambers of Agriculture" were established in France in 1851.

The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester organised, 1842; chartered, 1845.

"History of Agriculture and Prices in England (1259-1400)," by Professor James T. Rogers, published, June, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Sir Humphry Davy

delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards

published), at the instance of the Board of Agri-

culture, in 1812; but it excited little attention

till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which

made a powerful impression. Bousisingault's

"Economie Rurale," an equally important work,

appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations

from this study having been somewhat dis-

appointed, a partial reaction took place. Liebig's

"Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, N. London, chiefly

for the meetings of the Smithfield Club. The

foundation stone was laid by the president, Lord

Berners, 5 Nov. 1861. The hall has been much

used for industrial exhibitions, public meetings,

equestrian performances, &c.

An exhibition of dogs opened here 24 June, 1862;

and of horses and of donkeys, in July, 1864, 1865.

A great reform demonstration was made here, 30

July, 1866.

First annual cattle show, 6 Dec. 1862.

Grand ball to the Belgian visitors, volunteers and

garde civique; prince of Wales present, 18 July,

1867.

Cattle show held here, Dec. 1867.

AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

AGRICULTURAL GANGS.—In the spring of 1867, most painful exposures were made of the prevalence of much cruelty and immorality in the gang system

in several of the eastern and midland counties; and in consequence an act was passed 20 Aug. for regulating these gangs, licensing gang-masters, &c.

The following table, drawn up by Mr. William Couling, C.E., in 1827,* is extracted from the Third Report of the Emigration Committee:—

Countries.	Cultivated.	Was es capable of Improvement.	Unprofitable.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
British Islands	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

AGRIGENTUM (now *Girgenti*), a city of Sicily, built about 582 B.C. It was governed by tyrants from 566 to 470; among these were Phalaris (see *Brazen Bull*); Alcamanes; Theron who, with his step-father Gelon, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera; and Thrasydaus, his son, expelled in 470; when a republic was established. It was taken by the Carthaginians in 405 B.C., and held, except during short intervals, till gained by the Romans in 262 B.C. From A.D. 825 till 1086 it was held by the Saracens.

AHMEDNUGGUR (W. India), once capital of a state founded by Ahmed Shah, about 149. After having fallen into the hands of the Moguls and the Mahrattas, it was taken from the latter by Arthur Wellesley, 12 Aug. 1803, and annexed to the British dominions in 1817.

AID, see *Ayde*.

AILANTINE, see *Sük*.

AIR or ATMOSPHERE. Anaximenes of Miletus (530 B.C.) declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of everything created. Posidonius (about 79 B.C.) calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia. The pressure of air, about 15 lbs. to the square inch, was discovered by Torricelli A.D. 1645, and was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed; among others, the **AIR-GUN** of Guter of Nuremberg about 1656; the **AIR-RUMP**, invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg about 1650; improved by the illustrious Boyle in 1657; and the **AIR-PIPE**, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. The density and elasticity of air were determined by Boyle; and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The extension of our atmosphere above the surface of the earth, long considered as about 45 miles, was thought by admiral FitzRoy to be only about 9 or 10 miles (1862).—Its composition, about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 2 of other matters (such as carbonic acid, watery vapour, a trace of ammonia, &c., was gradually ascertained by Priestley (who discovered oxygen gas in 1774). Scheele (1775). Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, between 1840 and 1859, led to the discovery of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls *ozone* and *antozone*. Dr. Stenhouse's *Air-filters* (in which powdered charcoal is used) were first set up at the Mansion-house, London, in 1854. In 1858, Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air; see *Oxygen, Nitrogen, Ozone, Atmospheric Railway, and Pneumatic Despatch*.—The force of compressed air has been employed in boring the Cenis tunnel (*which see*).

* At that period it was computed that the soil of the United Kingdom was annually cropped in the following proportions:—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Wheat	7,000,000	Nursery grounds	21,210,000
Barley and rye	1,950,000	Inclosed fruit, flower, kitchen, and other gardens	20,000
Potatoes, oats and beans	6,500,000	Pleasure grounds	110,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables	1,150,000	Land depastured by cattle	100,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c.	1,750,000	Hedge-rows, copses, and woods	21,000,000
Fallow	2,800,000	Ways, water, &c.	2,100,000
Hop grounds	60,000		
Forward	21,210,000	Cultivated land	46,540,000

It was reckoned by the Agricultural Committee, that the cultivation of waste lands would yield above 20,000,000. a year. It was calculated in 1854 that there were in England 32,160,000 acres in cultivation, of the annual value of 37,412,000. Since that time, much land has been brought into cultivation; see *Wheat*.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Aachen), a Roman city, now in Rhenish Prussia. Here Charlemagne was born 742, and died 814; having built the minster (796-804), and conferred many privileges on the city, in which fifty-five emperors have since been crowned. The city was taken by the French in 1792; retaken by the Austrians, 1793; by the French, 1794; reverted to Prussia, 1814.

First Treaty of Peace signed here was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, 5 May, 1668.

The second celebrated treaty between Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genoa. (By it the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimègue in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple

Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed.) Signed on the part of England by John, earl of Sandwich, and sir Thomas Robinson, 7 Oct. 1748.

Congress of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, 9 Oct. 1818.

AIX ROADS, see *Rochefort*.

AJACCIO, see *Corsica*.

AJNADIN (Syria). Here the Mahometans defeated the army of the emperor Heraclius, 13 July, 633. They took Damascus in 634.

AKERMAN (Bessarabia). After being several times taken, it was ceded to Russia in 1812. Here the celebrated treaty between Russia and Turkey was concluded in 1826, which secured for the former the navigation of the Black Sea, recognised the Danubian principalities, &c.

AKHALZIKH (Armenia). Near here Prince Paskiewitch defeated the Turks, 24 Aug., and gained the city, 28 Aug. 1828.

ALABAMA, a Southern state, originally part of Georgia, N. America; made an independent state in 1819; commercial metropolis, Mobile. It seceded from the Union by an ordinance passed 11 Jan. 1861, and was reunited in 1865.*

ALAND ISLES (Gulf of Bothnia), taken from Sweden by Russians, 1809; see *Bomarsund*.

ALANI, a Tartar race, invaded Parthia, 75. They joined the Huns in invading the Roman empire, and were defeated by Theodosius, 379-382. They were subdued by the Visigoths, 452, and were eventually incorporated with them.

ALARCOS (Central Spain). Here the Spaniards under Alfonso IX., king of Castile, were totally defeated by the Moors, 19 July, 1195.

ALASKA, the name given to the Russian possessions in North America, purchased by the United States by treaty, 13 March, 1867. Sitka is the principal station.

ALBA LONGA, an ancient city of Italy, said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C. Its history is mythical.

Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C.; Sylvius Postumus, 1143; Æneas Sylvius B.C. 1114
Reign of Latinus, 1048; Alba, 1038; Atys, or Capetas, 1000; Capys, 976; Capetus 916
Reign of Tiberinus, 903; being defeated in battle near the river *Albula*, he throws himself into the stream, is drowned, and hence this river is now called the *Tiber* 895

Agrippa; Romulus Silvius, 864; Aventinus, 845; Procas, 808; Numitor B.C. 795
Amulius, † the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne, 794; killed by his grandson, Romulus, who restores Numitor 754
Romulus builds and fortifies Rome (see *Rome*) 753
Alba conquered by Tullius Hostilius, and incorporated with Rome (see *Rome*) 665

ALBANIA, a province in European Turkey, formerly part of the ancient Epirus. The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire. They were successfully attacked by the Turks in 1388. About 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), they baffled the efforts of Mahomet II. to subdue them till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they partially submitted. Albania became independent under Ali Pacha, of Janina, in 1812, who defeated the Turkish pachas, and governed ably, but cruelly and despotically, till Feb. 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after surrendering under a solemn promise of safety. A revolt in Albania was suppressed in 1843.

ALBANS, ST. (Hertfordshire), near the Roman Verulam, derived its name from Alban the British protomartyr, said to have been beheaded during the persecution by Diocletian,

* The "*Alabama*," a steam-vessel belonging to the Southern States of North America, was built at Birkenhead, and sailed under a false name from the Mersey, 28 July, 1862. Under the command of captain Semmes it made much havoc in the Federal trading vessels. The *Alabama* was attacked and sunk by the Federal iron-clad *Kearsage*, captain Winslow, near Cherbourg, on Sunday morning, 19 June, 1864. Several of the crew were saved by Mr. John Lanca-ter in an English yacht.

† Traditional state, that Amulius dethroned his brother, and made Ilia, his daughter, a vestal, to assure his usurpation. Ilia was ravished, and became the mother of twins, for which Amulius ordered her to be buried alive, and her offspring to be thrown into the Tiber, 770 B.C. The little bark in which the infants were sent drift stopped near mount Aventine, and was brought ashore by Faustulus, the king's chief shepherd, who reared the children as his own, and called them Romulus and Remus. His wife, Acca-Larentia, was surnamed *Lupa*; whence arose the fable that Romulus and his brother were suckled by a she-wolf. At sixteen years of age, Romulus avenged the wrongs of Ilia and Numitor, 754 B.C., and the next year founded Rome. *Varro*.

23 June, 286. A stately monastery to his memory was erected about 793, by Offa, king of Mercia, who granted it many privileges. Its superior sat as premier abbot in parliament till the dissolution in 1539. Verulam was taken from Cassivellannus by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C., and retaken with much slaughter by Boadicea or Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, A.D. 61.

First Battle of St. Albans, when the Lancastrians were defeated, their leader, Edmund duke of Somerset, slain, and king Henry VI. taken prisoner, by the duke of York and his partizans, 22 or 23 May, 1455.

Second battle, queen Margaret totally defeated the

Yorkists under the earl of Warwick, and rescued the king, Shrove Tuesday, 17 Feb. 1461.

St. Albans incorporated by Edward VI. 1553.

Disfranchised for bribery, 17 June, 1852.

St. Alban's raid, see *United States*, 1804.

ALBANY or ALBAINX, the ancient name of the Scottish Highlands. The brother of Robert III. of Scotland was made duke of Albany in 1398. Frederick, son of George III., was duke of York and Albany. He died 5 Jan. 1827.

ALBERT MEMORIALS. The Prince Consort died on 14 Dec. 1861, deeply lamented by the whole civilised world. A meeting to organise a method of receiving contributions for a great national memorial was held at the Mansion-house, 14 Jan. 1862; and a large sum was quickly subscribed. 36,000*l.* had been received on 1 March, and 50,220*l.* on 11 June, 1862.

The nature of the memorial was referred to the queen herself. In a letter to the lord mayor, dated 10 Feb. 1862, sir Charles Grey says, on behalf of her majesty, "It would be more in accordance with her own feelings, and she believes with those of the country in general, that the monument should be directly personal to its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, her majesty has come to the conclusion, that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde-park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it. Nor would any proposal that could be made be more gratifying to the queen herself personally, for she can never forget that the prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of the Great Exhibition." In a second letter the queen expressed her intention of personally contributing towards erecting the memorial, that "it might be recorded in future ages as raised by the queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor." Shortly after a committee was appointed to fulfil her majesty's desire. As a suitable block of granite could not be obtained, the proposal for an obelisk was given up.

The queen approved of the design of Mr. Gilbert G. Scott for an Eleanor Cross, with a spire 150 feet high, accompanied by statues, &c., 22 April; parliament voted 50,000*l.*, in addition to the 60,000*l.* received by voluntary contributions, 23 April, 1863. The sculptors employed are M'Dowell, Foley, Theed, John Bell, and Armistead; material, Sicilian marble. (Jan. 1865.)

Inscription on the "Memorial Cairn" on a high mountain overlooking Balmoral palace:—"To the beloved memory of ALBERT the great and good Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, VICTORIA R., 21 Aug. 1862." Upon another dressed slab, a few inches below the above, is this quotation:—"He being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time: for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hasteth he to take him away from among the wicked."—*Wisdom of Solomon*, chap. iv. 13, 14.

A statue of the prince-consort (by Theed) inaugurated at Roseau, his birth-place, in the presence of the queen and the royal family, 19 Aug. 1865.

"Early years of the Prince Consort"; edited by the Hon. C. Grey; published 6 July, 1867.

Another statue by Theed at Balmoral, inaugurated 15 Oct. 1867.

Many other memorials of the prince have been set up throughout the empire.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; The erection of a great building for congresses, concerts, &c., was proposed by the prince-consort at the close of the exhibition of 1851, and an estate at Kensington was purchased; a committee, with the prince of Wales at the head, to erect the building, was appointed 6 July, 1865; circulars soliciting subscriptions were issued April 1866; and the first stone was laid by the queen, 20 May, 1867.

ALBERT MEDAL, to be awarded to persons who endanger their lives by saving others from shipwreck, appointed by royal warrant, 3 March, 1866. The first was given to Samuel Popplestone on 14 May, 1866, for saving life on 23 March previous.

ALBIGENSES, a name given to various persons who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the church of Rome, living at Albige, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse in the 12th century. They were persecuted as Manicheans, 1163, and a crusade (proclaimed by pope Innocent III.) commenced against them in 1207. Simon de Montfort commanded, and at Beziers he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying, "God will find his own!" At Minerba he burnt 150 of the Albigenses alive; and at La Vaur he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. He next defeated the count of Toulouse, but was himself killed in 1218. Louis VIII. and IX., kings of France, patronised the crusade; count Raymond was subdued in 1229; and the heretics were given up to the Inquisition. See *Waldenses*.

ALBION (probably derived from *albus* or *alp*, white). Britain is said to have been so called by Julius Cæsar and others, on account of the chalky cliffs upon its coast.

ALBUERA or ALBUHERA, Estremadura, Spain, where a battle was fought between the French, commanded by marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, under marshal, afterwards lord Beresford, 16 May, 1811. The allies obtained the victory, one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The French loss exceeded 8000 men previously to their retreat; but the allies lost a large number. The chief brunt of the action fell on the British; colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had

mounted a hill, fell,—out of the 57th regiment alone; the other regiments were scarcely better off, not one-third being left standing; “1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill.” *Napier*.

ALBUFERA (Spain, East Central), a lagoon, near which the French marshal Suchet (afterwards duke of Albufera) defeated the Spaniards under Blake, 4 Jan. 1812: this led to his capture of Valencia on 9 Jan.

ALCALA, Spain, near the Roman Complutum. At the university here was printed the Complutensian Polyglott bible, at the expense of cardinal Ximenes 1502-14.

ALCANTARA, an illustrious Spanish military order of knighthood, established in 1156. The sovereign of Spain has been grand master since 1495.

ALCAZAR-QUIVER, near Fez, N. W. Africa, where the Moors totally defeated the Portuguese, whose gallant king Sebastian was slain, 4 Aug. 1578. The Portuguese disbelieved his death and long expected his return; this led to the appearance of five impostors.

ALCHEMY, the forerunner of chemistry: its chief objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone (which was to effect the transmutation of metals into gold), an alkahest or universal menstruum, and the elixir of life.* The alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes *Trismegistus* (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king.—Pliny says, the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off, because the charge exceeded the profit. Zosimus wrote on the subject about 410. The Arabians cultivated alchemy and were followed (in the 13th century) by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, Raymond Lullius, Basil Valentine (born 1394), Paracelsus (died 1541), and others.—In 1404 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, which act was repealed in 1689. A licence for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals was granted to one Richard Carter, 1476. *Rymer's Fed.* Dr. Price, of Guildford, in 1782 published an account of his experiments and brought specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, upon pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins); but after much equivocation and delay he took poison and died, Aug. 1783.

ALCOHOL. Pure spirit of wine or hydrated alcohol is said to have been obtained by the distillation of fermented liquors by Abucasis in the 12th century; and the dehydration of this liquor to have been partially effected by Raymond Lullius in the 13th century by carbonate of potassium. Alcohol has never been reduced to the solid state, but becomes viscid at very low temperatures. In 1820, Faraday and Hennell obtained traces of alcohol by passing olefant gas (bi-carburetted hydrogen) through sulphuric acid; and in 1862 this process was examined and confirmed by Berthelot; see *Distillation, Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Rum*.

AL-CORAN or **AL-KORAN**, see *Koran, Mahometanism, &c.*

ALDERMAN. The Saxon *ealdorman* was next to the king and frequently a viceroy: but after the settlement of the Danes the title was gradually displaced by that of *earl*. Aldermen in corporations are next in dignity to the mayor. They were appointed in London (where there are twenty-six) in 1242; and in Dublin (where there are twenty-four) in 1323. Aldermen chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Rich. II. 1394. Present mode of election established 11 Geo. I. 1725. Aldermen made justices of the peace 15 Geo. II. 1741.

ALDERNEY (English Channel), with Jersey, &c., was incorporated with the kingdom by William the Conqueror, 1066. The “Race” is celebrated for two fatal occurrences; William of Normandy, son of Henry I. of England, and many young nobles (140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain), were overtaken by a storm, and all lost, 25 Nov. 1120. The British man-of-war *Victory*, of 100 guns and 1160 men, was wrecked here, 5 Oct. 1744; the admiral, sir John Balchen, and all his crew perished. Through this strait the French escaped after their defeat at La Hogue by admiral Rooke, 19 May, 1692.

ALDRESHOT CAMP, a moor near Farnham, about 35 miles from London. In April, 1854, the War office, having obtained a grant of 100,000*l.*, purchased 4000 acres of land for a permanent camp for 20,000 men.

Additional land purchased in 1856.
Barracks since erected for 4000 infantry, 1500 cavalry,
and several batteries of artillery. Great improve-
ments in military cookery introduced (see *Cookery*)
under the superintendence of captain John Grant,
1857.
Visited by the queen, 19 April, 1856.

The troops returned from the Crimea, reviewed by
her, 7, 16 July.
About 15,000 men were stationed here, 1859.
Cost, said to be 1,201,531*l.* up to Feb. 1860.
An industrial and fine-art exhibition, furnished by
officers and men and their wives, opened 29 June,
closed 14, July, 1864.

* M. Martin Ziegler patented a method of producing a “vital fluid” by combining nitrogen and carbon in a porous cell containing ammonia, immersed in a vessel filled with molasses. The current was to flow through silk threads attached to the vessel.

ALDINE PRESS, that of Aldus Manutius, at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1494 with *Museus*.

ALE, BEER (and Wine) are said to have been invented by Bacchus; the first in Egypt, where the soil was considered unable to produce grapes. Ale was known as a beverage at least in 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isis, the wife of Osiris.—A beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 401 B.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned from the Egyptians the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation. *Tacitus*. Ale-houses are made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex (A.D. 688). Booths were set up in England 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. Ale-houses were subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1551). By 1 James I. c. 9 (1603), one full quart of the best, and two quarts of small ale were to be sold for one penny. Excise duty on ale and beer was imposed by the parliament in 1643, and continued by Charles II. (1660); see *Beer, Porter, Wine*.

ALEMANNI or **ALL MEN** (i.e. men of all nations), hence *Allemand*, German. A body of Suevi, who took this name, were defeated by Caracalla, 214. After several repulses, they invaded the empire under Aurelian, who subdued them in three battles, 270. They were again vanquished by Julian, 356, 357. They were defeated and subjugated by Clovis at Tolbiac (or Zulpich), 496. The Suabians are their descendants.

ALENÇON (N. France) gave title to a count and duke.

1268. Peter made Count by his father king Louis IX.
1293. Charles I. of Valois, made Count by his brother king Philip the Fair.
1325. Charles II. his son, killed at Crecy.
1346. Charles III. (his son), became a priest.
1361. Peter, his brother.

1404. John (his son), made DUKE in 1414, killed at Agincourt, 1415.
1415. John II. (his son), intrigued against the king.
1476. Charles IV. fled after the battle of Pavia in 1525, and died shortly after of chagrin. The duchy was absorbed by the crown.

ALEPPO, N. Syria, a large town named Bercea by Seleucus Nicator about 299 B.C. The pachalic of Aleppo is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Turks, A.D. 638, who restored its ancient name Haleb or Chaleb; by Saladin, 1193; and sacked by Timour, 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent; 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797; many in 1827. The cholera raged here in 1832. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830; and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On 16 Oct. 1850, the Mahometans attacked the Christians, burning everything. Three churches were destroyed, five others plundered, and thousands of persons slain. The total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Piedmont, built in 1168 under the name of Cæsarea by the Milanese and Cremonese, to defend the Tanaro against the emperor, and named after pope Alexander III. It has been frequently besieged and taken. The French took it in 1796, but were driven out 21 July, 1799. They recovered it after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, and held it till 1814, when the strong fortifications erected by Napoleon were destroyed. They have been restored, since June, 1856.

ALEUTIAN ISLES, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Behring, 1741, visited by Cook, and settled by Russians, 1785.

ALEXANDER, ERA OF, dated from the death of Alexander the Great, 12 Nov. 323 B.C. In the computation of this era, the period of the Creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A.D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year A.D. 284, which was called 5786. In the next year (A.D. 285), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era (*which see*). The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

"ALEXANDRA CASE," see *Trials*, 1862-64.

ALEXANDRA PARK, Muswell Hill, London, N. purchased by a company, and named after the princess of Wales, was opened with a flower show, 23 July, 1863. A portion of the Exhibition building of 1862 was to be erected here. The work proceeded rapidly in 1864, was suspended in 1865, recommenced in 1866, and made good progress, 1867.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, was founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C. who was buried here, 322. It became the residence of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, the Ptolemies, 323.

Ptolemy Soter erects the Museum, the Serapeum, the Pharo, and other edifices, and begins the library about . . . B.C. 298
These works completed by his son P. Philadelphus and his grandson P. Euergetes . . . 283-222

Alexandria taken by Julius Cesar; when a library is burnt . . . B.C. 48
Which Antony replaces by one brought from Pergamus . . . 36
The city restored by Adrian . . . A.D. 122

ALEXANDRIA, *continued.*

Massacre of the youth by Caracalla, in revenge for an old insult . . . A.D. 215
 Alexandria supporting the usurper Achilleus is taken by Diocletian after a long siege . . . 297
 Alexandria disturbed by the feuds between the Athanasians and Arians . . . 321
 George of Cappadocia was killed 362, and Athanasius finally restored . . . 363
 50,000 persons perish by an earthquake . . . 365
 Paganism suppressed by Theodosius, when a second library is burnt . . . 390
 Alexandria captured by Chosroes II. of Persia, 616; and by Amirou, the general of the caliph Omar, who ordered the library to be burnt,*

whereby the baths were supplied with fuel for six months . . . 22 Dec. 640
 Cairo founded by the Saracens; which tends to the decay of Alexandria . . . 969
 Alexandria plundered by the Crusaders . . . 1365
 The French capture Alexandria . . . July, 1798
 Battle of Alexandria, or Canopus: the British under gen. Ralph Abercromby defeat the French under Menou . . . 21 March, 1801
 Abercromby dies of his wounds, 28 March; Menou and 10,000 French surrender it to Hutchinson . . . 2 Sept. 1801
 Alexandria taken by the British under Fraser, 20 March; evacuated by them . . . 23 Sept. 1807
 Railway to Cairo formed . . . 1851

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX, a MS. of the Septuagint translation of the bible in Greek, said to have been transcribed by a lady named Thecla, in the 6th century, and to have belonged to the patriarch of Alexandria in 1098. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1628 by Cyrillus Lascaris, patriarch of Constantinople, and was placed in the British Museum in 1753. It was printed in fac-simile, 1786-1821.

ALEXANDRIAN ERA, *see* *Mundane*.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY. The first school arose soon after the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 100 B.C. It included Euclid (300), Archimedes (287-212), Apollonius (250), Hipparchus (150), and Hero (150). The second school arose about A.D. 140, and lasted till about 400. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of the Ptolemaic system (150), Diophantus the arithmetician (200), and Pappus the geometer (350).

ALEXANDRINES, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris, about 1164, and since called after him. The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine. In Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, this verse is thus happily exemplified:—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
 That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's *Polyolbion*, published 1612-22.

ALFORD (N. Scotland), BATTLE OF. General Baillie, with a large body of Covenanters, was defeated by the marquess of Montrose, 2 July, 1645.

ALGEBRA: Diophantus, said to be the inventor, first wrote upon it, between the 3rd and 5th centuries. It was much cultivated in the 9th century by the Arabs, who brought it into Spain; and in Italy by Leonardo Bonaccio of Pisa, in 1220. In 1494 Luca Paciolo published the first printed book on algebra in Europe. *Serret*. Some of the algebraic signs were introduced either by Cristophe Rudolph (1522-6) or Michael Stifelius of Nuremberg, 1544, and others by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use. *Moreri*. Descartes applied algebra to geometry about 1637. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668. Dean Peacock's "Algebra" is a first-class work.

ALGERIA, *see* *Algiers*.

ALGESIRAS or OLD GIBRALTAR (S. Spain). Here the Moors entered Spain in 711, and held it till 1344.—Two engagements took place here between the English fleet under sir James Saumarez and the united French and Spanish fleets, 6 and 12 July, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious, the English losing the *Pompey*; but their honour was redeemed in the latter conflict, the *San Antonio*, 74 guns, being captured. Two Spanish ships fired on each other by mistake, and took fire; of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English. *Alison*.

ALGIERS, now ALGERIA, N.W. Africa; part of the ancient Mauritania, which was conquered by the Romans, 46 B.C.; by the Vandals, A.D. 439; recovered for the empire by Belisarius, 534; and subdued by the Arabs about 690. Population of Algeria; in 1862, 2,999,164.

The town Algiers founded by the Arabs on the site of Icosium . . . about 935 | Becoming the seat of the Barbary pirates captured by Ferdinand of Spain, 1509; retaken

* The celebrated saying of Omar—"That if the books agreed with the book of God, they were useless; if they disagreed, they were pernicious"—is denied by Mahometans. It is also attributed to Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria (390), and to cardinal Ximenes (1500).

ALGIERS, *continued.*

by Horne and Hayreddin Barbarossa, and made the capital of a state; governed by a day, nominally subject to Turkey . . . 1516-20
 The emperor Charles V. loses a fine fleet and army in an expedition against Algiers . . . 1541
 Algiers terrified into pacific measures by Blake, 1655; by Du Quesne . . . 1683-4
 For continued piracy, the city successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under lord Exmouth . . . 27 Aug. 1816
 A new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished.
 Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bourmont and Duperré, after severe conflicts; the dey deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown . . . 5 July, 1830
 The French ministry announce their intention to retain Algiers permanently . . . 20 May, 1834
 The Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, preaches a holy war, becomes powerful, and attacks the French, at first successfully . . . "
 He is recognised as emir of Mascara, by treaty with the French . . . "
 War renewed . . . 1835-6
 Marshal Clausel defeats the Arabs in two battles, and enters Mascara . . . 8 Dec. 1836
 Gen. Darnreimont attacks Constantina . . . 13 Oct. 1837
 Thoroughly defeated, he recognises the French supremacy . . . 30 May, "
 War renewed . . . 18 Dec. 1839
 Algeria annexed to France, and the emir declared a rebel . . . Feb. 1842

He is totally defeated by Bugaud at Isly, 14 Aug. 1844
 After a long struggle Abd-el-Kader surrenders to Lamoricière . . . 23 Dec. 1847
 An insurrection of the Kabyles subdued by the French, after several sharp engagements . . . 1851
 Insurrection suppressed . . . 1857
 The government entrusted (for a short time) to prince Napoleon . . . 1858
 The Arab tribes attack the French; defeated, 31 Oct. and 6 Nov. 1859
 Algiers visited by Napoleon III. . . Sept. 1860
 Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakhoff, appointed governor-general of Algeria . . . Nov. "
 The emperor promises a constitution securing the rights of the Arabs, saying: "I am as much emperor of the Arabs as of the French." . . . Feb. 1863
 Insurrection of the Arabs, May; submission, June 1864
 Death of marshal Pelissier, 22 May; M'Mahon, duke of Magenta, succeeds him . . . 8 Sept. "
 Fresh revolts; insurgents defeated by Jolivet, 2 Oct. "
 The emperor well received during his visit, 3 May—June 1865
 More rights and privileges promised to the natives . . . July, "
 The emperor publishes his letter on the policy of France in Algeria (20 July) . . . Nov. "

ALHAMBRA, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada, S. Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada about 1253. It surrendered to the Christians about Nov. 1491. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Gourey, published 1842-5. A fac-simile of a part of this palace in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was destroyed by the fire, 30 Dec. 1866.—The Panopticon (*which see*) was opened as a circus, &c., under this name, in March 1858. The Alhambra Palace Company, incorporated in July 1863, applied for dissolution in Jan. 1865.

ALI, SECT OF. Ali married Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 632, and became vizier, 613; and caliph 655. Ali was called by the prophet, "the lion of God, always victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. Ali was assassinated in 660.†—The Shiite sect have been termed Fatimites from having been supported by an alleged descendant of Ali and Fatima who established a dynasty in Egypt.

ALIENS or FOREIGNERS, were banished in 1155, being thought too numerous. In 1343 they were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices. By 2 Rich. II. st. 1, 1378, they were much relieved. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430. They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483, a prohibition which was relaxed in 1663.

Alien priories suppressed in England in 1244.

The *Alien Bill* passed, Jan. 1793.

Act to register aliens, 1795.

Baron Gerumb, a fashionable foreigner, known at court, ordered out of England, 6 April, 1812.

Bill to abolish their naturalisation by the holding of stock in the banks of Scotland, June, 1820.

New registration act, 7 Geo. IV. 1826. This last act

was repealed and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV. 1836.

The rigour of the alien laws was mitigated by acts passed in 1844 and 1847.

"*Foreigners* have reclaimed our marshes, drained our fens, fished our seas, and built our bridges and harbours." *Smiles*, 1861.

ALI WAL, a village N. W. India, the site of a battle, 28 Jan. 1846, between the Sikh

• He, with his suite, embarked at Oran, and landed at Toulon on 28 Dec. following. He was removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, 2 Nov. 1848, and released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, 16 Oct. 1852, after swearing on the Koran never to disturb Africa again; he was to reside henceforward at Broussa, in Asia Minor; but in consequence of the earthquake at that place 28 Feb. 1855, he removed to Constantinople. In July, 1860, Abd-el-Kader held the citadel of Damascus, and there protected many of the Christians whom he had rescued from the massacres then in perpetration by the Turks. He received honours from the English, French, and Sardinian sovereigns. He visited Paris and London in Aug. 1865.
 † 500 Arabs in a cave refuse to surrender; suffocated by smoke; said to have been ordered by general Pelissier, 18 June, 1845.

‡ The first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, his chief agents in establishing his religion and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting swords of God"—all died violent deaths; and his family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease.

army under sirdar Runjoor Singh Majeetha, 19,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under sir Harry Smith, 7000 men with 32 guns. The contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed or drowned in attempting to recross the Sutlej.

ALJUBARROTA, Portugal. Here John I. of Portugal defeated John I. of Castile, and secured his country's independence 14 Aug. 1385; see *Butalha*.

ALKALIES (from *kali*, the Arabic name for the plant from which an alkaline substance was first procured) are ammonia, potash, soda, and lithia. Black discovered the nature of the difference between caustic and mild alkalies in 1736.

The fixed alkalies, potash and soda, decomposed, and the metals potassium and sodium formed, by Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, London, 1807.

Dr. Ure invented an alkalimeter, 1816.

The manufacture of alkalies, very extensive in Lancashire and Cheshire, are based on the decomposition of common salt (chloride of sodium), by a process invented by a Frenchman named Le Blanc, about 1792.

Mr. Losh obtained crystals of soda from brine about 1814. Various modifications of these processes are now in use.

"Alkali works" are defined as works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphates of soda, sulphate of potash, and in which muriatic gas is evolved.

Mr. Wm. Gossage's process for condensing muriatic acid gas patented in 1836. In consequence of the injury to vegetation produced by the alkali works in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Alkali act "for the more effectual condensation [of 95 per cent.] of muriatic acid gas" (or hydrochloric acid) was passed, 28 July, 1863. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1864, and has proved beneficial.

ALKMAER, see *Bergen*.

ALLAHABAD (N. W. Hindostan), the "holy city" of the Indian Mahometans, situated at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The province of Allahabad was successively subject to the sovereigns of Delhi and Oude, but in 1803 was wholly incorporated with the British possessions. By treaty here, Bengal, &c., was ceded to the English in 1765.—During the Indian mutiny several sepoy regiments rose and massacred their officers, 4 June, 1857; colonel Neil marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection. In Nov. 1861, lord Canning made this city the capital of the N. W. provinces.

ALLEGIANCE, see *Oaths*.

ALLEGORY abounds in the bible and in Homer: see Jacob's blessing upon his sons, *Genesis* xlix. (1689 B.C.), *Psalms* lxxx., and all the prophets. Spenser's *Fairie Queene* (1590) and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) are allegories throughout. The *Spectator* (1711), by Addison, Steele, and others, abounds in allegories.

ALLIA (Italy), a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brennus and the Gauls defeated the Romans, 16 July, 390 B.C. The Gauls sacked Rome and committed so much injury that the day was thereafter held to be unlucky (*nefas*), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, between the high European powers. The following are the principal; see *Coalitions, Conventions, Treaties, United Kingdom*, &c.

ALLIANCE.		ALLIANCE.		ALLIANCE.	
Of Leipzig . . .	9 April, 1631	Of Versailles . . .	1 May, 1756	Of England, France, & Turkey	
Of Vienna . . .	27 May, 1657	Germanic . . .	23 July, 1785	(at Constantinople) 12 Mar. 1854	
The Triple . . .	28 Jan. 1668	Of Paris . . .	16 May, 1795	Of England and France ratified . . .	3 April, "
Of Warsaw . . .	31 March, 1683	Of St. Petersburg	8 April, 1805	Of Sardinia with the Western Powers (at Turin) . . .	26 Jan. 1855
The Grand . . .	12 May, 1689	Austrian . . .	14 March, 1812	Of Sweden with the Western Powers . . .	19 Dec. "
The Hague . . .	4 Jan. 1717	Of Sweden . . .	24 March, "	Of Prussia and Italy . . .	June, 1866
The Quadruple . . .	2 Aug. 1718	Of Töplitz . . .	9 Sept. 1813		
Of Vienna . . .	16 March, 1731	Holy Alliance . . .	26 Sept. 1815		

ALLOTMENTS, see *Land*, note.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov. 1), or All-Hallows, a festival said to have been begun by pope Boniface IV. about 607, and celebrated in the Pantheon at Rome, and established by pope Gregory IV. (about 830) for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in whose honour no particular day is assigned. The reformers of the English church, 1549, struck out of their calendar altogether a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which at their time were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

ALL SOULS' DAY (2 Nov.), a festival of the Roman Catholic church to commemorate the souls that are in purgatory, instituted, it is said, at Cluny about 993 or 1000.

"**ALL THE TALENTS**" ADMINISTRATION, see *Grenville Administrations*.

ALMA, a river in the Crimea, near which was fought a great battle on 20 Sept. 1854. (See *Russo-Turkish War and Crimea*.) The English, French, and Turkish army (about 57,000 men) moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on 19 Sept., and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac. The Russians (commanded by prince Menschikoff),

mustering 40,000 infantry, had 180 field-pieces on the heights, and on the morning of 20 Sept. were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces under Lord Raglan, consisted of 26,000 men; the French of 24,000, under Marshal St. Arnaud. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made; the river Alna was crossed, while prince Napoleon took possession of the village under the fire of the Russian batteries. At 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, threw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 5000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 327 men killed, and 73 officers and 1539 men wounded (chiefly from the 23rd, 7th, and 33rd regiments); that of the French, 3 officers and 233 men killed, and 54 officers and 1033 men wounded. Total loss of Allies, about 3300.

ALMACK'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, London, at first very exclusive, were erected by a Scotchman named Almack, and opened 12 Feb. 1765. They are now termed Willis's rooms from the present proprietors.

ALMANACS (from the Arabic *al manah*, to count).* The Egyptians computed time by instruments; the Alexandrians had almanacs, and log calendars are ancient. In the British Museum and universities are specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus the astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1556. *Dufresnoy*. Professor Augustus De Morgan's valuable "*Book of Almanacs*," with an index of reference, by which the almanac may be found for every year," was published in March, 1851. Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford	1380	Moore's Almanac	1653 or 1713
One in Lambeth palace, written in	1460	Lady's Diary	1705
First printed one, published at Buda	1472	Season on the Seasons	1735
First printed in England, by Richard Pynson	1497	Gentleman's Diary	1741
Tyalt's Prognostications	1533	Nautical Almanac, begun by Dr. Neville Mas-	
Almanac Légeois	1636	kelyne (materially improved 1834)	1767
Lilly's Ephemeris	1644	British Imperial Kalendar	1809
Poor Robin's almanac	1652	Hone's Every-Day Book	1820
British Merlin	1658	British Almanac and Companion	1828
Edinburgh Almanac	1683	Anniversary Calendar, published by W. Kidd	1832
Connaissance des Temps (by Picard)	1699	Chambers' Book of Days	1862-3

ALMANZA (S. E. Spain). Here on 25 April (O. S. 14), 1707, the English, Dutch, and Portuguese forces under the earl of Galway, were totally defeated by the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.). Most of the English were killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge.

ALMEIDA (Portugal), a frontier town, captured by Massena, 27 Aug. 1810. The French crossed into Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida, blockaded by the English, 6 April, 1811. Almeida was retaken by Wellington (11 May), who eventually compelled Massena to retire from Portugal, his route being tracked by horrid desolation.

ALMENARA, a village N. E. Spain, where on 28 July, 1710, an English and German army defeated the Spanish army supporting Philip V., the grandson of Louis XIV. of France. Stanhope, the English general, killed the Spanish general, Amezaga, in single conflict; an act almost unexampled in modern warfare.

ALMOHADES, Mahometan partisans, followers of El-Mehedi in Africa, about 1120. They subdued Morocco 1145; entered Spain and took Seville, Cordova, and Granada, 1146-56; ruled Spain till 1232, and Africa till 1278.

ALMONER, an office anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman who gave the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or an alms in money. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1789. Queen Victoria's almoner (now the bishop of Oxford) or his sub-almoner distributes the queen's gifts on *Maundy Thursday* (*which see*).

ALMORAVIDES, Mahometan partisans in Africa, rose about 1050; entered Spain by invitation, 1086; were overcome by the Almohades in 1147.

* The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to them and the two Universities; but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779. The stamp duty on English almanacs first imposed in 1710, was abolished in August, 1834; since when almanacs have become innumerable, being issued by tradesmen with their goods. Of Moore's (under the management of Henry Andrews, the able computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*) at one time upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. He died in 1820. Of *Foreign Almanacs*, the principal are the "*Almanach de France*," first published in 1699, and the "*Almanach de Gotha*," 1764.

ALMSHOUSES for aged and infirm persons have been erected by many public companies and benevolent individuals, particularly since the abolition of religious houses at the Reformation in the 16th century. A list of them, with useful information, will be found in "Low's Charities of London," ed. 1862.

Cornelius Van Dun founded the Red Lion almshouses, Westminster	1577	Dame Owen's almshouses, Islington, built in 1613 (in gratitude for her escape from an arrow-shot), were rebuilt by the Brewers' company	1839
Emmanuel College, Westminster, founded by Lady Dacre	1594	Bancroft's almshouses, Mile End, were erected	1735
Whittington's almshouses founded in 1621, were rebuilt near Highgate-hill by the Mercers' company	1826	The London almshouses, in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill, built at Brixton	1833
The Fishmongers' company founded almshouses in 1618, and rebuilt them on Wandsworth common	1850	Numerous almshouses since erected for printers, bookbinders, &c.	
Haberdashers' almshouses, Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske	1692		

ALNEY, an island on the Severn, Gloucestershire. Here a combat is asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in sight of their armies. The latter was wounded, and proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund. Edmund was murdered at Oxford shortly after it is said by Ædric Streon, and Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom, 1016.

ALNWICK (Saxon *Ealnwic*), on the river Alne in Northumberland, was given at the conquest to Ivo de Vesco. It has belonged to the Percies since 1310. Malcolm, king of Scotland, besieged Alnwick in 1093, when he and his sons were killed. It was taken by David I. in 1136, and attempted in 1174 by William the Lion, who was defeated and taken prisoner. It was burnt by king John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1854 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and at unsparing expense.

ALPACA (or *Paco*), a species of the S. American quadruped, the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into this country about 1836, by the earl of Derby. An alpaca factory, &c. (covering 11 acres), was erected at Saltair, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr. Titus Salt in 1852.

ALPHABET. Athotes, son of Menes, is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B.C. *Blair*. But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam: this is deemed fabulous.

The Egyptian alphabet is ascribed to Memnon 1622 B.C.

The first letter of the Phenician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to *A*. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phenician.

Cadmus the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., is said to have brought the Phenician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece, viz.:—A, B, Γ, Δ, E, Z, H, Θ, I, K, Λ, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, Τ. These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phenician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till

they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamodes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C.; and Simonides added, Ζ, Ψ, Η, Ω, about 489 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*.—When the E was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of 16 letters till 399 (or 403) B.C., when the Ionic of 24 characters was introduced. The small letters are of later invention. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:—

English	26	German	26	Greek	24	Turkish	28
French	25	Slavonic	42	Hebrew	22	Sanscrit	44
Italian	20	Russian	35	Arabic	28	Chinese radical characters	214
Spanish	27	Latin	22	Persian	32		

ALPHONSINE TABLES, astronomical tables, composed by Spanish and Arab astronomers, and collected in 1253 under the direction of Alphonsus X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise, who is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work; he himself wrote the preface. The Spanish government ordered the works of Alphonso to be reprinted from the best MSS.; four volumes have appeared (1863-6).

ALPS, European mountains. Those between France and Italy were passed by Hannibal, 218 B.C., by the Romans, 154 B.C., and by Napoleon I. May, 1800. Roads over Mont Cenis and the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, were constructed by order of Napoleon, between 1801-6; see *Simplon*. A sub-alpine tunnel through Mont Cenis to connect Savoy and Piedmont has been in progress since 1857. In 1859 the "Alpine Club," which consists of British travellers in the Alps, published their first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers;" see *Matterhorn*.

* At first the boring was effected by ordinary machinery; in 1860 steam power was employed; but afterwards compressed air was used as a motive power with great success. It is confidently expected that the tunnel will be completed in 1870. [Excavated 6374 metres; to excavate 5845 metres, 31 Dec. 1866.] In 1865 Messrs. Brassey proposed laying down a line of steeply inclined railway for 47 miles, to be used till the tunnel is completed; see *Railways*, 1867.

ALSACE (N. E. France), formerly part of the kingdom of Austrasia, now the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was incorporated with the German empire in the 10th century. A portion was restored to France, 1648, and the whole, including Strasburg, in 1697. The precinct of Whitefriars, London, called *Alsatia*, is described in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Its privilege of sanctuary was abolished in 1697.

ALTAR. One was built by Noah, 2348 B.C. (*Gen.* viii. 20); others by Abraham, 1921 (*Gen.* xii. 8). Directions for making an altar are given *Exod.* xx. 24, 1491 B.C. Altars were raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of the deities of Egypt. *Herodotus.* The term "altar" was applied to the Lord's table for the first three centuries after Christ (*Heb.* xiii. 10). Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I., A.D. 135; and were first consecrated by pope Sylvester. The first Christian altar in Britain was in 634. *Stow.* The church of England terms the table on which the elements are placed an *altar*. Since the time of Elizabeth there has been much controversy on the subject, and the Puritans in the civil war destroyed many of the ancient stone altars, substituting wooden tables. In 1845 it was decided in the Arches Court that *stone altars* were not to be erected in English churches.

ALTER EGO (*another or second I*), a term applied to Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power; used at Naples when the crown prince was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July, 1820.

ALT-RANSTADT (Prussia), where the treaty of peace dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden, to Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed 24 Sept. 1706, O.S. Frederick deposed, in 1704, regained the throne of Poland after the defeat of Charles XII., in 1709.

ALUM is said to have been first discovered at Roccha, in Syria, about 1300; it was found in Tuscany about 1470; was brought to perfection in England by sir T. Challoner, who established large alum works near Whitby in 1608; was discovered in Ireland in 1757; and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is a salt used as a mordant in dyeing; and also to harden tallow, to whiten bread, and in the paper manufacture. It may be made of pure clay exposed to vapours of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potash added to the ley; but is usually obtained by means of an ore called alum slate.

ALUMBAGH, a palace with other buildings near Lucknow, Oude, India, taken from the rebels and heroically defended by the British under sir James Outram during the mutiny, Sept. 1857. He defeated an attack of 30,000 sepoys on 12 Jan. 1858, and of 20,000 on 21 Feb. He was relieved by sir Colin Campbell in March.

ALUMINIUM, a metal, the base of the earth alumina, which is combined with silica in clay, and which was shown to be a distinct earth by Marggraff in 1754, having been previously confounded with lime. Oerstedt in 1826 obtained the chloride of aluminium; and in 1827 the metal itself was first obtained from it by F. Wöhler, but was long a scientific curiosity, the process being expensive. The mode of production was afterwards simplified by Bunsen and others, more especially by H. Ste.-Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities of this metal. It is very light (sp. g. 2.25), malleable, and sonorous; when pure does not rust, and is not acted on by sulphur or any acid except hydrochloric. These qualities will render it very useful when improved processes render it cheaper. In March, 1856, it was 3*l.* the ounce; in June, 1857, 11*s.* or 12*s.*, and it is now much cheaper (1868). The eagles of the French colours have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles. Deville's work, "*De l'Aluminium*," was published in 1859. An aluminium manufactory was established at Newcastle in 1860, by Messrs. Bell. They obtain the metal from a French mineral, bauxite. Their aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, invented by Dr. John Percy, F.R.S., was made into watch-cases, &c., by Messrs. Reid of Newcastle, in 1862.

AMADIS OF GAUL, a Spanish or Portuguese romance, stated to have been written about 1342 by Vasco de Lobeiro. It was translated and enlarged by De Montalvo, about 1485.

AMALEKITES (descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau or Edom, the brother of Jacob) attacked the Israelites 1491 B.C., when perpetual war was denounced by God against them. They were subdued by Saul about 1079; by David, 1058, and 1056; and by the Simeonites about 715 B.C.

AMALFI, a city on the gulf of Salerno, Naples, in the 8th century became the seat of a republic, and flourished by its commerce till 1075, when it was taken by Roger Guiscard, and eventually was incorporated with Naples. The Pisans, in their sack of the town in 1135, are said to have found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian, and thus to have induced the revival of the study of Roman law in Western Europe; the story is doubted. Flavio Gioia, a native of Amalfi, is the reputed discoverer of the mariner's compass, about 1302.

AMAZON. West India mail steam ship, left Southampton on her first voyage, Friday, 2 Jan. 1852, and on Sunday morning, Jan 4, was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Scilly (ascribed to the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine-room). Out of 161 persons on board, 102 persons must have perished by fire or drowning. 21 persons were saved by the life-boat of the ship; 25 more were carried into Brest harbour by a Dutch vessel passing by; and 13 others were picked up in the bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch galliot. Eliot Warburton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

AMAZONIA (S. America) was discovered by Francisco Orellana, in 1540. Coming from Peru, he sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its bank, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had previously been called Maranon.

AMAZONS. Three nations of Amazons have been mentioned—the Asiatic, Scythian, and African. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows resolved to form a female state, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude. *Quintus Curtius*. They were said to have been conquered by Theseus, about 1231 B.C. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *a*, no, *mazos*, breast. Others derive the name from *maza*, the moon, whom they are supposed to have worshipped. About 330 B.C. their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia; three hundred females were in her train. *Herodotus*.

AMBASSADORS. Accredited agents, and representatives from one court to another, are referred to early ages. In most countries they have great privileges; and in England, they and their servants are secured against arrest. England usually has twenty-five ambassadors or envoys extraordinary, and about thirty-six chief consuls, resident at foreign courts, exclusive of inferior agents; the ambassadors and other chief agents from abroad at the court of London in 1865, were 47; in 1868, 43.

The Russian ambassador's being imprisoned for debt by a lace-merchant, 27 July, 1708, led to the passing the statute of 7 Anne, for the protection of ambassadors, 1708.

Two men, convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador, were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their

breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months, and the other fined, 12 May, 1780.

The first ambassador from the United States of America to England, John Adams, presented to the king, 1 June, 1785; the first from Great Britain to America was Mr. Hammond, in 1791.

AMBER, a carbonaceous mineral,* principally found in the northern parts Europe, of great repute in the world from the earliest time; esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era: Theophrastus wrote upon it; 300 B.C. Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau. *Phillips*.

AMBLEF, near Cologne, Germany. Here Charles Martel defeated Chilperic II., and Ragenfroi, mayor of the Neustrians, 716.

AMBOISE (C. France). A conspiracy of the Huguenots against Francis II., Catherine de Medicis, and the Guises, was suppressed at this place in Jan. 1560. On 19 March, 1563, the Pacification of Amboise was published, whereby toleration was granted to the Huguenots. The civil war was however soon renewed.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca isles, discovered about 1512 by the Portuguese, but not wholly occupied by them till 1580. It was taken by the Dutch in 1605. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, 17 Feb. 1623-4, by the Dutch, on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided and jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Amboyna was seized by the English, 16 Feb. 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again seized by the British, 17-19 Feb. 1810; and again restored at the peace of 1814.

AMBROSIAN CHANT, see *Chant*, &c.

AMEN, an ancient Hebrew word meaning *true, faithful, certain*, is used in the Jewish and Christian assemblies, at the conclusion of prayer; see 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16 (A.D. 59).

AMENDE HONORABLE, in France, in the 9th century, was an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered into the hands of

* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists, respecting the origin of amber. It is considered by Berzelius to have been a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately-formed insects. Sir D. Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice. When rubbed it becomes electrical, and from its Greek name, *elektron*, the term Electricity is derived.

the hangman : his shirt was stripped off, a rope put round his neck, and a taper in his hand ; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed.

AMERCEMENT, in Law, a fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the *mercy* of the court : thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta a freeman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed, 9 Hen. III. 1225.

AMERICA,* the great Western Continent, is about 9000 miles long, with an area of about 13,668,000 square miles. It is now believed to have been visited by the Norsemen or Vikings in the 10th and 11th centuries ; but the modern discovery is due to the sagacity and courage of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus,† who, after having his scheme long contemptuously rejected, sailed on his first expedition from Palos in Andalusia on Friday 3 Aug. 1492, with vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain.

Columbus lands on Guanahani, one of the Bahamas ; takes possession of it in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and names it San Salvador Friday, 12 Oct. 1492
 He discovers Cuba, 28 Oct. ; and Hispaniola (now Hayti), where he builds a fort, La Navidad 6 Dec. "
 He returns to Spain, 15 March ; sails from Cadiz on his second expedition, 25 Sept. ; discovers the Caribbee Isles.—Dominica, 3 Nov. ; Guadalupe, 4 Nov. ; Antigua, 10 Nov. ; founds Isabella in Hispaniola, the first Christian city in the New World Dec. 1493
 He discovers Jamaica, 3 May ; and Evangelista (now Isle of Pines), 13 June ; war with the natives of Hispaniola 1494
 He visits the various isles ; and explores their coasts 1495-6
 Returns to Spain to meet the charges of his enemies 11 June, 1496
 Cabot (sent out by Henry VII. of England) discovers Labrador on the coast of North America [he is erroneously said to have discovered Florida, and also Newfoundland, and to have named it Prima Vista] 24 June, 1497
 Columbus sails on his third voyage, 30 May ; discovers Trinidad, 31 July ; lands on Terra Firma, without knowing it to be the new continent, naming it Isla Santa 1 Aug. 1498
 Ojeda discovers Surinam, June ; and the gulf of Venezuela 1499
 Vicente Yañez Pinzon discovers Brazil, *South America*, 26 Jan. ; and the river Marañon (the Amazon) ; Cabral the Portuguese lands in Brazil (see Brazil) 3 May, 1500
 Gaspar Cortereal discovers Labrador "
 Columbus is imprisoned in chains at San Domingo by Bobadilla, sent out to investigate into his conduct, May ; conveyed to Spain, where he is honourably received 17 Dec. "
 Columbus sails on his fourth voyage, 9 May ; discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of the Isthmus, July, &c. ; discovers and names Porto Bello, 2 Nov. 1502
 Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola 1501-3

Worried by the machinations of his enemies, he returns to Spain, 7 Nov. ; his friend, queen Isabella, dies 20 Nov. 1504
 He dies while treated with base ingratitude by the Spanish government 20 May, 1506
 Solis and Pinzon discover Yucatan "
 Ojeda founds San Sebastian, the first colony on the mainland 1510
 Subjugation of Cuba by Velazquez 1511
 The coast of Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon 1512
 Vasco de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the South Pacific Ocean 1513
 Mexico discovered by Fernando de Cordova 1517
 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain 1518
 Passage of Magellan's Straits by him 1520
 Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortes 1519-21
 Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito 1526
 He invades and conquers Peru 1532-5
 Cartier, a Frenchman, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sails up to Montreal 1534-5
 Grijalva's expedition, equipped by Cortes, discovers California 1535
 Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers the adjacent country 1541
 Chili conquered by Valdivia 1541
 Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea "
 Louisiana conquered by De Soto "
 Rebellion in Peru—tranquillity established by Gasca 1548
 Davis's Straits discovered by him 1585
 Raleigh establishes the first English settlement—at Roanoke, Virginia "
 Falkland isles discovered by Davis 1592
 De Monts, a Frenchman, settles in Acadia, now Nova Scotia 1604
 Jamestown, in Virginia, the first English settlement on the mainland, founded by Lord de la Warr 1607
 Quebec founded by the French 1608
 Hudson's bay discovered by him 1610
 The Dutch build Manhattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York) on the Hudson 1614
 Settlement in New England begun by Capt. Smith "

* The name is derived from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine merchant, who died in 1512. He accompanied Ojeda in his voyage on the eastern coasts in 1498 ; and described the country in letters sent to his friends in Italy. He is charged with presumptuously inserting "Tierra de Amerigo" in his maps. Irving discusses the question in the Appendix to the Life of Columbus, but comes to no conclusion. Humboldt asserts that the name was given to the continent in the popular works of Waldseemüller, a German geographer, without the knowledge of Vespucci. To America we are indebted, among other things, for maize, the turkey, the potato, Peruvian bark, and tobacco.

† Christophoro Colombo was born about 1445 ; first went to sea about 1460 ; settled at Lisbon in 1470, where he married Felipa, the daughter of Perestrelo, an Italian navigator ; whereby he obtained much geographical knowledge. He is said to have laid the plans of his voyage of discovery before the republic of Genoa, in 1485, and other powers, and finally before the court of Spain, where at length the queen Isabella became his patron. After undergoing much ingratitude and cruel persecution from his own followers and the Spanish court, he died on 20 May, 1506 ; and was buried with much pomp at Valladolid. His remains were transferred, in 1513, to Seville ; in 1536 to San Domingo ; and in Jan. 1796 to the Havana, Cuba. The original inscription on his tomb is said to have been : "A Castilla y a Leon Nuevo Mundo dió Colon." "To Castile and Leon Colon gave a New World." Humboldt says beautifully, that the success of Columbus was "a conquest of reflection !"

AMERICA, *continued.*

New Plymouth built by the banished English nonconformists	1620	New Orleans built	1717
Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch under sir Wm. Alexander	1622	Georgia settled by general Oglethorpe	1732
Delaware settled by the Swedes and Dutch	1627	Kentucky, by colonel Boon	1754
Massachusetts, by sir H. Boswell	"	Canada conquered by the English, 1759-60; ceded to Great Britain	1763
Maryland, by lord Baltimore	1633	American war—declaration of independence by the United States, 1776; recognised by Great Britain	1783
Connecticut granted to lord Say and Broke in 1630; but no English settlement was made here till	1635	Louisiana ceded to Spain, 1762; transferred to France, 1800; sold to the United States	1803
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren, driven from Massachusetts	"	Florida ceded to Great Britain, 1763; taken by Spain, 1781; to whom it is ceded, 1783; ceded to the United States	1820
New Jersey settled by the Dutch, 1614, and Swedes, 1627; granted to the duke of York, who sells it to lord Berkeley	1664	Revolution in Mexico—declaration of independence	1821
New York captured by the English	"	Revolutions in Spanish America; independence established by Chili, 1810; Paraguay, 1811; Buenos Ayres, and other provinces, 1816; Peru	1826
Carolina settled by the English	1669	[See <i>United States, Mexico</i> , and other states, throughout the volume.]	
Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker	1682		
Louisiana settled by the French	"		
The Mississippi explored	1699		
The Scotch settlement at Darien (1698-9) abandoned	1700		

AMERICA, BRITISH, see *British America*.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, includes the republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (*which see*). They declared their independence 21 Sept. 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation. 21 July, 1823. The states made a treaty of union between themselves 21 March, 1847. There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker, 1854-5. In Jan. 1863, a war began between Guatemala (afterwards joined by Nicaragua) and San Salvador (afterwards supported by Honduras). The latter were defeated at Santa Rosa 16 June, and San Salvador was taken 26 Oct.; the president of San Salvador, Barrios, fled; and Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala, became predominant over the confederacy.—Population, 1859, about 2,355,000; see *Nicaragua, Darien*, and *Panama*.

AMERICA, RUSSIAN, sold to the United States for about 400,000*l.*, March, 1867.

AMERICA, SOUTH, see *Brazil, Argentine, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay*, &c.

"AMERICA," an American yacht, schooner-built, 171 tons burthen. On 22 Aug. 1851, at Cowes regatta, in a match round the Isle of Wight for a cup worth 100*l.*, open to all nations, she came in first by 8 miles, due to her construction on the wave principle.

AMERICANISMS: a useful dictionary of these expressions was compiled by John R. Bartlett, and first published in 1848.

AMETHYST, the ninth stone upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priest, 1491 B.C. It is of a rich violet colour. One worth 200 rix-dollars, having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns. *De Boot*.—Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1775.

AMIENS, a city in Picardy (N. France): the cathedral was built in 1220. It was taken by the Spanish 11 March, and retaken by the French 25 Sept. 1597. The preliminary articles of the peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, were signed in London by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, 1 Oct. 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on 27 March, 1802, by the marquess of Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland.—War was declared again in 1803.

AMMONIA, the volatile alkali, mainly produced by the decomposition of organic substances. Its name is ascribed to its having been procured from heated camel's dung near the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya. The discovery of its being a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen is ascribed to Joseph Priestley in 1774. By the recent labours of chemists the oxide of the once hypothetical metal ammonium, and ammonium amalgam, have been formed; and specimens of each were shown at the Royal Institution in 1856 by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who has done very much for the chemical history of ammonia.

AMMONITES, descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot (1897 B.C.). They invaded the land of Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but they were defeated by Jephthah, 1143 B.C. They again invaded Canaan, with an intention to put out the right eye of all they subdued; but Saul overthrew them, 1095 B.C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rabbah their capital, and destroyed all the walls, 198 B.C. *Josephus*.

AMNESTY (a general pardon after political disturbances, &c.) was granted by Thrasybulus, the Athenian patriot, after expelling the thirty tyrants with the assistance of only thirty friends, 403 B.C. Acts of Amnesty were passed after the civil war in 1651, and after the two rebellions in England in 1715 and 1745.—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III. of France granted an amnesty to all political offenders, 17 Aug. 1859. An amnesty, with certain exemptions, was granted to the vanquished southern states of North America by president Johnson, 29 May, 1865. An amnesty for political offences was granted by the emperor of Austria at his coronation as king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867.

AMOY, see *China*, 1853-5.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, asserted traditionally to have been established at Thermopylae by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. The celebrated council, composed of twelve of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, began 1498 [1113, *Clinton*] B.C., and existed 31 B.C. Its immediate office was to attend to the temples and oracles of Delphi. Its interference caused the Sacred wars, 595-586, and 356-346.

AMPHION, a British frigate, of 38 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, 22 Sept. 1796.

AMPHITHEATRES, round or oval buildings, said to have been first constructed by Curio, 76 B.C., and by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C. In the Roman amphitheatres, the people witnessed the combats of gladiators, and of wild beasts, &c. They were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar; see *Coliseum*. The amphitheatre of Vespasian (capable of holding 87,000 persons) was built between A.D. 75 and 80; and is said to have been a fortress in 1312. The amphitheatre at Verona was next in size, and then that of Nismes.

AMPHITRITE, THE SHIP, see *Wrecks*, 30 Aug. 1833.

AMPUTATION, in surgery, was greatly aided by the invention of the tourniquet by Morel, a French surgeon in 1674, and of the flap-method by Lowdham of Exeter in 1679.

AMSTERDAM (Holland). The castle of Amstel was commenced in 1100; the building of the city in 1203. Its commerce was greatly increased by the decay of that of Antwerp after 1609. The exchange was built in 1634; and the noble stadthouse in 1648; the latter cost three millions of guilders, then a large sum. It was built upon 13,650 piles. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, 18 Jan. 1795. The Dutch government was restored in Dec. 1813. A crystal palace for an industrial exhibition was opened by prince Frederick of the Netherlands 16 Aug. 1864.

AMULETS or **CHARMS**, employed from the earliest times. Amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about 328. They have been esteemed in modern times.

AMYLENE, a colourless, very mobile liquid, first procured by M. Balard of Paris in 1844, by distilling fousel oil (potato-spirit) with chloride of zinc. The vapour was employed instead of chloroform first by Dr. Snow in 1856. It has since been tried in many hospitals here, and in France. The odour is more unpleasant than chloroform, and more vapour must be used, but it is thought less dangerous.

ANABAPTISTS. The sect arose about 1521, and was known in England before 1549. Münzer, Storck, and other German enthusiasts, taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil, that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, and other doctrines still more wild and absurd. They took arms, committed many violences, and in 1534 seized Münster, calling it Mount Zion, and one Mathias, a baker, to be king. Münster was taken 24 June, 1535, and the chiefs of the Anabaptists were put to death.—On 6 Jan. 1661, about 80 anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper. They fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them. Their leader and sixteen others were executed, 19 and 21 Jan. *Annals of England*.—For the modern Anabaptists see *Baptists*.

ANACHORETS, see *Monachism*.

ANACREONTIC VERSE, of the bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized. He is said to have been choked by a grape-stone in his eighty-fifth year, about 514 B.C. His odes have been frequently translated; Thomas Moore's version was published in 1800.

ANÆSTHETICS, see *Opium*, *Chloroform*, *Ether*, *Amylene*, *Kerosolene*. Intense cold has been also employed in deadening pain.

ANADOLIA (Asia Minor), comprises the ancient Lycia, Caria, Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia and Phrygia, (*which see*).

ANAGRAMS, formed by the transposition of the letters of a name or sentence : as *army* from *Mary*, are said to have been made by ancient Jews, Greeks, &c. On the question put by Pilate to Our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" (what is truth?) we have the anagram, "*Est vir qui adest*" (the man who is here); from "*Horatio Nelson*," is "*Honor est a Nilo*" (there is Honour from the Nile).

ANAM, see *Annam*.

ANASTATIC PRINTING, see *Printing*, 1841.

ANATHEMA, the sentence of excommunication (1 Cor. xvi. 22), used by the early churches, 365; see *Excommunication*.

ANATOMY (Greek, cutting up). The human body was studied by Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle; and became a branch of medical education under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. Erasistratus and Herophilus, regarded as the fathers of anatomy, first dissected the human form, as anatomical research had been previously confined to animals: it is said that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B.C. Galen, who died A.D. 193, was a great anatomist. In England, the schools were long supplied with bodies unlawfully exhumed from graves; and until 1832, the bodies of executed criminals were ordered for dissection.* Pope Boniface VIII. forbade the dissection of dead bodies, 1297.—The first anatomical plates, designed by Titian, were employed by Vesalius, about 1538. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, studied anatomy. The great discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616. William and John Hunter were great anatomists, William died 1753, and John 1793. Quain's and Wilson's large anatomical plates were published 1842. Comparative anatomy has been treated systematically by Cuvier, Owen, Müller, Huxley, and others.—The anatomy of plants has been studied since 1680; see *Botany*.

ANCHORITES, see *Monachism*.

ANCHORS are of ancient use, and the invention belongs to the Tuscans. *Pliny*. The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis, the Scythian (592 B.C.) *Strabo*. Anchors were first forged in England A.D. 578. Those of a first-rate ship of war (four) will weigh 99 cwt. each, costing 45*ol*. *Phillips*. The Admiralty anchor was introduced about 1841. Improved anchors were made by Perring and Rodgers about 1831; by Porter 1846; by Costell 1848; by Trotman 1853; and by several other persons. Trotman's is attached to the Queen's yacht the *Fairy*. The anchors of the *Great Eastern* are of enormous size. An act for the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors was passed in 1864.

ANCIENT HISTORY commences in the Holy Scriptures 4004 B.C. and in the history of Herodotus about 1687 B.C., and is considered to end with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mahomet (A.D. 622), or Charlemagne (768).

ANCIENTS, see *Councils*, *French*.

ANCONA, an ancient Roman port on the Adriatic. The mole was built by Trajan, 107. After many changes of rulers Ancona was finally annexed to the papal states in 1532. In 1797 it was taken by the French; but was retaken by the Austrians in 1799. It was occupied by the French in 1832; evacuated in 1838; after an insurrection it was bombarded and captured by the Austrians, June 18, 1849. The Marches (comprising this city) rebelled against the Papal government in Sept. 1860. Lamoricière, the papal general, fled to Ancona after his defeat at Castelfidardo, but was compelled to surrender himself, the city, and the garrison, on 29 Sept. The king of Sardinia entered soon after.

ANCYRA, a town in ancient Galatia, now Angora or Engour, Asia Minor. Councils were held here 314, 358, 375. Near this city, on 28 July, 1402, Timour or Tamerlane defeated and took prisoner the sultan Bajazet, and is said to have conveyed him to Samarcand in a cage.

ANDALUSIA (S. Spain), a province once part of the ancient Lusitania and Bætica. The name is a corruption of Vandalitia, it having been held by the Vandals from 419 to 421, when it was acquired by the Visigoths. The latter were expelled by the Moors in 711, who established the kingdom of Cordova, which they retained till their final overthrow in 1492.

* By 37 Hen. VIII. c. 42 (1540), surgeons were granted four bodies of executed malefactors for "*anatomyes*," which privilege was extended in following reigns: but in consequence of the crimes committed by resurrection-men in order to supply the surgical schools (robbing churchyards and even committing murder, see *Burking*), a new statute was passed in 1832, which abated the ignominy of dissection by prohibiting that of executed murderers, and made provision for the wants of surgeons by permitting, under certain regulations, the dissection of persons dying in workhouses, &c. The act also appointed inspectors of anatomy, regulated the schools, and required persons practising anatomy to obtain a licence. It repealed the clause of the act of 1828, which directed the dissection of the body of an executed murderer.

ANDERNACH, Rhenish Prussia, once an imperial city. Near here, the emperor Charles the First, while attempting to deprive his nephews of their inheritance, was totally defeated by one of them, Louis of Saxony, 8 Oct. 876.

ANDORRA, a small republic in the Pyrenees, bearing the title of "the valleys and sovereignties of Andorra," was made independent by Charlemagne about 778, certain rights being reserved to the bishop of Urgel. The feudal sovereignty, which long appertained to the counts of Foix, reverted to the French king, Henry IV., in 1589; but was given up in 1790. On 27 March, 1806, an imperial decree restored the old relations between Andorra and France. The republic is now governed by a council elected for life; but the magistrates are appointed alternately by the French government and the Spanish bishop of Urgel. The population was about 18,000, in 1850. *Guibert*.

ANDRÉ'S EXECUTION, see *United States*, 1780.

ANDREW, ST., said to have been martyred by crucifixion, 30 Nov. 69, at Patrae, in Achaia. His festival was instituted about 359. The Royal Society's anniversary is kept on St. Andrew's day. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted in 1698 by Peter I. For the British order, see *Thistle*.

ANDREW'S, St. (E. Scotland), made a royal burgh in 1140. Here Robert Bruce held his first parliament in 1309; and here Wishart was burnt by archbishop Beaton, 1545, who himself was murdered here in 1546. The university was founded in 1411 by bishop Wardlaw. The bishopric originated with the establishment of Christianity in Scotland. The cathedral (built 1159-1318) was destroyed by a mob, excited by a sermon of John Knox, June 1559. Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops commences with Killach, 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, and ceased soon after 1689. It was re-instituted in 1844; see *Bishops*.

ANDRUSSOV, PEACE OF (30 Jan. 1667), between Russia and Poland, for 13 years, with mutual concessions, although the latter had been generally victorious.

ANEMOMETER (Greek, *anemos*, the wind), a measurer of the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius, in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. Osler's and Whewell's anemometers were highly approved of in 1844.

ANEROID, see *Barometer*.

ANGEL, an ancient gold coin, weighing four pennyweights, valued at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10s. in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562. The *Angelot*, a gold coin, value half an angel, was struck at Paris when held by the English, 1431. *Wood*.

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted in Greece, 456. The *Angelici* were instituted by the emperor Angelus Comnenus, 1191. —The *Angelicæ*, an order of nuns, was founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, 1534.

ANGERS (W. Central France), the Roman Juliomagus, possessing an amphitheatre; afterwards Andegarum, the capital of Anjou (*which see*). It was frequently besieged, and many councils were held in it between 453 and 1448, relating to ecclesiastical discipline.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY, see *National Gallery*.

ANGLESEY, called by the Romans Mona (N. Wales), the seat of the Druids, who were massacred in great numbers, when Suetonius Paulinus took the isle, 61. It was conquered by Agricola, in 78; occupied by the Normans, 1090; and with the rest of Wales annexed by Edward I. in 1284. He built the fortress of Beaumaris in 1295. The Menai suspension bridge was erected 1818-25, and the Britannia tubular bridge 1849-50.

ANGLICAN CHURCH, see *Church of England*.

ANGLING. Allusion is made to it in the Bible; *Amos* iv. 2 (787 B.C.), and by ancient Greek writers.

Oppian wrote his "Halioutics," a Greek epic poem on Fishes and Fishing, about A.D. 198. In the book on "*Hawkynge and Huntynge*," by Juliana Berners or Barnes, prioress of Sopwith, near St. Albans, "emprinted at Westmestre by Wynkyn de

Worde," in 1496, is "*The treatise of fyshyng with an Anole*." Isaac Walton's "*Compleat Angler*" was first published in 1653.

ANGLO-SAXONS or ANGLES, derive their name from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population (called *Angli* by Tacitus) joined the first Saxon freebooters. East Anglia was a kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, 571; the kingdom ceased in 792. See *Britain*. Caedmon paraphrased part of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 680; a translation of the gospels was made by abbot Egbert, of Iona, 721; of Boethius, Orosius, &c., by Alfred, 888. The Anglo-Saxon laws were printed by order of government, in 1840.

ANGOLA (S. W. Africa), settled by the Portuguese soon after the discovery, by Diego Cam, about 1486. Loanda, their capital, was built 1578.

ANGORA, see *Ancyra*.

ANGOULEME, (the Roman Iculisma,) capital of the province of Angoumois, Central France, W., was a bishopric in 260. Angouleme became an independent county about 856; was united to the French crown in 1308; was held by the English, 1360 to 1372, in the reign of Edward III. The count of Angouleme became king of France as Francis I. in 1515.

ANGRIA'S FORT, see *India*, 1756.

ANGUILLA, Snake Island, West Indies. Settled by the British, 1666. Valuable deposits of phosphate of lime were found here in 1859.

ANHALT, HOUSE OF, in Germany, deduces its origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. In 1606, the principality was divided among the four sons of Joachim Ernest, by the eldest, John-George. Thus began the four branches—Anhalt-Dessau (descended from John-George); Zerbst, extinct, 1793; Plotsgau or Coethen, extinct, 1847; and Bernburg,* extinct, 1863. The princes of Anhalt became dukes in 1809.

Leopold (born Oct. 1, 1794), became duke of Anhalt-Dessau, 1817, and of Anhalt-Bernburg 1863. | Heir, his son, prince Frederic, born 29 April, 1831. Population (Dec. 1864), 193,046.

ANHOLT, ISLAND OF, Denmark, was taken possession of by England, 18 May, 1809, in the French war, on account of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce. The Danes made an attempt to regain it with a force which exceeded 1000 men, but were gallantly repulsed by the British force not amounting to more than 150, 27 March, 1811.

ANILINE, an oily alkaline body, discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben among the products of distillation of indigo. From benzole (*which see*) Bechamp, in 1856, obtained it by the successive treatment with concentrated nitric acid and reducing agents. The scientific relations of aniline have been carefully examined by several chemists, especially by Dr. A. W. Hofmann. It was long known to yield a series of coloured compounds, but it was only in 1856 that Mr. W. A. Perkin showed how a violet oxidation-product (mauve) could be applied in dyeing. Aniline is now manufactured upon a large scale for the commercial production of "Mauve" and "Magenta" (rosaniline) (*which see*), and several other colouring matters.†

ANIMALCULÆ. Leeuwenhoek's researches in 1677 produced the most astonishing revelations. His book, *Arcana Nature*, was published at Leyden in 1696. The great works of Ehrenberg of Berlin, on the Infusorial Animalculæ, &c., were issued 1838-57. Pritchard's *Infusoria*, ed. 1861, is a valuable summary of our present knowledge of animalculæ.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM was introduced by father Hehl, a Jesuit, at Vienna, about 1774, and had its dupes in France and England in about 1788-89; ‡ see *Mesmerism*.

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO. Mr. Martin, M.P., as a senator, zealously laboured to repress it; and in 1824, the *Cruelty to Animals Society* was founded. Mr. Martin's act was passed 1822, and similar acts were passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were forbidden to be used for draught in 1839.

ANJOU, a province in France, was inherited by Henry II. of England from his father Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, who married the empress Matilda in 1127. It was taken from his son John by Philip of France in 1205; was reconquered by Edward III., and relinquished by him in 1360, and was given by Charles V. to his brother Louis with the title of duke. The university was formed in 1349.

1750. Louis I. duke, invested by the pope with the dominions of Joanna of Naples, 1381; his invading army destroyed by the plague, 1383; he dies, 1384. | 1384. Louis II., his son, receives the same grant, but is also unsuccessful. Louis III., adopted by Joanna; dies 1344. 1434. Regnier or René le bon (a prisoner) declared

* Alexander, the last duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, (born 2 March, 1805; duke, 24 March, 1834;) died without issue, 22 Aug. 1863, when his duchy reverted to the duke of Anhalt-Dessau.

† After much litigation, the patent of Simpson, Maule, & Nicholson, for aniline colours, was annulled by the House of Lords, 27 July, 1866.

‡ It was a pretended mode of curing all manner of diseases by means of *sympathetic affection* between the sick person and the operator. The effect on the patient was supposed to depend on certain motions of the fingers and features of the operator, he placing himself immediately before the patient, whose eyes were to be fixed on his. After playing in this manner on the imagination and enfeebled mind of the sick, and performing a number of distortions and grimaces, the cure was said to be completed. Hehl for a short time associated with Mesmer, but they soon quarrelled—Mr. Perkins (who died in 1799) invented "Metallic Tractors for collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism;" but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pretensions by performing many wonders with a pair of wooden tractors. *Bracide*.

ANJOU, *continued.*

king of Naples, 1435; his daughter, Margaret, married Henry VI. of England, 1445; he was expelled from Anjou by Louis XI., 1474, and his estates confiscated.

Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III.

of France, became duke of Anjou; at one time he favoured the Protestants, and vainly offered marriage to Elizabeth of England, 1581-82; died 1584.

ANJOU or BEAUGÉ, BATTLE OF, between the English and French; the latter commanded by the dauphin of France, 22 March, 1421. The English were defeated: the duke of Clarence was slain by sir Allan Swinton, a Scotch knight, and 1500 men perished on the field; the earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon were taken prisoners. Beaugé was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

ANNAM or ANAM, an empire of Asia, to the east of India, comprising Tonquin, Cochinchina, part of Cambodia, and various islands in the Chinese Sea; said to have been conquered by the Chinese 234 B.C., and held by them till A.D. 263. In 1406 they reconquered it, but abandoned it in 1428. After much anarchy, bishop Adran, a French missionary, obtained the friendship of Louis XVI. for his pupil Gia-long, the son of the nominally reigning monarch, and with the aid of a few of his countrymen established Gia-long on the throne, who reigned till his death in 1821, when his son became king. In consequence of the persecution of the Christians, war broke out with the French, who defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, about 22 April, 1859, when 500 were killed. On 3 June, 1862, peace was made; three provinces were ceded to the French, and toleration of the Christians granted. An insurrection in these provinces against the French, begun about 17 Dec. 1862, was suppressed in Feb. 1863. Ambassadors sent from Annam with the view of regaining the ceded provinces arrived at Paris in Sept. 1863, had no success. Three provinces were annexed to the French Empire by proclamation, 25 June, 1867.

ANNAPOLIS, see *Port Royal*.

ANNATES, see *First Fruits*.

ANNO DOMINI, A.D., the year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and of the Crucifixion (Trabecationis). The Christian era commenced 1 Jan. in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. It is now held that Christ was born Friday, 5 April, 4 B.C. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, about 532. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the council of Chelsea, in 816, but was not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879.

"ANNOYANCE JURIES," of Westminster, chosen from the householders in conformity with 27 Eliz. c. 17 (1585), were abolished in 1861.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. & J. Dodsley. (Edmund Burke at first wrote the whole work, but afterwards became only an occasional contributor. *Prior*.) The similar elaborate work, the "Annuaire des Deux Mondes," began in Paris in 1850.

ANNUALS, a name given to richly bound volumes, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, illustrated by engravings, published annually, at first in Germany, and also in London in 1823. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given:

Forget-me-not (Ackerman's)	1823-48	Amulet	1827-34
Friendship's Offering	1824-44	Keepsake	1828-56
Literary Souvenir (first as "the Graces")	1824-34	Hood's Comic Annual	1830-38

ANNUITIES or PENSIONS, were granted in 1512, when 20*l.* were given to a lady of the court for services done; and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1536. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen *per cent.*, 4-6 Will. & Mary, 1691-3. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general among civilised governments. An annuity of 1*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* *per annum*, accumulating at 10 *per cent.*, compound interest, amounts in 100 years to 20,000*l.* The Government Annuities and Life Assurances Act was passed in 1864, for the benefit of the working classes; since, it enables the government to grant deferred annuities, on condition that the sum required may be payable in small instalments.

ANNUITY TAX: a tax levied to provide stipends for ministers in Edinburgh and Montrose, and which caused much disaffection, was abolished in 1860, and other provisions made for the purpose. These, however, have proved equally unpalatable.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, 25th of March, Lady-day (*which see*), a festival commemorating the tidings brought to Mary by the angel Gabriel (*Luke* i. 26): its origin is referred to the 4th and 7th century. The *religious order* of the Annunciation

was instituted in 1232, and the *military order*, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy, in memory of Amadeus I., who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355.

ANointING, an ancient ceremony observed at the inauguration of kings, bishops, and other eminent personages. Aaron was anointed as high priest, 1491 B.C.; and Saul, as king, 1095 A.C. Alfred the Great is said to have been the first English king anointed, A.D. 871; and Edgar of Scotland, 1068.—The *religious* rite is derived from the epistle of James v. 14, about A.D. 60. Some authors assert that in 550, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, and that this was the origin of Extreme Unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church).

ANONYMOUS LETTERS, see *Threatening Letters*.

ANTALCIDAS, PEACE OF. In 387 B.C. Antalcidas the Lacedæmonian made peace with Artaxerxes of Persia, on behalf of Greece but principally in favour of Sparta, giving up the cities of Ionia to the king.

ANTARCTIC POLE, the opposite to the north or *arctic* pole; see *Southern Continent*.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions in the year of the world 1482.

ANTHEMS or **HYMNS**, see *Hymns*. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose were the first who composed them, about the middle of the 4th century. *Lenglet*. They were introduced into the church service in 386. *Baker*. Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western Church. They were introduced into the Reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY (*anthrōpos*, Greek for man), for promoting the science of man and mankind, held its first meeting on 24 Feb. 1863. Dr. James Hunt, president, in the chair. The "Anthropological Review" first came out in May, 1863.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (eaters of human flesh), see *Cannibals*.

ANTICHRIST (opposed to Christ), 1 John ii. 18, termed the "Man of sin," 2 Thess. ii. 3; of these passages many interpretations have been given, and many myths were current in the middle ages, respecting the incarnation of the devil, &c. The term is freely applied to each other by Roman Catholics and Protestants; some persons consider that the term is to be given to all who openly or secretly oppose the doctrines of Christ and obedience to his commandments (*Rev.* xii. 17).

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE, for procuring the repeal of the laws charging duty on the importation of corn, sprang from various metropolitan and provincial associations (1834-8), supported by Messrs. Charles Villiers, Richard Cobden, John Bright, &c.; see *Corn Laws*, and *Protectionists*.

The Anti-Corn-Law League formed at Manchester 18 Sept. 1838
Meetings held in various places March & April, 1841
Excited meeting at Manchester 18 May, "
A bazaar held at Manchester, at which the "
League realised 10,000l. 2 Feb. 1842
About 600 deputies connected with provincial "
associations assemble in London, Feb.-Aug. "
The League at Manchester proposed to raise "
50,000l., to depute lecturers throughout the "
country, and to print pamphlets 20 Oct. "
First meeting at Drury-lane Theatre, 15 March, 1843
Monthly meetings at Covent-Garden, com- "
menced 28 Sept.; great free-trade meetings "
at Manchester 14 Nov. 1843, and 22 Jan. 1845

Bazaar at Covent-Garden opened . . . 5 May, 1845
Great Manchester meeting, at which the "
League proposed to raise a quarter of a "
million sterling . . . 23 Dec. "
The Corn Importation Bill having passed, 26 "
June, the League is formally dissolved; Mr. "
Cobden was rewarded by a national subscrip- "
tion, nearly 20,000l. 2 July, 1846
On the accession of the Derby ministry, a re- "
vival of the Anti-Corn-Law League was pro- "
posed at Manchester, and a subscription was "
opened, which produced within half an hour "
27,500l. 2 Mar. 1852
[The reconstruction of the League was soon "
deemed unnecessary.]

ANTIETAM CREEK, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, U. S. Here was fought a terrible battle on 17 Sept. 1862, between the Federals under general M'Clellan and the Confederates under Lee. After his victory at Bull Run or Manassas, 30 Aug., Lee invaded Maryland, and was immediately followed by M'Clellan. On the 16th Lee was joined by Jackson, and at five o'clock next morning the conflict began. About 100,000 men were engaged, and the battle raged till night. The Federals were repeatedly repulsed; but eventually the Confederates retreated and repassed the Potomac on 18 and 19 Sept. The loss of the Federals was estimated at 12,469; of the Confederates, 14,000.

ANTIGUA, a West Indian Island, discovered by Columbus in Nov. 1493; settled by the English in 1632; made a bishopric, 1842. Population in 1861, 36,412.

ANTILLES, an early name of the West Indies (*which see*).

ANTIMONY, a white brittle metal. Compounds of it were early known. It was, and

is still, used to blacken both men's and women's eyes in the east (2 *Kings* ix. 30, and *Jeremiah* iv. 30). Mixed with lead it forms printing type metal. Basil Valentine wrote on antimony about 1410. *Priestley*.

ANTINOMIANS (from the Greek *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law), a name given by Luther (in 1538) to John Agricola, who is said to have held "that it mattered not how wicked a man was if he had but faith." (Opposed to *Rom.* iii. 28, & v. 1, 2.) He retracted these doctrines in 1540. They were condemned by the British parliament, 1648.

ANTIOCH, Syria, built by Seleucus, 300 B.C., after the battle of Ipsus acquired the name "Queen of the East." Here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (*Acts* xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Persians, 540; by the Saracens about 638; recovered for the Eastern emperor, 966; lost again in 1086; retaken by the Crusaders in 1098, and held by them till 1268, when it was captured by the Sultan of Egypt. It was taken from the Turks in the Syrian war, 1 Aug. 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, but restored at the peace.—The Era of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers of Antioch and Alexandria; it placed the Creation 5492 years B.C.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed (about 388 B.C.). Boniface, archbishop of Meutz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south-east of New Zealand, near Antipodes Island.

ANTI-POPES, rival popes elected at various times, especially by the French and Italian factions, from 1305 to 1439. In the article *Popes*, the Anti-popes are printed in *italics*.

ANTIQUARIES. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland 700 B.C.

A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others in 1572. *Spelman*.

Application was made in 1589 to Elizabeth for a charter, but her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favouring the design.

The Society of Antiquaries revived, 1707; received its charter of incorporation from George II., 1751; and apartments in Somerset-house granted to it in 1777. Its Memoirs, entitled "Archæologia,"

first published in 1770; present president, earl Stanhope, elected, 1846.

British Archæological Association founded Dec. 1843. Archæological Institute of Great Britain formed by a seceding part of the Association, 1845.

Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh founded in 1780. Since 1845 many county archæological societies have been formed in the United Kingdom.

The Society of Antiquaries of France (1814) began in 1805 as the Celtic Academy.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus, at the close of the 2nd century. This doctrine, advocated by Arius about 318, spread widely after the Reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus Socinus. *Bayle*. See *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Unitarians*.

ANTIUM, maritime city of Latium, now Porto d'Anzio, near Rome, after a long struggle for independence, became a Roman colony, at the end of the great Latin war, 340-338 B.C. It is mentioned by Horace, and was a favourite retreat of the emperors and wealthy Romans, who erected many villas in its vicinity. The treasures deposited in the temple of Fortune here were taken by Octavius Cæsar during his war with Antony, 41 B.C.

ANTONINUS' WALL, see *Roman Walls*.

ANTWERP, (French, Anvers) the principal port of Belgium, is mentioned in history in 517. It was a small republic in the 11th century, and it was the first commercial city in Europe till the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Its fine exchange built in 1531

Taken after a long siege by the prince of Parma 17 Aug. 1585

Treaty of Antwerp (between Spain and United Provinces) for 12 years 1609

Much injured by the imposition of a toll on the Scheldt by the treaty of Münster 1648

After Marlborough's victory at Ramillies, Antwerp surrenders at once 6 June, 1706

The Barrier treaty concluded here 16 Nov. 1715

Taken by marshal Saxe 9 May, 1746

Occupied by the French 1792-3, 1794-1814

Civil war between the Belgians and the House of Orange. (See *Belgium*.) 1830-31

The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who,

after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls and shells 27 Oct. 1830

The citadel bombarded by the French, 4 Dec.; surrendered by gen. Chassé 23 Dec. 1832

The exchange burnt; archives, &c. destroyed 2 Aug. 1858

Proposal to strengthen the fortifications adopted Aug. 1859

A fine art fête held 17-20 Aug. 1861

Great Napoleon wharf destroyed by fire; loss 25 lives and about 400,000*l.* 2 Dec. "

Great fête at the opening of the port by the abolition of the Scheldt dues 3 Aug. 1863

Fortifications completed 1865

APATITE, mineral phosphate of lime. About 1856 it began to be largely employed as manure. It is abundant in Norway, and in Sombrero, a small West India island.

APOCALYPSE or REVELATION, written by St. John in the isle of Patmos about A.D. 95.*

* Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the 4th century it was excluded from the sacred

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neither found in the Hebrew nor in the Chalde." *Eble*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 A.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, were rejected at the council of Laodicea about A.D. 366, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church, at the council of Trent on 8 April, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha are read as *lessons* by the church of England.

1 Esdras, from about B.C.	623-445	Wisdom of Solomon	Bel and the Dragon
2 Esdras	"	Ecclesiasticus (John) B.C. 300 or 180	Prayer of Manasses B.C. 676
Tobit	"	Baruch	1 Maccabees, about
Judith	"	Song of the Three Children	2 Maccabees, from about
Ezra	"	History of Susannah	

There are also Apocryphal writings in connection with the New Testament.

APOLLINARISTS, followers of Apollinaris, a reader in the church of Laodicea, who taught (366) that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. These opinions were condemned by the council of Constantinople, 381.

APOLLO, the god of the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had many temples and statues, particularly in Greece and Italy. His most splendid temple at Delphi, was built 1263 B.C.; see *Delphi*. His temple at Daphne, built 434 B.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt A.D. 362, and the Christians were accused of the crime. *Longlet*. The statue of Apollo Belvedere, discovered in the remains of Antium, in Italy, in 1503, was purchased by pope Julius II., who placed it in the Vatican.

APOLLONICON, an elaborate musical instrument, constructed on the principle of the organ, was invented by Messrs. Flight and Robson, of St. Martin's lane, Westminster, and exhibited by them first in 1817. *Tinns*.

APOSTLES (Greek, *apostolos*, one sent forth). Twelve were appointed by Christ, A.D. 31; viz. Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Nathanael (or Bartholomew), Matthew (Levi), Thomas, James the Less (son of Alphaeus), Simon the Canaanite and Jude or Thaddæus (brothers), and Judas Iscariot. Matthias was elected in the room of Judas Iscariot, A.D. 33 (*Acts* i.); and Paul and Barnabas were appointed by the Holy Spirit, A.D. 45 (*Acts* xiii. 2).

APOSTLES' CREED, erroneously attributed to the apostles, is mentioned by Rufinus, 390. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons (177), gives a creed resembling it. Its repetition in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and in the Roman church in the 11th century, whence it passed to the church of England.

APOSTOLICI, a sect, the end of the 2nd century, which renounced marriage, wine, flesh, &c. A second sect, founded by Segarelli about 1261, wandered about, clothed in white, with long beards, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women called spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the church of Rome, and predicting its downfall. They renounced baptism, the mass, purgatory, &c., and by their enemies are accused of gross licentiousness. Segarelli was burnt alive at Parma in 1300, and his followers were dispersed in 1307.

APOTHECARY (literally, a keeper of a storehouse). On 10 Oct. 1345, Edward III. settled sixpence *per diem* for life on Coursus de Gangeland, *Apothecarius London'*, for taking care of him during his severe illness in Scotland. *Rymer's Fœdera*; see *Pharmacy*.

Apothecaries exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices	1712	Botanical Garden at Chelsea left by sir Hans Sloane to the company, Jan. 1753, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their numbers should amount to 2000	Jan. 1755
London Apothecaries' Company separated from the Grocers' and incorporated	1617	The Dublin guild incorporated	1745
Their hall built in	1670		
Their practice regulated and their authority extended over all England, 55 Geo. III. c. 19 (1815), amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 133	1825		

APOTHEOSIS, a ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The deifying a deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favour of Julius Cæsar, 13 B.C. *Tillemont*.

APPEAL or ASSIZE OF BATTLE. By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by

canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.* Although the book has been rejected by Luther, Michæls, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages, from the time of Justin Martyr (who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A.D. 139), yet its canonical authority is still almost universally acknowledged.

Abraham Thornton, who, in an appeal, claimed his right by his wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused escaped, 16 April, 1818. This law was immediately afterwards struck off the statute-book, by 59 Geo. III. (1819).

APPEALS. In the time of Alfred (869-901), appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council; but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence. The house of lords is the highest court of appeal in civil causes. Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber, in error from the judgments of the superior and criminal courts, were regulated by statutes in 1830 and 1848. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were first introduced about 1151, were long vainly opposed, and were finally abolished by Henry VIII. 1534; see *Privy Council*, and *Justices, Lord*.

APPENZEL, a Swiss canton, threw off the supremacy of the abbots of St. Gall early in the 15th century, and became the thirteenth member of the Swiss confederation, 1513.

APPIAN WAY, a Roman road, made by Appius Claudius Cæcus, while censor, 312 B.C.

APPLES. Several kinds are indigenous to England; but those in general use have been brought at various times from the continent. Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent, and lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 78 varieties of apples in his day (1688). In 1866 there were 1500 varieties in the collection of the Royal Horticultural Society, many not worth cultivation.

APPRAISERS. The valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 1283, by the statute of merchants, "it was enacted that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraisers should take them at such price as they have limited." In 1854 their annual licence was raised from 10s. to 40s.

APPRENTICES. Those of London were obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds was then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I. *Stow's Survey*. The apprentice tax enacted 43 Geo. III. 1802. An act for the protection of apprentices, &c. was passed in 1851. The term of seven years, not to expire till the apprentice was 24 years old, required by the statute of Elizabeth (1563), was abolished in 1814. The apprentices of London have been at times very riotous; they rose into insurrection against foreigners on *Evil May-day* (which see).

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE, of the Irish Tithe Bill of 1835, brought forward by lord John Russell, whereby any surplus revenue that might accrue by the working of the act was to be appropriated for the education of all classes of the people. The clause, adopted by the commons but rejected by the lords in 1835 and 1836, was abandoned.

APPROPRIATIONS (property taken from the church), began in the time of William I. The parochial clergy, then commonly Saxons, were impoverished by the bishops and higher clergy (generally Normans) to enrich the monasteries possessed by the conqueror's friends. Where the tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. Pope Alexander IV. complained of this as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and a poison that had infected the whole nation. Lay appropriations began after the dissolution of the monasteries, 1536.

APRICOT, *Prunus Armeniaca*, from Asia Minor, first planted in England about 1540, by the gardener of Henry VIII.

APRIL, the fourth month of our year, the second of the ancient Romans.

APTERYX (wingless), a bird, a native of New Zealand, first brought to this country in 1813, and deposited in the collection of the earl of Derby. Fossil specimens of a gigantic species of this bird (named *Dinornis*) were discovered in New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell in 1843, and since.

APULIA, a province in S.E. Italy, conquered by the Normans, whose leader Guiscard received the title of duke of Apulia from Pope Nicholas II. in 1059. After many changes of masters, it was absorbed into the kingdom of Naples, in 1265.

AQUARI, a sect said to have been founded by Tatian in the 2nd century, who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament; during persecution they met secretly at night. For this they were censured by Cyprian (martyred 258).

AQUARIUM or **AQUAVIVARIUM**, a vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as scavengers. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing sea-weeds in artificial seawater; in 1850, Mr. R. Warington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of

animals and plants in jars of water ; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up under the skilful direction of Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1854, Mr. Gosse published "The Aquarium." Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, late of Portland-road, London, by his enterprise in collecting specimens did much to increase the value and interest of aquaria. The great aquarium (50 yards long and 12 wide) at the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris, was constructed under his direction in 1860.

AQUATINT, see *Engraving*.

AQUEDUCT, an artificial watercourse on an inclined plane. Appius Claudius advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the *Appian way*, about 312 B.C. Aqueducts of every kind were among the wonders of Rome. *Livy*. There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe : that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty ; that at Segovia has 129 arches ; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England (1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high) was completed by T. Telford, and opened 26 Dec. 1805. The Lisbon aqueduct was completed in 1738, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830. An aqueduct to supply London with water from the Welsh lakes was proposed by Mr. J. Bateman in 1865.

AQUILA, S. Italy. Near here the Arragonese under the condottiere Braccio Fortebraccio was defeated by the allied Papal, Neapolitan, and Milanese army under Jacob Caldora, 2 June, 1424. Braccio, a wounded prisoner, refused to take food, and died, 5 June.

AQUILEIA (Istria), made a Roman colony about 180 B.C. and fortified A.D. 168. Constantine II. was slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia towards the close of March 340. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia 28 July, 388. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and remained sole emperor, 6 Sept. 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St. Ambrose held a synod here in 381. In 452 Aquileia was almost totally destroyed by Attila the Hun, and near it in 489 Theodoric and the Ostrogoths totally defeated Odoacer, the king of Italy.

AQUITAINE, the Roman province Aquitania (S.W. France), conquered by the Romans 28 B.C. ; by the Visigoths, A.D. 418 ; taken from them by Clovis in 507. Henry II. of England obtained it with his wife Eleanor, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362 ; but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA (W. Asia). The terms *Petræa* (stony), *Felix* (happy), and *Deserta* are said to have been applied to its divisions by Ptolemy, about A.D. 140. The Arabs claim descent from Ishmael, the eldest son of Abraham, born 1910 B.C. *Gen.* xvi. Arabia was unsuccessfully invaded by Gallus, the Roman governor of Egypt, 24 B.C. In A.D. 622, the Arabians under the name of Saracens, followers of Mahomet (born at Mecca, 570), their general and prophet, commenced their course of conquest ; see *Mahometanism*. The Arabs greatly favoured literature and the sciences, especially mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry. To them we owe our ordinary (*Arabic*) numerals and arithmetical notation. The Koran was written in Arabic (622-632). The Bible was printed in Arabic in 1671.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (or 1001 Tales) were translated into French by Galland, and published in 1704 ; but their authenticity was not acknowledged till many years after. The best English translation from the Arabic is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations.

ARABICI, a sect which sprung up in Arabia, about 207, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, and rose again with it.

ARAGON, part of the Roman Tarraconensis, a kingdom, N.E. Spain, was conquered by the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans about 200 B.C. It became an independent monarchy in A.D. 1035 ; see *Spain*.

ARAM, the ancient name of Syria (*which see*).

ARANJUEZ (Central Spain), contains a fine royal palace, at which several important treaties were concluded. On 17 March, 1808, an insurrection broke out here against Charles IV. and his favourite, Godoy, the prince of peace. The former was compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII., 19 March.

ARAUSIO (now ORANGE), S. E. France. Through the jealousy of the Roman proconsul Q. Servilius Cæpio, who would not wait for the arrival of the army of the consul C. Manlius, both were defeated by the Cimbri with much slaughter, 105 B.C.

ARBELA. The third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus decided the fate of Persia, 1 Oct. 331 B.C., on a plain in Assyria, between Arbela and Gaugamela. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7000 horse. *Arrian*. The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels. *Plutarch*.

ARBITRATION. Submission to arbitration was authorised and made equivalent in force to the decision of a jury, by 9 & 10 Will. III. (1698). Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of any court of law or equity, and arbitrators may compel the attendance of witnesses, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (1833); see *Ouzel Galley*. The Common Law Procedure Act (1854) authorises the judges of superior courts to order compulsory arbitration; and, by an act passed in 1859, railway companies may settle disputes with each other by arbitration; see *Prud'hommes*.

ARBUTUS. The *Arbutus Andrachne*, oriental strawberry-tree, was brought to England from the Levant about 1724.

ARCADES, or walks arched over. The principal in London are the Burlington-arcade, opened 20 March, 1819; and the Lowther-arcade, Strand, opened at the period of the Strand improvements; see *Strand*, and *Exeter Change*. The Royal-arcade, Dublin, opened June, 1820, was burnt to the ground, 25 April, 1837.

ARCADIA, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Greece, named after Arcas, a king. The Arcadians regarded their nation as the most ancient of Greece, and older than the moon (*Prosceleni*, which word Döderlein conjectures to mean Pre-Hellenic). Pelasgus is said to have taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food; for which they honoured him as a god, 1521 B.C. Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous.

Magna Grecia, in S. Italy, said to have been colonised by Arcadians under Cnотrus, about 1710 B.C.; and under Evander. B.C. 1240
Pelægus begins his reign. 1521
Supposed institution of the Lupercalia, in honour of Jupiter by Lycaon, who reigned. . . 1514
Arcas taught his subjects agriculture and to spin wool. 1514
Lycæan games instituted, in honour of Pan. . . 1320
Agæstor appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy (*Homer*). 1194
The Lacedæmonians invade Arcadia, and are

beaten by the women of the country in the absence of their husbands (?) B.C. 1102
Aristocrates I. (of Orchomenus) put to death for offering violence to the priestess of Diana. . 715
Aristocrates II. stoned; a republic founded. . 681
Supremacy of Sparta (acknowledged) 560
abolished by the Thebans; Megalopolis founded by Epaminondas. 371
The Arcadians make alliance with Athens, and are defeated by Archidamus. 367
Arcadia, having joined the Achaean league, on its suppression becomes part of the Roman empire. 146

ARCADIANS, a new ultra-conservative French political club, composed of a section of the majority in the chambers, and opposed to liberal measures, even when emanating from the emperor (such as the new press law). It derives its name from Rue de l'Arcade, where its meetings are held: Feb. 1868.

ARCH. It appears in early Egyptian and Assyrian architecture. The oldest arch in Europe is probably in the Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, constructed under the early kings, about 588 B.C. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered a Roman invention.* — The TRIUMPHAL arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. The arch of Titus (A.D. 80), that of Trajan (114), and that of Constantine (312), were magnificent. The arches in our parks in London were erected about 1828. The Marble Arch, which formerly stood before Buckingham Palace (whence it was removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park, in 1851) was modelled from the arch of Constantine; see *Hyde Park*.

ARCHÆOLOGY, the science of antiquities; see *Antiquaries*.

ARCHANGEL (N. Russia), a city, is thus named from a monastery founded here, and dedicated to St. Michael in 1584. The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English navigator Richard Chancellor in 1553, and it was the only seaport of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and foundation of St. Petersburg, in 1703. The dreadful fire here, by which the cathedral and upwards of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1793.

ARCHBISHOP (Greek *archiepiscopus*), a title given in the 4th and 5th centuries to the bishops of chief cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople, who presided over the other metropolitans and bishops in the districts attached to those places. The

* The new bridge of Chester, whose span is 200 feet, was commenced in 1829. The central arch of London Bridge is 152 feet; and the three cast iron arches of Southwark bridge, which rest on massive stone piers and abutments are, the two side ones 210 feet each, and the centre 240 feet: thus the centre arch exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long-famed Rialto at Venice, by 167 feet; see *Bridges*.

world is first found in the Apology against the Arians by Athanasius, who died 373. The Eastern archbishops have since been styled *patriarchs*. *Riddle*.

Before the Saxons came to England, there were three archbishops: London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; but soon after St. Augustin settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, 602; see *Canterbury*.

York continued archiepiscopal; but London and Caerleon lost the dignity; see *St. David's*.

The bishoprics in *Scotland* were under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York until the erection of the archiepiscopal sees of St. Andrew's and Glasgow in 1470 and 1491; these last were discontinued at the Revolution; see *Glasgow* and *St. Andrew's*.

The bishop of Moray, &c., is now (1868) styled *Primate*.

The rank of archbishop was early in *Ireland*; see *Ferns*.

Four archbishops were constituted, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam; (until then the archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish as well as English bishops, in like manner as the archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland), 1151.

Of these four archbishoprics two were reduced to bishoprics (Cashel and Tuam) conformably with the stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. by which also the number of sees in Ireland was to be reduced from twenty-two to twelve (see *Bishops*, *Cashel*, *Tuam*; *Pallium*, &c.) 1833.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary arch-chamberlain of the German Empire by the golden bull of Charles IV. in 1356, and in that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

ARCH-CHANCELLORS were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France (418-986), and when their territories were divided, the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves became arch-chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

ARCHDEACON, a name early given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop without any power; but since the council of Nice, his function has become a dignity above a priest. The appointment in these countries is referred to 1075. There are seventy-one archdeacons in England (1868), and thirty-three in Ireland. The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity; an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, by 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

ARCHERY is ascribed to Apollo, who communicated it to the Cretans.

Ismael "became an archer" (*Gen. xxi. 20*), B.C. 1892.
The Philistine archers overcame Saul (1 Sam. xxi. 3).

David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (2 Sam. i. 18) . . . 1055

Aster of Amphipolis, having been slighted by Philip, king of Macedon, at the siege of Methone, shot an arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," which put it out; Philip drew back the arrow with these words: "If Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged," and kept his word. . . 353

Archery introduced into England previous to . . . 440

Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings in . . . 1066

Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow in . . . 1199

The victories of Crecy (1346), Poitiers (1356), and Agincourt (1415), were won chiefly by archers.

Four thousand archers surrounded the houses of Parliament, ready to shoot the king and the members, 21 Richard II. (*None*) . . . 1397

The citizens of London formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III.; and into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. . . 1538

Roger Ascham's "*Toxophilus, the School of Shooting*," published in . . . 1571

The long bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet; the usual range from 300 to 500 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. The cross-bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger.

See *Artillery Company*, *Toxophilites*, &c.

ARCHES, COURT OF, the most ancient Consistory court, chiefly a court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury; it derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*Santa Maria de Arcubus*), London, where it was formerly held; and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise. *Cowell*. Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute, 1832. The judge, Dr. Stephen Lushington, (appointed in 1828) resigned 1 July, 1867, and was succeeded by sir Robert Phillimore.

ARCHITECTURE (from the Greek *archi-tekton*, chief artificer). The five great orders are,—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (*Greek*);—the Tuscan and Composite (*Roman*). Gothic began to prevail in the 9th century. See *the Orders* and *Gothic*.

The Pyramids of Egypt, begun about . . . B.C. 1500

Solomon's Temple, begun . . . 1004

Hir Nimroud, in Assyria, about . . . 900

The Doric order begins about . . . 650

Doric Temple at Aclina . . . 550

Temple of Jupiter and Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, founded . . . 616

Babylon built . . . 600

The Ionic order begins about . . . 500-420

The Corinthian order begins . . . 335

Thoric Monument of Lysikrates . . . 335

Architecture flourishes at Athens . . . 480-320

Erechtheum at Athens . . . 450-420

The Parthenon finished . . . B.C. 438

The Pantheon, &c., built at Rome . . . A.D. 13

The Colosseum (or Coliseum) . . . 70

Hadrian builds temples at Rome, &c. . . 117

Diocletian's palace at Spalatro . . . 284

Basilicas at Rome . . . 330-900

St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun . . . 532

Rock-cut temples in India—Caves of Ellora . . . 500-800

Canterbury cathedral, founded . . . 602

Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem . . . 637

York Minster, begun about . . . 741

St. Peter's, Rome . . . 1450-1626

St. Paul's, London . . . 1675-1710

ARCHITECTURE, *continued.*

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Vitruvius, about	B.C. 27	A. Palladio	1518—1580	James Gibbs	1674—1754
William of Wickham	A.D. 1324—1405	Inigo Jones	1572—1652	R. and J. Adams	1728—1794
Michael Angelo Buonarroti	1474—1564	Bernini	1598—1680	Augustus W. Pugin	1811—1852
		Christopher Wren	1632—1723	Charles Barry	1795—1860
		J. Vanbrugh	1670—1726		

An Architectural Club was formed in 1791. An Architectural Society existed in London in 1808. The ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS was founded in 1834—Earl de Grey, president, 1835-61. The Architectural Society, established in 1831, was united to the Institute in 1842. The Architectural Association began about 1846.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, in memory of king Codrus, killed in battle, 1044 B.C. (1070), the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, was the first archon. The office was limited to ten years, 752 B.C., and to one year 683 B.C.

ARCOLA (Lombardy), the site of battles between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzi, fought 15-17 Nov. 1796. The Austrians lost 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns. The French lost about 15,000, and became masters of Italy. In one contest Bonaparte, in most imminent danger, was rescued by the impetuosity of his troops.

ARCOT (East Indies). This city (founded 1716) was taken by colonel Clive, 31 Aug. 1751; was retaken, but again surrendered to colonel Coote, 10 Feb. 1760; besieged and taken by Hyder Ali, when the British under colonel Baillie suffered severe defeat, 31 Oct. 1780. Arcot has been subject to Great Britain since 1801; see *India*.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, see *North West Passage*, and *Franklin's Expedition*.

ARDAGH, an ancient prelate in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew, Mell, the first bishop, previously to 454. This see, once held with Kilmore since 1742, has been held in *commendam* with Tuam (*which see*). It was united with Kilmore in 1839, and with Elphin in 1841.

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE, bishoprics in Ireland long united; the former was called the bishopric of Kerry; Ert presided in the 5th century. William Fuller, appointed in 1663, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardfert and Aghadoe have been united to that prelate. Near the cathedral an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

ARDOCH, see *Grampians*.

ARDRES, see *Field of Cloth of Gold*.

AREIOPAGUS or **AREOPAGUS**, a Greek tribunal, said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C.; also ascribed to Cecrops, 1556. The name is derived from the Greek *Areios pagos*, the hill of Mars, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Halirrhoetus, who had violated his daughter Alcippe. The powers of this court were enlarged by Solon, about 594 B.C., and diminished by Pericles, 461 B.C. Paul preached on Mars' hill, A.D. 52 (*Acts xvii.*).

AREZZO, near the ancient Arretium or Aretinum, an Etrurian city, which made peace with Rome for 30 years, 308 B.C., was besieged by Galli Senones, about 283 B.C., who defeated the Roman army Metellus sent to its relief—a disgrace avenged signally by Dolabella. Arezzo was an ancient bishopric: the cathedral founded in 1277. It is renowned as the birthplace of Mæcenas, Petrarch, Vasari, and other eminent men. Michael Angelo was born in the vicinity.

ARGAUM, in the Deccan, India, where sir Arthur Wellesley, on 29 Nov. 1803, thoroughly defeated and subjugated the rajah of Berar and the Mahratta chief Scindiah.

ARGENTARIA, Alsace (now COLMAR, N. E. France), where the Roman emperor Gratian totally defeated the Alemanni, and secured the peace of Gaul, 378.

ARGENTINE (or **LA PLATA**) **CONFEDERATION**, S. America, 14 provinces. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1515; settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Monte-Video, and at war with France from 1838-40.

Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853; reunited . . . 1859
An insurrection in San Juan in Nov. 1860; suppressed in Jan. 1861. J. Urquiza, elected president, 20 Nov. 1853, was succeeded by Dr. S. Derquil . . . 8 Feb. 1860

Gen. Bartholomew Mitre, elected for six years, assumed the president's office . . . 12 Oct. 1862
Lopez, president of Paraguay, declared war against Mitre, and invaded the Argentine territories, May. Mitre declares war against

ARGENTINE (or LA PLATA) CONFEDERATION, *continued.*

Paraguay, 16 April; and made alliance with
Brazil and Uruguay . . . 4 May, 1865
Population in 1866, about 1,465,000. See Buenos

Ayres for the disputes with that state, and
Brazil for the war with Paraguay.

ARGINUSÆ ISLES, between Lesbos and Asia Minor; near these Conon and the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan admiral Callicratidas, 406 B.C.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, 1263 B.C. (1225, *Clinton*), undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and recover the treasures seized by his murderer, *Eetes*, king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, led to the fiction that the journey was to recover the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder.

ARGOS, the most ancient city of Greece, said to have been founded either by Inachus, 1556 B.C., or his son, Phoroneus, 1807, received its name from Argus, the fourth of the Inachids, 1711 B.C.

Reign of Triopas: Polycæon seizes part of the
kingdom, and calls it after his wife, *Mænesia* 1552
Gelon, last of the Inachids, deposed by
Danaus, an Egyptian . . . 1475
Feast of the *Plambeusæ*, instituted in honour
of Hypermenestra, who saved her husband,
Lycæus, son of *Ægyptus*, on his nuptial
night, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed
themselves, at the command of their father,
Danaus . . . 1425
Lycæus dethrones Danaus . . . 1425
The kingdom divided by the brothers Acrisius
and Proetus . . . 1344 (1313) *Cl.*
Perseus, grandson of Acrisius, leaves Argos
and founds Mycenæ (*which see*) . . . 1313
The Heraclids retake the Peloponnesus, and
Temenus seizes Argos . . . 1102
Phidon's prosperous rule. . . . 770-730

The Argives fine Sicyon and *Ægina* for helping
their enemy, Cleomenes of Sparta . . . 514
Sparta becomes superior to Argos . . . 495-490
Themistocles an exile at Argos . . . 471
The Argives destroy Mycenæ and regain their
superiority . . . 468
Peloponnesian war—Argos long neutral, joins
Athens . . . 420
The aristocratical party makes peace with
Sparta, and overthrows the democracy . . . 417
A reaction—alliance with Athens resumed . . . 395
Pyrrhus of Macedon besieging Argos, slain . . . 272
Argos governed by tyrants supported by Mace-
don; freed; joins the *Achæan* league . . . 229
Subjugated by the Romans . . . 146
Argos taken from the Venetians . . . A.D. 1686
Taken by the Turks 1716, who held it until . . . 1826
United to Greece under King Otho (*see Greece*)
25 Jan. 1833

ARGYLE (W. Scotland), bishopric of, founded about 1200, Evaldus being the first bishop; the diocese, previously united with Dunkeld, ended 1688. Argyle and the Isles is a post-revolution bishopric, 1847; see *Bishoprics*.

ARIAN or ARYAN (in Sanskrit signifying noble, warlike), a term now frequently applied to the hypothetical Indo-Germanic family of nations.

ARIANS, followers of Arius of Alexandria, who preached against the divinity of Christ, about 315, and died in 336. The controversy was taken up by Constantine, who presided at the council of Nice, 325, when the Arians were condemned; but their doctrine long prevailed. It was favoured by Constantius II. 341; and carried into Africa by the Vandals in the 5th century, and into Asia by the Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and was burnt, 1553. Leggatt, an Arian, was burnt at Smithfield in 1614; see *Athanasian Creed*, *Socinians*, and *Unitarians*.

ARISTOTELIAN PHILOSOPHY: the most comprehensive ever devised by man. Aristotle was born at Stagira (hence termed the Stagyræ), 384 B.C.; was a pupil of Plato from 364 to 347; became preceptor of Alexander, son of Philip of Macedon, in 342; and died in 322. He divided the circle of knowledge into metaphysics and logic, physics, including part of the science of mind, and ethics. His philosophy was too much exalted by the schoolmen during the middle ages, and too much depreciated after the reformation. His works on natural science contain a vast collection of facts and an extraordinary mixture of sound and chimerical opinions. To him is attributed the assertion that nature abhors a vacuum, an opinion now maintained by eminent modern philosophers.

ARITHMETIC is said to have been introduced from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B.C. The Chinese used the abacus at an early period. It is asserted that the ancient Hindus adopted a system having ten as a basis.

The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid
(7th, 8th, and 9th books of his *Elements*),
about B.C. . . . 300
The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was
used . . . A.D. . . . 130
Diophantus, of Alexandria, was the author of
thirteen books of arithmetical questions (of
which six are now extant) . . . about 156

Notation by nine digits and zero, known at
least as early as the 6th century in Hinde-
stan—introduced from thence into Arabia,
about 900—into Europe, about 930—into
France, by Gerbert, 991—into Spain, 1050—
into England . . . 1253
The date in Caxton's *Mirror of the World*,
Arabic characters, is . . . 1480

ARITHMETIC, *continued.*

Arithmetic of decimals invented	1482	The theory of decimal fractions was perfected	
John Shirwood bishop of Durham's <i>Ludus</i>		by Napier in his <i>Rachologia</i> , in	1617
<i>Arithmo Machina</i> , printed at Rome	"	Cocker's arithmetic appeared in	1677
First work printed in England on arithmetic		Nystrom's Tonal system with 16 as a basis, published	1863
(<i>de Arte Supputandi</i>) was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham	1522		

ARIZONA, a territory of the United States, originally part of New Mexico, was organised 24 Feb. 1863; capital, Tucson.

ARK. Mount Ararat is venerated by the Armenians, from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested, after the universal deluge, 2347 B.C.; see *Gen.* vi. vii. Some assert Apamea, in Phrygia, to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves; this place is 300 miles west of Ararat.

ARKADI, a successful Greek blockade-runner during the Cretan insurrection, was destroyed by the Turkish vessel Izeddin, off Crete, 19 Aug. 1867, after at least 22 successful voyages.

ARKANSAS, originally part of Louisiana, purchased from France by the United States in 1803, was admitted into the Union, 1836, seceded from it 6 May, 1861; conquered, 1865. Several battles were fought in this state in 1862. Capital, Little Rock.

ARKLOW (in Wicklow), where a battle was fought between the insurgent Irish, amounting to 31,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, 10 June, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous.—Native gold was discovered in Arklow, in Sept. 1795. *Phil. Trans.* vol 86.

ARLES (Arelatum, from the Celtic *Ar-lait*, near the waters), S. France, said to have been founded 2000 B.C., a powerful Roman city, was made capital of the kingdom of Provence by Boson in 879; and of the kingdom of Arles or Transjuran Burgundy by Rodolph II. in 933. He was succeeded by Conrad I. 937; and by Rodolph III. 993; who his death, 1032, transmitted it to the emperor Conrad II.

ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE, collected and equipped by Philip II. king of Spain, for the subjugation of England. The following particulars are taken from Morant's historical account accompanying Pine's engravings of the tapestries formerly in the house of lords, printed 1739.

It consisted of 132 ships (besides caravels), 3165 cannon, 8766 sailors, 2088 galley-slaves, 21,855 soldiers, 1355 volunteers (noblemen, gentlemen, and their attendants), and 150 monks, with Martin Alarco, vicar of the Inquisition,—the whole under the command of the duke of Medina-Sidonia	1587	Suffered in a series of engagements (the sharpest on 25 July),	21-27 July, 1588
The English fleet under lord Charles Howard, sir Francis Drake, and sir John Hawkins, ready for sea, and three armies on land Dec.	"	Dispersed by fire-ships sent into the midst	28 July, "
The Armada sailed from Lisbon; soon after dispersed by a storm	19 May, 1588	Many vessels sunk or taken by the English	29 July, "
Re-collected, entered the Channel off Cornwall,	19 July, "	The remainder retreat northward to Spain, suffering much loss by severe storms,	Aug. and Sept. "
		Computed Spanish loss—35 ships: 13,000 men.	"
		The queen attended a most solemn thanksgiving at St. Paul's	24 Nov. "

ARMAGH, N. Ireland, of which it was the metropolis from the 5th to the 9th century, the seat of the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about 444, and said to have built the first cathedral 450. Six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see. In the king's book, by an extent taken 15 James I., it is valued at 400*l.* sterling a year; and until lately, was estimated at 15,000*l.* per annum. The see was re-constituted (see *Pallium*) in 1151. *Bealson*. Armagh was ravaged by the Danes on Easter-day, 852, and by O'Neil in 1564.

ARMAGNACS, a political party in France, followers of the duke of Orleans, derived their name from his father-in-law, the count of Armagnac. About 3500 of this party were massacred at Paris in June, 1418, by their opponents, the followers of the duke of Burgundy.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, the confederacy of the northern powers against England, formed by the empress of Russia, 1780; ended, 1781; renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, 16 Dec. 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, war ensued, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, 2 April, 1801. This event and the murder of the emperor Paul of Russia led to the dissolution of the Armed Neutrality.

ARMENIA, Asia Minor. Here Noah is said to have resided when he left the ark, 2347

B.C. Armenia, after forming part of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires, became subject to the Greek kings of Syria, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 190 B.C.; the Romans established the kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor, but their influence over them was frequently interrupted by the aggressions of the Parthians. In all their political troubles the Armenians have maintained the profession of Christianity, and their church is governed by patriarchs, not subject to Rome. Since 1715 an Armenian convent has existed at Venice, where books on all subjects are printed in the Armenian language.

City of Artaxarta built	B.C. 186	Christianity introduced, between	A.D. 100-200
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia	165	Armenia added to the Persian empire	232
Tigranes the Great reigns in Armenia Major	95	Tiridates obtains the throne through Dio-	
Becomes king of Syria, and assumes the title		cleitian, 286; is expelled by Narses, 294;	
of "King of Kings"	83	restored by Galerius	298
Defeated by Lucullus, 69; he lays his crown at		On his death, Armenia becomes subject to	
the feet of Pompey	66	Persia, 342; is made neutral by Rome and	
His son, Artavasdes, reigns, 54; he assists		Persia, 384; who divide it by treaty	443
Pompey against Julius Cæsar, 48; and the		Armenia conquered and reconquered by the	
Parthians against Marc Antony	36	Greek and Persian sovereigns	577-687
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with		And by the Greek emperors and Mahom-	
silver chains to Egypt	34	edans	693-1065
Artaxias, his son, made king by the Parthians	33	Leon VI., last king of Armenia, taken prisoner	
Deposed by the Romans, who enthroned Ti-		by the Saracens, 1375; released; he dies at	
granes II.	20	Paris	1393
Armenia subjected to Parthia	A.D. 15	Overrun by the Mongols, 1235; by Timour,	
Reconquered by Germanicus, grandson of Au-		1383; by the Turks, 1516; by the Persians,	
gustus	18	1534; by the Turks	1583
After many changes Tiridates is made king by		Shah Abbas, of Persia, surrenders Armenia to	
the Romans	58	the Turks, but transports 22,000 Armenian	
The Parthian conquerors of Armenia are ex-		families into his own states	1604
pelled by Trajan	115	Overrun by the Russians	1838
Severus makes Volagarses king of part of		Surrender of Erzeroum	July, 1829
Armenia	199	(See Syria and Russo-Turkish War.)	

ARMENIAN ERA, commenced on 9 July, 552; the ecclesiastical year on 11 Aug. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from 1 March to 10 Aug. The Armenians used the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

ARMILLARY SPHERE, an astronomical instrument composed of brass circles disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere may be seen in their natural position and motion. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B.C.; and was employed by Tycho Brahe and others.

ARMINIANS or REMONSTRANTS, derive their former name from James Arminius (or Harmensen), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Holland (died, 1609); the latter name from his followers having presented a *Remonstrance* to the states-general in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their views of predestination. Their doctrines were condemned in 1619, at the synod of Dort (*which see*); they were exiled till 1625. The Calvinists were sometimes styled *Gomarists*, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius. James I. and Charles I. favoured the Arminian doctrine.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the 12th century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were employed by the crusaders, in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle, 1100. The lines to denote colours in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbiere in 1639. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798, and again in 1808. The armorial bearings of the English sovereigns are given under the article *England*.

ARMORICA, now Brittany, N. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 56 B.C. Many Gauls retired there and preserved the Celtic tongue, A.D. 584; see *Brittany*.

ARMOUR. That of Goliath is described (about 1063 B.C.) 1 Sam. xvii. 5. The warlike Europeans at first despised any other defence than the shield. Skins and padded hides were first used, and brass and iron armour, in plates or scales, followed. The body armour of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass. *Tacitus*. This latter continued till the Anglo-Saxon era. Hengist is said to have had scale armour, A.D. 449.

The Norman armour formed breeches and		Black armour, used not only for battle, but for	
jacket	1066	mourning, Henry V.	1413
The hauberk had its hood of the same piece	1100	Armour of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of	
John wore a surcoat over a hauberk of rings		steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about	1500
set edgeways	1199	Armour ceased to reach below the knees,	
The heavy cavalry covered with a coat of mail,		Charles I.	1625
Henry III. Some horsemen had visors, and		In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other	
scale-plate, same reign	1216	armour than a large gorget, which is com-	
Armour exceedingly splendid about	1350	memorated in the diminutive ornament	
Armour of plate commenced	1407	known at the present day. <i>Meyrick</i> .	

ARMOUR PLATES, see *Iron*, and *Navy of England*.

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword and dagger, bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians; see *articles on the various weapons throughout the volume*.

ARMS, see *Armorial bearings*, and *Heraldry*.

ARMS' BILL, for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland, was passed 15 Oct. 1831. It was a revival of the expired statutes of George III. The guns registered under this act throughout the kingdom at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms' bill passed 22 Aug. 1843. It has been since renewed, but has not been rigidly enforced.

ARMSTRONG GUN, see under *Cannon*.

ARMY. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C. *Eusebius*. The army of Xerxes invading Greece is said to have been 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse: 480 B.C. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The army which Darius opposed to Alexander the Great (332 B.C.) is set down as between 750,000 and a million. The first standing army which existed as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 560,000; and France, 680,000. Estimated number in Europe in 1863, 6,000,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 horses, 11,000 guns. The European powers are still increasing their armies, 1868.

ARMY, BRITISH, mainly arose in the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1633 and 1680. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8). In 1685 the army consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Char. II. 1679; but one was then gradually forming, which was maintained by William III. 1689, when the Mutiny Act was passed; see *Regiments*. Grose's "History of the British Army" was published in 1801. The effective rank-and-file of the army actually serving in the pay of Great Britain on 24 Dec. 1800, amounted to 168,082; and the estimates of the whole army in that year were 17,973,000*l*. The militia, volunteer, and other auxiliary forces were of immense amount at some periods of the war ending in 1815. The strength of the volunteer corps was greatest between the years 1798 and 1804, in which latter year this species of force amounted to 410,000 men, of whom 70,000 were Irish; and the militia had increased to 130,000 men, previously to the regular regiments being recruited from its ranks in 1809; see *Militia*, and *Volunteers*.

	Men.	Sum voted.		Men.	Sum voted.
1780, Time of war: troops of the line	110,000	£7,847,000	1855, War with Russia	178,645	£13,721,158
1800, War	168,000	17,973,000	1856, War with Russia (effective men 154,806)	206,836	14,545,059
1810, War: army including foreign troops	300,000	26,748,000	(5 Sept. 1856, reduced to 125,000 men, exclusive of the Indian army.)		
1815, Last year of the war	300,000	39,150,000	1859, Prospect of European war in April-June (m Great Britain)	109,640	13,300,000
1820, Time of peace; war incumbrances	88,100	18,253,000	(Only those at home)		
1830, Peace	89,300	6,901,000	1860, (War with China)	235,852	14,842,000
1840, Peace	93,471	6,890,267	1861,	212,773	14,168,621
1850, Peace	99,118	6,763,488	1862,	" "	" "
1852, Peace (except Kaffir war)	101,937	7,018,164	1863, (With Indian army)	220,918	15,000,237
1854, War with Russia	112,977	7,167,486	1867,	203,404	14,675,540

VOLUNTEERS in Great Britain in 1862, stated to be 167,291; 1867 about 170,000; see *Volunteers*.

The Mutiny Act is passed annually: alterations were made in this act and in the Articles of War in 1855
Army Service Acts: 12 & 13 Vict. c. 37 (21 June, 1847), and 18 Vict. c. 4 27 Feb. 1855
Officers in the service of the East India Company to have the same rank and precedence as those in the regular army 25 April, "
The office of Master-General of the Ordnance abolished, and the civil administration of the Army and Ordnance vested in the hands of Lord Panmure, the Minister of War, 25 May, "
Examination of staff officers previous to their appointment ordered 9 April, 1857

The army largely recruited for Indian War, 1857-8
The East India Company's army was transferred to the Queen 1859
Much dissatisfaction arose in that army in consequence of no bounty being granted; and threatenings of mutiny appeared, which subsided after an arrangement was made granting discharge to those who desired it "
Examination of candidates for the Military Academy, previously confined to pupils from Sandhurst, was thrown open, 1855; the principle of this measure was affirmed by the house of commons by vote 26 April, 1858
By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42, provision made for a re-

ARMY, BRITISH, *continued*.

serve force, not to exceed 20,000 men, who had been in her majesty's service . . . 1859
 Flogging virtually abolished in the army: First class soldiers to be degraded to second class before being liable to it . . . 9 Nov. "
 A report of a commission in 1858 causes great sanitary improvements in the army, barracks, &c., under direction of Mr. Sidney Herbert 1859-60
 A commission recommend the establishment of a recruiting department, increase of pensions, &c. . . . 31 Oct. 1866

Flogging restricted to insubordination (with violence) and indecency . . . March (?) 1867
 New Army Enlistment Act (limiting period of enlistment to 12 years, &c.) passed 20 June, "
 Increased pay to all soldiers (except to lifeguards) from 1 April, 1867; by warrant, dated 29 June, "
 Act to form a reserve of men in the militia to join the army in the event of war, passed 20 Aug. "
 "War-department stores" Act passed 20 Aug. "

ARMY OF OCCUPATION. By treaty, signed 20 Nov. 1815, the allied powers established the boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years.

AROMATICS. Acron of Agrigentum is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, 429 B.C.

ARPA DYNASTY, *see Hungary*.

ARPINUM (now Arpino, S. Italy) the birthplace of Cicero, 3 Jan. 106 B.C.; many remains still bear his name.

ARQUEBUS, *see Fire Arms*.

ARQUES (N. France). Near here the league army, commanded by the duc de Mayenne, was defeated by Henry IV. 21 Sept. 1589.

ARRACAN, a province of N. E. India. Arracan, the capital, captured by the Burmese, 1783; was taken from them by general Morrison, 1 April, 1825. The subjugation of the whole province soon followed.

ARRAIGNMENT consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by weights placed upon the breast. A person standing mute was declared convicted by an act passed 1772; but in 1827, the court was directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" in such cases; *see Mute*.

ARRAS (N. E. France), the ancient Atrebatæ, the seat of a bishop since 390. Here a treaty was concluded between the king of France and duke of Burgundy, when the latter abandoned his alliance with England, 22 Sept. 1435. Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby Burgundy and Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion; 1482. *Velly*. Arras was held by the Austrians from 1493 till 1640, when it was taken by Louis XIII.

ARRAY. On 23 Dec. 1324, Edward II. directed the bishop of Durham to make "arraier" his men of arms, horse and foot, and cause them to proceed to Portsmouth; thence to proceed to the war in Gascony. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Hallam says that this was the earliest commission of array that he could find, and that the latest was dated 1557. The attempt of Charles I. to revive commissions of array in 1642, founded on a statute of Henry IV., was strenuously opposed as illegal.

ARREST FOR DEBT. The persons of peers, members of parliament, &c., are protected from arrest; *see Ambassadors; Ferrars' Arrest*.

Clergymen performing divine service privileged, 50 Edw. III. . . . 1375
 Serjeants privileged from debts under 20l., by 30 Geo. III. . . . 1756
 Barristers privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from court, on the business of their clients.
 By stat. 25 Char. II. no arrest can be made, nor process served upon a Sunday; this law was extended by Will. III.
 Venue's arrests prevented by act. May, 1733.
 Prohibited for less than 10l. on process, 1779; and for less than 20l. July, 1827
 Arrests for less than 20l. were prohibited on same process in Ireland, in June . . . 1829

Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country, 2 Vict. . . . Aug. 1838
 By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, the power of imprisonment even upon final process, that is judgment debts, is abolished if the sum does not exceed 20l. exclusive of costs, 1844; and by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, the judge has no power to punish, except in case of fraud or contempt of court . . . 1846
 By the Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act, absconding debtors owing 20l. and upwards are liable to arrest . . . 1851

ARRETIIUM, *see Arezzo*.

ARSACIDÆ, a Parthian dynasty, began with Arsaces about 250 B.C. and ended with Artabanus, killed in battle with Artaxerxes, the founder of the Sassanide, A.D. 226.

ARSENAL, a great military or naval repository; *see Woolwich*.

ÆSENIC, a steel-gray coloured brittle metal, extremely poisonous, known in early

times. Brandt, in 1733, made the first accurate experiments on its chemical nature. The heinous crimes committed by means of this mineral obliged the legislature to enact regulations for its sale, 1851. In 1858 Dr. A. S. Taylor asserted that green-paper-hangings and dresses prepared from arsenic are injurious to health; which is doubted by some chemists.

ARSENITE SCHISM, see *Eastern Church*, 1255.

ARSON, punished with death by the Saxons, remained a capital crime on the consolidation of the laws in 1827, 1837, and 1861.

ARSOUF (Syria). At a battle here Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels, on 6 Sept. 1191. Ascalon surrendered, and Richard marched to Jerusalem, 1192.

ART ACT, facilitating the public exhibition of works of art, (lent to the president of the privy council), passed April 1866.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory in Eubœa, near which indecisive conflicts took place between the Greek and Persian fleets for three days; 480 B.C. The former retired on hearing of the battle of Thermopylae.

ARTESIAN WELLS (from *Artesia*, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water, which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises to that level through the boring tube. The fountains in Trafalgar square and government offices near have been supplied since 1844 by two of these wells (393 feet deep). At Paris the Grenelle well (1798 feet deep), was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulot at an expense of about 12,000*l.*, and the well at Passy, which it is said will supply sufficient water for nearly 500,000 persons, was begun in 1855, and completed in 1860 by M. Kind. Messrs. Amos and Easton completed an Artesian well for the Horticultural Society's garden in 1862, which yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in twenty-four hours. The well at Kissingen was completed in 1850. Artesian wells are now common.

ARTICHOKES are said to have been introduced from the East into Western Europe in the 15th century, and to have reached England about 1502.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION. On 8 June, 1536, after much disputing, the English clergy in convocation published "Articles decreed by the king's highness" Henry VIII., who published in 1539 the "Statute of Six Articles," decreeing the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Offenders were punishable as heretics. In 1551 forty-two were prepared. These forty-two were modified by the convocation, and reduced to THIRTY-NINE in Jan. 1563; and they received the royal authority and the authority of parliament in 1571. The *Lambeth Articles*, of a more Calvinistic character, attempted to be imposed by archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence of the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, 1595. One hundred and four articles were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher in 1614. On the union of the churches, the Irish adopted the English articles; see *Perth Articles*.

ARTICLES OF WAR were decreed in the time of Richard I. and John. Those made by Richard II. in 1485 appear in "Grose's Military Antiquities." The articles of war now in force are based upon an act, passed by William III. in 1689, to regulate the army about to engage in his continental warfare.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS. Their affairs were severely regulated by the statutes of 1349, 1350, 1360, 1549, and especially of 1562. They were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them. A fine of 100*l.*, and imprisonment for three months, were the penalties for seducing them from these realms, by 9 Geo. II. (1736) and other statutes, which were repealed in 1824; see *Workmen*, &c.

ARTILLERY, a term including properly all missiles, now applied to *cannon*. A small piece was contrived by Schwartz, a German corlelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors of Algeiras, in Spain, in 1343; and according to some historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377. *Voltaire*. Said to have been cast, with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Made of brass 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728; see *Cannon*, *Bombs*, *Carronades* (under *Carron*). *Mortars*, *Howitzers*, *Pelard*, *Rockets*, *Fire-arms*. The *Royal Artillery regiment* was established in the reign of Anne.

ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, held its first annual meeting for prize shooting at Shoeburyness, July, 1865. Meetings were held in July, 1866, and July, 1867.

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON, HONOURABLE, instituted in 1585, having ceased, was revived in 1610. It met for military exercise at the Artillery ground, Finsbury, where the London archers had met since 1498; (see *Archery*). In the civil war, 1641-8, the company took the side of the parliament, and greatly contributed towards its success. The company numbered 1200 in 1803 and 800 in 1861. Since 1842 the officers have been appointed by the queen. On the decease of the duke of Sussex in 1843, the prince consort became colonel and captain-general. He died 14 Dec. 1861, and the prince of Wales was appointed his successor, 24 Aug. 1863.

ARTISTS' FUND was established in 1810 to provide allowances for sick, and annuities for incapacitated members. *Artists' General Benevolent Institution*, established 1814.

ARTS. In the 8th century, the circle of sciences was composed of seven liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. *Harris*. The Royal Society of England (*which see*) obtained its charter 2 April, 1663.

The Society of Arts, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Shipley, and of its first president, lord Folkestone . 1754

FINE ARTS.

First public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place at the rooms of the Society of Arts . 1760

Repeated there for several years, till the Royal Academy was founded . 1768

Society of British Artists was instituted 21 May, 1823

Their first exhibition opened 19 April . 1824

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts founded in Dec. 1858

Art Unions began in France and Germany early in the present century.

The first in Britain was established at Edinburgh.

The Art Union of London, 444, West Strand, was founded 14 Feb. 1837; and chartered

1 Dec. 1846. The Art Union indemnity act was passed 3 Aug. 1844.

See *British Institution*; *National Gallery*; *Royal Academy*; *Albert Hall*.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Sussex), built by the Saxons about 800. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1580. It was thoroughly repaired by a late duke at a vast expense.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, called also Oxford Marbles; one containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by lord Arundel, and given by his grandson Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, to the university of Oxford in 1667; and are therefore called also **OXFORD MARBLES**. The characters of the inscriptions are Greek. A variorum edition of the inscriptions, by Maittaire, appeared in 1732, and a fine one by Chandler in 1763; and translations by Selden, 1628; by Prideaux, 1676; see *Kidd's Tracts*; and *Porson's Treatise*, 1789.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY, for the promotion of the knowledge of art, was established in 1848. It publishes fac-similes and photographs.

ARUSPICES, see *Haruspices*.

AS, a Roman weight and coin: as a weight, it was a pound; as a coin, it had different weights, but the same value. In the reign of Servius, the *as* weighed a pound of brass; in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 264 B.C.; in the second Punic war, one ounce, 218 B.C.; and afterwards half an ounce; its value was about three farthings sterling.

ASAPH, St. (N. Wales), a bishopric founded by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland about 560, he left St. Asaph his successor, from whom the see is named. It is valued in the king's books at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* By an order in council, 1838, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy in either; and the bishopric of Manchester created. This order was annulled in 1846. Present income 4200*l.*; see *Manchester*.

BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

1307. Samuel Horsley, died 4 Oct. 1806.

1806. William Cleaver, died 15 May, 1815.

1815. John Luxmore, died 21 Jan. 1830.

1830. William Carey, died 13 Sept. 1846.

1846. Thomas Fowler Short (PRESENT bishop).

ASBESTOS, a native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians (*Herodotus*), and napkins in the time of Pliny, 74; and also paper. The spinning of asbestos known at Venice, about 1500. *Porta*.

ASCALON (Syria), a city of the Philistines, shared the fate of Phœnicia and Judea. The Egyptian army was defeated here by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, 12 Aug. 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148, taken in 1153; and again in 1191. Its fortifications were destroyed for fear of the crusaders by the sultan in 1270.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles N.W. of St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese in 1501; and taken possession of by the English in 1815.

ASCENSION DAY, also called Holy Thursday, when the church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, 14 May, 33; first commemorated, it is said, 68. Ascension day, 1868, 21 May; 1869, 6 May; 1870, 26 May; 1871, 18 May.

ASCHAFFENBURG, on the Maine, Bavaria, S.W. Germany. Here, on 14 July, 1866, the Prussians defeated the German Federal army, captured the town, and took 2000 prisoners.

ASCOT RACES, see *Races*.

ASCULUM, now ASCOLI, Apulia, S. Italy. Near it, Pyrrhus of Epirus defeated the Romans, 279 B.C. Asculum, a city of the Piceni, with all their country, was conquered by the consul Sempromius 268 B.C. Andrea, general of the emperor, Henry VI., endeavouring to wrest Naples from Tancred, was defeated and slain, A.D. 1190.

ASHANTEES, warlike negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered Fantee, in which the British settlement Cape Coast Castle is situated. On the death of their king, who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began; and on 21 Jan. 1824, the Ashantees defeated about 1000 British under sir Charles M'Carthy at Accra, and brought away his skull with others as trophies. They were totally defeated, 27 Aug. 1826, by col. Purdon. The governor of Cape Coast Castle began a war with the Ashantees in spring of 1863. The British troops suffered much through disease; and the war was suspended by the government in May, 1864.

ASHBURTON TREATY, concluded at Washington, 9 Aug. 1842, by Alexander, lord Ashburton, and John Tyler, president of the United States: it defined the boundaries of the respective countries between Canada and the state of Maine, settled the extradition of criminals, &c.

ASHDOD, or AZOTUS, (seat of the worship of the Phœnician god, Dagon, which fell down before the ark of the Lord): captured by the Philistines from the Israelites, about 1141 B.C. (1 Sam. v.)

ASHDOWN, or ASSENDUNE, now thought to be Aston, Berks, where Ethelred and his brother Alfred defeated the Danes in 871.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM (books, manuscripts, coins, &c.), was presented to the university of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, about 1682. It included the collections of the Tradescants, to whom he was executor. He died at Lambeth in 1692. The Ashmolean Society, Oxford (scientific), was established in 1828.

ASHTAROTH, a Phœnician goddess, occasionally worshipped by the Israelites (see *Judges* ii. 13) about 1406 B.C., and even by Solomon, about 984 B.C. (1 Kings xi. 5.)

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first day of Lent, which in early times began on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to raise the number of fasting days to forty; Gregory the Great (pope, 590) introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday. At the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show." Ash-Wednesday, 1868, 26 Feb.; 1869, 10 Feb.; 1870, 2 March; 1871, 22 Feb.

ASIA, the largest division of the globe, so called by the Greeks from the nymph Asia, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled: here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. Its early history is derived from the Bible and from Herodotus, who relates the wars of Cæsus, Cyrus, and others. See *Jews, China, India, Persia, and the other countries*.

ASIA MINOR, now ANADOLIA, comprised the Ionian colonies on the coast, the early seats of Greek civilisation, and the countries Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Bithynia, Caria, Lydia, Cappadocia, Galatia, &c., with the cities Troy, Ephesus, Smyrna (*all which see*). From the time of the rise of the Assyrian monarchy, about 2000 B.C., to that of the Turks under Osman, Asia Minor was the battle-field of the conquerors of the world.

First settlement of the Ionian Greeks, about B.C.	1043	Gradually acquired by the Romans B.C. 188 to A.D.	?
Asia Minor subdued by the Medes	about 711	Possessed by the Persians	632
Conquered by Cyrus	about 546	Partially recovered by the emperor Basil	87
Contest between the Greeks and Persians begins	544	Invaded by Timour	1400
Asia Minor conquered by Alexander	332	Taken from the Greek emperor, and established as an empire by the Turks under Mahomet I.	1418
Contended for by his successors; separate kingdoms established	321-278		

ASIATIC SOCIETIES. The "Asiatic Society of Bengal," at Calcutta, was established by sir William Jones in 1784, "the bounds of its investigation to be the geographical limits of Asia." The "Royal Asiatic Society," which has several branches in India, was founded in 1823. It established the "Oriental Translation Fund" in 1828, which has published 83 volumes of Eastern literature (1865).

ASKESIAN SOCIETY (from the Greek *askēsis*, exercise), instituted in March, 1796, by a number of young men for discussing philosophical subjects. Its founders were the afterwards celebrated Wm. Allen, Wm. Phillips, Alex. Tilloch, Luke Howard, W. H. Pepsy, and others. In 1806 it merged into the Geological Society.

ASPERNE, GREAT, a town, and Essling, a village, near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French under Napoleon, Massena, &c., on 21-22 May, 1809, ending in the retreat of Napoleon on 22 May. The loss of the former exceeded 20,000 men, and of the latter 30,000. The daring marshal Lannes was mortally wounded on 22 May; and died 31 May; the bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and Napoleon's retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians had no beneficial effect on the subsequent prosecution of the war.

ASPHALT, a solid bituminous substance, probably derived from decayed vegetable matter. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas-works began to be used as pavement about 1838. Claridge's patent asphalt was laid down in Trafalgar-square, Jan. 1864.

ASPREMONTE, Naples. Here Garibaldi was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner 29 Aug. 1862, having injudiciously risen against the French occupation of Rome.

ASSAM (N. E. India) came under British dominion in 1825, and was surrendered by the king of Ava in 1826. The tea-plant was discovered here by Mr. Bruce in 1823. A superintendent of the tea-forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by lord William Bentinck, in 1834. The Assam Tea Company was established in 1839, by whom Chinese labourers and coolies were introduced. After several years, the plantations suffered severely, it is said through over speculation and neglect of the labourers; as a remedy a labour act was passed at Calcutta, about July, 1867.

ASSASSINATION PLOT, said to have been formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate William III., near Richmond, Surrey, and restore James II., 14 Feb. 1695-6. It was discovered by Prendergast.

ASSASSINS, or ASSASSINIANS, fanatical Mahometans, collected by Hassan-ben-Sabah, and settled in Persia about 1090. In Syria they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192; Lewis of Bavaria in 1213; and the khan of Tartary in 1254. They were extirpated in Persia about 1258 and in Syria about 1272. The chief of the corps was named "*Ancient of the mountain*," and "*Old Man of the Mountain*." They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction. *Hénault*. From them the word *assassin* has been derived.

ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER originated with the bishop of Salisbury, a royal treasurer in the reign of Henry I. *Du Cange*. But certainly some species of assay was practised as early as the Roman conquest. Assay was established in England 1354; regulated 13 Will. III. 1700, and 4 Anne, 1705. Assay masters appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773. The laws respecting assay were amended in 1854 and 1855. The alloy of gold is silver and copper, that of silver is copper. Standard gold is 2 carats of alloy to 22 of fine gold. Standard silver is 18 dwts. of copper to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver; see *Goldsmiths' Co*.

ASSAYE (E. Indies). The British army, under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), entered the Mahratta states on the south; took the fort of Ahmednagar, 12 Aug.; and defeated Scindiah and the rajah of Berar at Assaye, 23 Sept. 1803. This was Wellesley's first great battle, in which he opposed a force more than ten times greater than his own (only 4500 men). The enemy fled, leaving their artillery, ammunition, and stores.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES held at Westminster, 1 July, 1643, convoked by order of parliament, to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two members were elected for each county. They adopted the Scottish covenant, and drew up the directory for public worship, a confession, and the catechisms now used by the church of Scotland. The last (1163rd) meeting was on 22 Feb. 1649; see *Church of Scotland*.

ASSENT, see *Royal Assent*.

ASSESSED TAXES. The date of their introduction has been as variously stated as the taxes coming under this head have been defined—all things have been assessed, from lands and houses to dogs and hair-powder. By some the date is referred to Ethelbert, in 991; to Henry VIII. 1522; and to William III. 1689, when a land-tax was imposed; see *Land*

Tax. The assessed taxes yielded in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land-tax, 6,524,766*l.*, their highest amount. These imposts have varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigencies of the state, and the contingencies of war and peace. They were considerably advanced in 1797 and 1801, *et seq.*, but considerably reduced in 1816, and in subsequent years. The last act for the repeal of certain assessed taxes was passed 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90, 20 Aug. 1853, explained and amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 1, 17 Feb. 1854.—Acts for the better securing and accounting for the Assessed and Income Taxes, 10 Aug. 1854; see *Taxes*, and *Income Tax*.

ASSIENTO, a contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves, began with the Flemings. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the British government engaged to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America for thirty years. The contract was renewed in 1748, but given up in 1750; see *Guinea*.

ASSIGNATS, a paper currency, ordered by the National Assembly of France to support public credit during the revolution, April, 1790. At one period, eight milliards, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies. *Alison*. Assignats were superseded by mandats in 1796.

ASSIZE of BATTLE, see *Appeal*.

ASSIZE of BREAD, &c., see *Bread*, and *Wood*.

ASSIZE COURTS (from *assideo*, *I sit*) are of very ancient institution in England, and in old law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place: regulated by Magna Charta, 1215. The present justices of assize and *Nisi Prius* are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. *Coke*; *Blackstone*. "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king," 20 Rich. II. 1396. *Statutes, Brough Act*. Assizes are general or special; general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognisance of one or more causes; see *Bloody Assize*.

ASSOCIATIONS, see *National Associations*.

ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF THE, 15 Aug. It is observed by the church of Rome in honour of the Virgin Mary, said to have been taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on this day, A.D. 45, in her 75th year. The festival was instituted in the 7th century, and enjoined by the council of Mentz, 813.

ASSURANCE, see *Insurance*.

ASSYRIA, an Asiatic country between Mesopotamia and Media, was the seat of the earliest recorded monarchy. Its history is mainly derived from Ctesias, an early Greek historian of doubtful authenticity, Herodotus, and the Holy Scriptures. The discovery by Mr. Layard of the Ninevite antiquities, now in the British Museum, and the deciphering of many ancient cuneiform inscriptions, by Grotefend, sir H. Rawlinson, and other scholars, have drawn much attention to the Assyrians. The chronologers, Blair, Usher, Hales, and Clinton, differ much in the dates they assign to events in Assyrian history.

Nimrod or Belus reigns . . . B.C. [2554 H. 2235 C.] 2245
 "Asshur builded Nineveh" (*Gen.* x. 11) about 2218
 Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital Nineveh . . . [2182 C.] 2069
 Babylon taken by Ninus, who having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire. *Blair* . . . [2233 C.] 2059
 Ninyas, an infant, succeeds Ninus . . . 2017
 Semiramis, mother of Ninyas, usurps the government, enlarges and embellishes Babylon . . . [2130 C.] 2007
 She invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India *Leupet* 1975
 She is put to death by her son Ninyas . . . 1965
 Ninyas put to death, and Arnus reigns . . . 1927
 Reign of Aralus . . . 1897
 Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus . . . 1446
 He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Semiramis II., his associate on the throne . . . 1433
 Atossa procures the death of her father, and marries Belatores (or Belapares) who reigns . . . 1421
 The prophet Jonah appears in Nineveh, and foretells its destruction. *Blair* . . . 840
 Nineveh taken by Arbaces. [Sardanapalus, the king, is mythically said to have enclosed himself, his court, and women, in his palace,

and to have perished in the fire kindled by himself.] . . . A.C. 820
 Phul raised to the throne. *Blair* . . . about 777
 He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword. *Blair*; 2 Kings xv. 19, 20 . . . 770
 Tiglath Pileser invades Syria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests . . . 744-740
 Shalmaneser takes Samaria, transports the people, whom he replaces by a colony of Cuthians and others, and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel. *Blair* . . . 721
 He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years. *Blair* . . . 713
 Sennacherib invades Judæa, and his general, Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army. *Isaiah xxxvii.* . . . 710
 Esar-haddon invades Judæa . . . 680
 Sarc (Sardanapalus II.) besieged, kills his wife and children, and burns himself in his palace . . . 625 or 621
 Nineveh razed to the ground, and Assyria becomes a Median province . . . 605
 Assyria subdued by Alexander the Great . . . 332
 It subsequently formed part of the kingdoms of Syria, Parthia, and Persia . . .
 It was conquered by the Turks . . . A.D. 1637

ASTERIODS, see under *Planets*.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, see under *Theatres*.

ASTORGA (N. W. Spain), the ancient Asturica Augusta, was taken by the French in 1810, and treated with great severity.

ASTRACAN (S. E. Russia), a province acquired from the Mogul's empire in 1554; visited and settled by Peter the Great in 1722.

ASTROLABE, an instrument for observing the stars, said to have been employed by Hipparchus about 130 B.C.; and by Ptolemy about 140 A.D. The modern astrolabe was described by Fabricius in 1513.

ASTROLOGY. Judicial astrology was cultivated by the Chaldeans, and transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in Italy and France in the time of Catherine de Medicis (married to Francis I. of France, 1533). *Hénault*. It is said that Bede, 673-735, was addicted to it; and Roger Bacon, 1214-1292. Lord Burleigh is said to have calculated the nativity of Elizabeth, and she, and other princes, were dupes of Dee, the astrologer. It is stated that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647. *Ferguson*. Astrological almanacs are still published in London.

ASTRONOMY. The earliest astronomical observations were made at Babylon it is said about 2234 B.C. The study was much advanced in Chaldaea under Nabonassar; was known to the Chinese about 1100 B.C.; some say many centuries before; see *Eclipses*, *Planets*, *Comets*.

Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and recorded by Ptolemy	about B.C.	730
Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, died		546
Further discoveries by Pythagoras, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, died about		470
Meton introduces the lunar-solar cycle about		432
Tradition of Aristotle "concerning the heavens," and of Autolycus "on the motion of the sphere" (earliest extant works on astronomy) about		350
Aratus writes a poem on astronomy		281
Archimedes observes solstices, &c.		212
Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, determines mean motion of sun and moon; discovers precession of equinoxes, &c.	160-125	
The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered by Ptolemy	A.D. 130-150	
Astronomy and geography cultivated by the Arabs about 750: brought into Europe about		1200
Alphonse tables (which see) composed about		1253
Clocks first used in astronomy		1500
The doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy		1543
Astronomy advanced by Tycho Brahe, who yet adheres to the Ptolemaic system		1582
True laws of the planetary motions announced by Kepler	1609 and 1618	
Galileo constructs a telescope, 1609; and discovers Jupiter's satellites, &c.	8 Jan. 1610	
Various forms of telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy invented		1608-40
Cartesian system published by Des Cartes		1637
The transit of Venus over the sun's disc first observed by Horrocks	24 Nov. 1639	
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante; see <i>Bologna</i>		1655
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebow		1659
Huygens completes the discovery of Saturn's ring		1654
Gregory invents a reflecting telescope	A.D. 1663	
Discoveries of Picard	1669	
Charts of the moon constructed by Scheiner, Langrenus, Hevelius, Riccioli, &c.	about 1670	
Discoveries of Römer on the velocity of light, and his observation of Jupiter's satellites		1675
Greenwich Observatory founded		"
Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley		1676
Newton's <i>Principia</i> published; and the system, as now taught, demonstrated		1687
Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed		1688
Cassini's chart of the full moon executed		1692
Satellites of Saturn, &c., discovered by Cassini		1701
Halley predicts the return of the comet (of 1758)		1705
Flamsteed's <i>Historia Cœlestis</i> published		1725
Aberration of the light of the stars clearly explained by Dr. Bradley		1727
John Harrison produces chronometers for determining the longitude, 1735 <i>et seq.</i> , and obtains the reward		1764
Nautical almanac first published		1767
Celestial inequalities found by La Grange		1780
Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel; see <i>Georgium Sidus</i>	13 March, 1781	
<i>Mécanique Céleste</i> , by La Place, published		1796
Royal Astronomical society of London founded, 1820; chartered		1831
Beer and Mädler's map of the moon published		1834
Lord Rosse's telescope constructed		1828-45
The planet Neptune discovered	23 Sept. 1846	
Bond photographs the moon (see <i>Photography</i> , <i>celestial</i>)		1851
Hansen's table of the moon published at expense of the British government		1857
Trustees of the rev. Richard Sheepshanks present 10,000l. stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism	2 Dec. 1858	
Large photograph of the moon by Warren De la Rue		1863
[For the minor planets recently discovered see <i>Planets</i> .]		

ASTURIAS (N. W. Spain), an ancient principality. Here Pelayo collected the Gothic fugitives, about 713, founded a new kingdom, and by his victories checked Moorish conquest. For his successors, see *Spain*. The heir-apparent of the monarchy has borne the title "prince of Asturias" since 1388, when it was assumed by Henry, son of John I. king of Leon, on his marriage with a descendant of Peter of Castile. In 1808, the junta of Asturias began the organised resistance to the French usurpation.

ASYLUMS, or **PRIVILEGED PLACES**, at first were places of refuge for those who by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build cities of refuge, 1451 B.C., *Numbers* xxv.—The posterity of Hercules are said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus is said to have built one at Thebes, 1490 B.C., and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, 751 B.C.; see *Sanctuaries*.

ATELIERS NATIONAUX (National Workshops), were established by the French provisional government in Feb. 1848. They interfered greatly with private trade, as about 100,000 workmen threw themselves upon the government for labour and payment. The breaking-up of the system led to the fearful conflicts in June following; and the system was abolished in July.

ATHANASIAN CREED. Athanasius, of Alexandria, was elected bishop, 326. He firmly opposed the doctrines of Arius (who denied Christ's divinity); was several times exiled; and died in 373. The creed which bears his name is supposed by many to have been written about 340; or to be the compilation of Vigilius Tapsensis, an African bishop in the 5th century. It was commented on by Venatius Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers in 570. Dr. Waterland's history of this creed (1723) is exhaustive; see *Arians*.

ATHEISM (from the Greek *a*, without, *Theos*, God, see *Psalm* xiv. 1), has had its martyrs. Spinoza was the defender of a similar doctrine (1632-1677). Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he travelled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscienciaries*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a *deep* draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God." *Lord Bacon*. Atheism became the ruling doctrine of the French republic, 1804.

ATHENÆA were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva. One was called Panatheneæ, the other Chalcea; they are said to have been instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, 1397 or 1495 B.C.; and revived by Theseus, who caused them to be observed by all the Athenians, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C. *Plutarch*.

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers recited their compositions. Celebrated Athenæa were at Rome and Lyons: that of Rome, of great beauty, was erected by the emperor Adrian, 125.—The **ATHENÆUM CLUB** of London was formed in 1823, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, and artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, &c., by the earl of Aberdeen, marquess of Lansdowne, Dr. T. Young, Moore, Davy, Scott, Mackintosh, Faraday, Croker, Chantrey, Lawrence, and others; the clubhouse was erected in 1829-30 on the site of the late Carlton-palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenæic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon.—The Liverpool Athenæum was opened 1 Jan. 1799.—At Manchester, Bristol, and many other places, buildings under this name, and for a like purpose, have been founded.—The *Athenæum*, a weekly literary journal, first appeared in 1828.

ATHENRY (Galway). Near here the Irish were totally defeated, and a gallant young chief, Feidlim O'Connor, slain, 1316.

ATHENS, the capital of ancient Attica, and of modern Greece. The first sovereign mentioned is Ogyges, who reigned in Boeotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. Tradition states that in his reign (about 1764 B.C.) a deluge laid waste the country, which so remained till the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony, by whom the land was re-peopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. The city, said to have been first called Cecropia, was afterwards named Athens in honour of Minerva (Athenē), her worship having been introduced by Erechtheus 1383 B.C. Athens was ruled by seventeen successive kings (487 years), by thirteen *perpetual* archons (316 years), seven *decennial* archons (70 years), and lastly by *annual* archons (760 years). It attained great power, and no other city has had, in a short space of time, so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients called Athens *Astu*, the city, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece; see *Greece*.

Arrival of Cecrops B.C. [1558 *Hales*, 1433 *Clinton*] 1556
The Areopagus established 1507
Deucalion arrives in Attica 1502
Reign of Amphictyon [1499 *H.*] 1497
The Panathenæan Games [1481 *H.*] 1495
Erechthonius reigns 1487
Erechtheus teaches husbandry 1383
Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eumolpus 1356
Erechtheus killed in battle with the Eleusinians 1347

Ægeus invades Attica, and ascends the throne . 1283
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned;
hence the name of the Ægean Sea. *Eucbius*. 1235
Theseus, his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years . . .
He collects his subjects into one city, and
names it Athens 1234
Reign of Mnesteus, 1205; Demophoon . . . 1182
Court of Ephetus established 1179
The Priapeæ instituted 1178

ATHENS, *continued.*

Melanthus conquers Xuthus in single combat and is chosen king	B.C. 1128	Alcibiades, accused of aspiring to sovereign power, banished	B.C. 407
Reign of Codrus, his son, the last king	1092	Athena victorious in a sea fight at Arginusæ	406
In a battle with the Heraclidae, Codrus is killed: he had resolved to perish; the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed, 1070. Royalty abolished:—Athens governed by archons, Meton the first (1070 <i>H.</i>)	1044	Athenian fleet destroyed by Lysander at Egospotamus	405
Alcmeon, last perpetual archon, dies	753	He besieges Athens by land and sea; its walls are destroyed, and it capitulates, and the Peloponnesian war terminates	404
Cleoppe, first decennial archon	752	Rule of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by Thrasybulus	403
Hippomenes deposed for his cruelty	713	Socrates (aged 70) put to death	399
Erixis, 7th and last decennial archon, dies	684	The Corinthian war begins	395
Cleon, first annual archon	683	Conon rebuilds the long walls, and fortifies the Piræus	393
Democ, the 12th annual archon, publishes his laws, said "to have been written in blood"	621	Plato founds the academy	388
Solon supersedes them by his excellent code	594	The Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxos by Chabrias	376
Pisistratus, the "tyrant," seizes the supreme power, 560; flight of Solon, 559. Pisistratus establishes his government, 537; collects a public library, 531; dies	527	Philip, king of Macedon, opposes the Athenians; see <i>Macedon</i>	359
First tragedy acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis	535	Second sacred (or social) war	357-355
Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton	514	First Philippic of Demosthenes	352
The law of ostracism established; Hippias and the Pisistratidae banished	510	Battle of Cheroneia, (<i>which see</i>); the Athenians and Thebans defeated by Philip	338
Lemnos taken by Miltiades	504	Philip assassinated by Pausanias	336
Invasion of the Persians, who are defeated at Marathon	490	Athena submits to Alexander, who spares the orators	335
Death of Miltiades	489	Death of Alexander	323
Aristides, surnamed the <i>Just</i> , banished	481	The Lamian war; the Athenians and others rise against Macedon, 323; defeated at Cranon; Demosthenes poisons himself	322
Athena taken by the Persian Xerxes	480	Athena surrenders to Cassander, who governs well	318
Burnt to the ground by Mardonius	479	Demetrius Poliorcetes expels Demetrius Phalereus, and restores the Athenian democracy, 307; the latter takes the chair of philosophy	296
Rebuilt and fortified; Piræus built	478	A league between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt	277
Themistocles banished	471	Athena taken by Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, 268; restored by Arius	256
Cimon, son of Miltiades, overruns all Thrace	469	The Athenians join the Achaean league	229
Pericles takes part in public affairs, 469; he and Cimon adorn Athens, 464; the latter banished through his influence	461	They join the Ætolians against Macedon, and send for assistance to Rome	215
Athena begins to tyrannise over Greece	459	A Roman fleet arrives at Athens	211
Literature, philosophy, and art flourish	448	The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens	196
The first sacred (or social) war; (<i>which see</i>)	"	Subjugation of Greece	144
Themistocles conducts an expedition into Boeotia, and is defeated and killed near Coronea	447	The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose general, Archelaus, makes himself master of Athens	88
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians	445	Athena besieged by Sulla, the Roman general; it is reduced to surrender by famine	86
Herodotus said to have read his history in the council at Athens	"	Cicero studies at Athens, 79; and Horace	42
Pericles obtains the government	444	The Athenians desert Pompey, to follow the interests of Caesar	47
Pericles subdues Samos	440	Athena visited by the apostle Paul	A.D. 52
Comedies prohibited at Athens	"	Many temples, &c., erected by Hadrian	122-135
Alliance between Athens and Corcyra, then at war with Corinth, 433; leads to the Peloponnesian war (lasted 27 years); it began	431	Athena taken by Alaric, and spared from slaughter	396
A dreadful pestilence, which had ravaged Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, and Persia, extends to Athens, and continues for five years	430	By Mahomet II.	1456
Death of Pericles of the plague	429	By the Venetians	1466
Unsuccessful expedition against Sicily; death of the commanders, Demosthenes and Nicias	"	Restored to the Turks	1479
Athenian fleet destroyed by Glypius	415-413	Athena suffered much during the insurrection, 1821-7. Taken May 17	1827
Government of the "four hundred"	411	Becomes the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece	1833
Alcibiades defeats the Lacedæmonians at Cyzicus; (<i>which see</i>)	410	Population, 41,298	1861

ATHLONE, Roscommon, Ireland, was burnt during the civil war in 1641. After the battle of the Boyne, colonel R. Grace held Athlone for James II. against a besieging army, but fell when it was taken by assault by Ginckel, 30 June, 1691; see *Aughrim*.

ATLANTA, see *United States*, 1864.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH, see *Electric Telegraph*, under *Electricity*.

ATMOLYSIS, a method of separating the constituent gases of a compound gas (such as atmospheric air) by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material (such as graphite); first made known in Aug. 1863, by the discoverer, professor T. Graham, F.R.S., master of the mint.

ATMOSPHERE, see *Air*.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS. The idea of producing motion by atmospheric pressure was conceived by Papin, the French engineer, about 1680. Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, between Shepherd's Bush and the Great Western railroad, to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840, and then tried on a line between Croydon and London, 1845. An atmospheric railway was commenced between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept. 1843; opened 29 March, 1844; discontinued in 1855. A similar railway was proposed to be laid down in the streets of London by Mr. T. W. Rammell in 1857. Mr. Rammell's Pneumatic Railway was put in action successfully at the Crystal Palace on 27 Aug. 1864, and following days. An act for a pneumatic railway between the Waterloo railway station and Whitehall was passed in July, 1865.

ATOMIC THEORY, in chemistry, deals with the indivisible particles of all substances. The somewhat incoherent labours of his predecessors (such as Wenzel in 1777) were reduced by John Dalton to four laws of combining proportion, which have received the name of "Atomic Theory." His "Chemical Philosophy," containing the exposition of his views, appeared in 1808. Dr. C. Daubeny's work on the Atomic Theory was published in 1850. In his standard of *Atomic weights* Dalton takes hydrogen as 1. Berzelius, who commenced his elaborate researches on the subject in 1848, adopts oxygen as 100. The former standard is used in this country, the latter on the continent.*

ATREBATES, a Belgic people, subdued by Caesar, 57 B.C.

ATTAINDER, ACTS OF, whereby a person not only forfeited his land, but his blood was attainted, have been numerous. Two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 & 8 Will. III. 1694-5. *Blackstone*. In 1814 and 1833 the severity of attainders was mitigated. The attainder of lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 21 July, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of James II. were cancelled and publicly burnt, 2 Oct. 1695. Amongst the last acts reversed was the attainder of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), 1 July, 1819.

ATTICA, see *Athens*.

ATTILA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, having ravaged the eastern empire from 445 to 450, when he made peace with Theodosius. He invaded the western empire, 450, and was defeated by Aëtius at Châlons, 451; he then retired into Pannonia, where he died through the bursting of a blood vessel on his nuptials with Ildico, a beautiful virgin, 453.

ATTORNEY (from *tour*, turn), a person qualified to act for others at law. The number in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32nd of Henry VI. 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practising in England, or registered, or retired, is said to be about 13,000, and the number in Ireland 2000. The qualifications and practice of attorneys and solicitors are now regulated by acts passed in 1843 and 1861.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a law officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent. He has to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal; and to file bills in exchequer, for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit. Others may bring bills against the king's attorney. The first attorney-general was William de Gisilham, 7 Edward I. 1278. *Beaton*.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

Sir Jeffery Palmer	1660	Sir Robert Raymond, aft. lord Raymond	1720
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards lord Finch	1670	Sir Philip Yorke, aft. earl of Hardwicke	1724
Sir Francis North, knt., aftds. lord Guildford	1673	Sir John Willes, knt.	1733
Sir William Jones	1674	Sir Dudley Hyder, knt.	1737
Sir Creswell Levinz, or Levinge, knt.	1679	Hon. William Murray, aft. earl of Mansfield	1754
Sir Robert Sawyer, knt.	1681	Sir Robert Henley, knt., aft. earl of Northampton	1756
Sir Thomas Powis, knt.	1687	Sir Charles Pratt, knt., afterwards lord Camden	1757
Hon. Pollexfen, esq.	1689	Hon. Charles Yorke	1762
Sir George Treby, knt.	"	Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., aft. lord Grantley	1763
Sir John Somers, knt., afterwards lord Somers	1692	Hon. Charles Yorke, again; afterwards lord Morden, and lord chancellor; see <i>Chancellors</i>	1765
Edward Ward, esq.	1693	William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham	1766
Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., aftds. lord Trevor	1695	Edward Thurlow, esq., afterwards lord Thurlow	1771
Edward Northey, esq.	1701	Alex. Wedderburne, aft. lord Loughborough	1778
Sir Simon Harcourt, knt.	1707	James Wallace, esq.	1780
Sir James Montagu, knt.	1708	Lloyd Kenyon, esq.	1782
Sir Simon Harcourt, again; aft. lord Harcourt	1710	James Wallace, esq.	1783
Sir Edward Northey, knt.	"	John Lee, esq.	"
Nicholas Lechmere, esq., aft. lord Lechmere	1718	Lloyd Kenyon, again; afterwards lord Kenyon	"

* In 1855 Hinrichs propounded a new hypothetical science, *Atomechanics*, in which *panogen*, composed of panatoms, is regarded as the primary chemical principle.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, *continued.*

Sir Richard P. Arden, aft. lord Alvanley . . .	1784	Sir John Campbell, again, afterwards lord	
Sir Archibald Macdonald . . .	1788	Campbell (and, 1859, ld. chancellor,) 30 April, 1835	
Sir John Scott, afterwards lord Eldon . . .	1793	Sir Thomas Wilde . . .	3 July, 1841
Sir J. Mitford, afterwards lord Redesdale . . .	1800	Sir F. Pollock, again; aft. chief baron 6 Sept. "	
Sir Edward Law, aft. lord Ellenborough, 14 Feb. 1801		Sir William W. Pollett . . .	17 April, 1844
Hon. Spencer Percival (murdered by Belling-		Sir Frederick Theiger . . .	4 July, 1845
ham, 11 May, 1812) . . .	15 April, 1802	Sir Thomas Wilde, again; afterwards lord	
Sir Arthur Pigott . . .	12 Feb. 1806	Truro, and lord chancellor . . .	6 July, 1846
Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards chief justice of		Sir John Jervis, afterwards chief justice of the	
the common pleas . . .	7 April, 1807	common pleas . . .	13 July, "
Sir Thomas Plumer, afterwards first vice-chan-		Sir John Romilly, aft. mast. of the rolls, 11 July, 1850	
cellor of England . . .	26 June, 1812	Sir Alex. James Edmund Cockburn . 28 March, 1851	
Sir William Garrow . . .	4 May, 1813	Sir Frederick Theiger, again; afterwards lord	
Sir Samuel Shepherd . . .	7 May, 1817	Chelmsford, and lord chancellor . 2 March, 1852	
Sir Robert Gifford, aft. lord Gifford . . .	24 July, 1819	Sir Alexander Cockburn, again; aft. ch. just.	
Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards lord		of common pleas and queen's bench, 28 Dec. "	
Lyndhurst . . .	9 Jan. 1824	Sir Richard Bethell . . .	15 Nov. 1856
Sir Charles Wetherell . . .	20 Sept. 1826	Sir Fitzroy Kelly . . .	27 Feb. 1858
Sir James Scarlett . . .	27 April, 1827	Sir R. Bethell (since lord Westbury, and lord	
Sir Charles Wetherell, again . . .	19 Feb. 1828	chancellor) . . .	18 June, 1859
Sir Jas. Scarlett, agn.; aft. ld. Abinger, 29 June, 1829		Sir William Atherton . . .	27 July, 1861
Sir Thos. Denman, aft. lord Denman . . .	26 Nov. 1830	Sir Roundell Palmer . . .	2 Oct. 1863
Sir William Horne . . .	26 Nov. 1832	Sir Hugh M. Cairns, aft. lord chancellor 13 July, 1866	
Sir John Campbell . . .	1 March, 1834	Sir John Rolt, (made justice of appeal) 28 Oct. "	
Sir Frederick Pollock . . .	17 Dec. "	Sir John Kerslake . . .	1 Jan. 1867

ATTRACTION, described by Copernicus, about 1520, as an appetite or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter; by Kepler as a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In 1687, sir I. Newton published his "*Principia*," containing his important researches on this subject. There are the attractions of *Gravitation*, *Magnetism*, and *Electricity* (which see).

ATTWOOD'S MACHINE, for proving the laws of accelerated motion by the falling of weights, invented by George Attwood; described 1784: he died 11 July, 1807.

AUBAINE, a right of the French kings, which existed from the beginning of the monarchy, whereby they claimed the property of every stranger who died in their country, without having been naturalised, was abolished by the national assembly in 1790; re-established by Napoleon; and finally annulled 14 July, 1819.

AUBEROCHÉ, Guienne, S. France. The earl of Derby defeated the French, besieging this place, 19 Aug. 1344.

AUCKLAND, capital of New Zealand (north island,) was founded in 1840. The population of the district, in 1857, was estimated at 15,000 Europeans, and 35,000 natives. The seat of government was removed to Wellington on Cook's Strait, Dec. 1864.

AUCTION, a kind of sale known to the Romans, mentioned by Petronius Arbiter (about A.D. 66). The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George in the East Indies, who thus sold the goods he had brought home. Auction and sales tax began, 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, in some cases as high as five per cent. By 8 Vict. c. 15 (1845,) the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the licence to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom, of 10*l*." In 1858 there were 4358 licences granted, producing 43,580*l*. The abuses at auctions, termed "knock-outs," caused by combinations of brokers and others, excited much attention in Sept. 1866. An act regulating sales of land by auction was passed 15 July, 1867. Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts' acts for Scotland and Ireland.

AUDIANI, followers of Audens of Mesopotamia, who had been expelled from the Syrian church on account of his severely reproving the vices of the clergy, about 338, formed a sect and became its bishop. He was banished to Scythia, where he is said to have made many converts. His followers celebrated Easter at the time of the Jewish passover, attributed the human figure to the Deity, and had other peculiar tenets.

AUDIT-OFFICE, Somerset House. Commissioners for auditing the public accounts were appointed in 1785, and many statutes regulating their duties have since been enacted.

AUERSTADT (Prussia). Here and at Jena, on 14 Oct. 1806, the French signally defeated the Prussians; see *Jena*.

AUGHRIM, near Athlone, in Ireland, where on 12 July, 1691, a battle was fought between the Irish, headed by the French general St. Ruth, and the English under general Gimckel. The former were defeated and lost 7000 men; the latter lost only 600 killed and

960 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interest of James II., and Ginckel was created earl of Athlone.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS' OFFICE, established in 1704. 5597 clerical livings, not exceeding 50*l.* *per annum*, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation, by means of the bounty then established.

AUGMENTATIONS COURT, established in 1535 by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27, in relation to cap. 23 same session, which gave the king the property of all monasteries having 200*l.* a year. The court was abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558.

AUGSBURG (Bavaria), originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 12 B.C.; became a free city, and flourished during the middle ages. Here many important diets of the empire have been held. In A.D. 952, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood. Augsburg has suffered much by war, having been frequently taken by siege, 788, 1703, 1704, and, last, by the French, 10 Oct. 1805, who restored it to Bavaria in March, 1806.

Augsburg Diet, summoned by the emperor Charles V., to settle the religious disputes of Germany, met 20 June, and separated, Nov. 1530
Confession of Augsburg, compiled by Melancthon, Luther, and others, signed by the Protestant princes, and presented to the emperor Charles V., and read to the diet, 25 June, 1530
Interim of Augsburg, a document issued by

Charles V.: an attempt to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants: it was fruitless and was withdrawn . . . 1548
"Peace of Religion" signed at Augsburg, 25 Sept. 1555
League of Augsburg, for maintenance of the treaties of Münster, Nimeguen: a treaty between Holland and other powers against France, signed . . . 9 July, 1686

AUGURY. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Hesiod. Three augurs, at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, were formally constituted by Numa, about 710 B.C. The number had increased, and was fifteen at the time of Sylla, 81 B.C. The college of augurs was abolished by Theodosius about A.D. 391.

AUGUST, the eighth Roman month of the year (previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March), by a decree of the senate received its present name in honour of Augustus Cesar, in the year 8, or 27, or 30 B.C., because in this month he was created consul, had thrice triumphed in Rome, added Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. He added one day to the month, making it 31 days. The appearance of shooting stars on the 10th of Aug. was observed in the middle ages, when they were termed "St. Lawrence's tears." Their periodicity was noticed by Mr. Forster early in the present century.

AUGUSTAN ERA began 27 B.C., or 727 years after the foundation of Rome.

AUGUSTIN or **AUSTIN FRIARS**, a religious order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo, who died 430. They first appeared about the 11th century, and the order was constituted by pope Alexander IV., 1256. The rule requires poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans. The order appeared in England soon after the conquest. One of their churches, at Austin Friars, London, erected 1354, and since the Reformation used by Dutch protestants, was partially destroyed by fire, 22 Nov. 1862. It was restored, and reopened, 1 Oct. 1865. A religious house of the order, dedicated to St Monica, mother of Augustin, was founded in Hoxton-square, London, 1864.

AULIC COUNCIL, a sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I., 1506, being one of the two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber civil and criminal, instituted at Worms, 1495, and afterwards held at Spire and Wetzlar, and the other the Aulic council at Vienna. These courts having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.

AURAY (N.W. France). Here, on 29 Sept. 1364, the English, under John Chandos, defeated the French and captured their leader Du Guesclin. Charles of Blois, made duke of Brittany by the king of France, was slain, and a peace was made in April, 1365.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin *auris*) of the priest must have been an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the 4th century by Nectarius archbishop of Constantinople. It was enjoined by the council of Lateran in 1215, and by the council of Trent in 1551. It was one of the six articles of faith enacted by our Henry VIII. in 1539, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival here has been attempted by the church party called Puseyites, Tractarians, or Ritualists.*

* The rev. Alfred Poole, a curate of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended by his bishop from his office for practising auricular confession in June, 1858, the suspension was confirmed in Jan. 1859. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the rev. Temple West at Boyne Hill, in Sept. 1858.

AURIFLAMMA or **ORIFLAMME**, the national golden banner mentioned in French history, belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, and suspended over the tomb of that saint, 1140. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey to battle, 1124. *Hénauld*. It appeared for the last time at Agincourt, 1415. *Tillet*. Others say at Montlhéry, 1465.

AURORA FRIGATE, sailed from Britain in 1771, to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.

AURORÆ BOREALES and **AUSTRALES** (Northern and Southern Polar Lights), though rarely seen in central Europe, are frequent in the arctic and antarctic regions. In March, 1716, an aurora borealis extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia. The whole horizon in the lat. of 57° N. overspread with continuous haze of a dismal red during the whole night, by which many people were much terrified, Nov. 1765.—Mr. Foster, the companion of captain Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 58° S. Its appearance in the southern hemisphere had been previously doubted.*

AUSCULTATION, see *Stethoscope*.

AUSTERLITZ (Moravia), where a battle was fought between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies, 2 Dec. 1805. Three emperors commanded: Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies, who lost forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners. The decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, signed 26 Dec. 1805; see *Presburg*.

AUSTIN FRIARS, see *Augustin Friars*.

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world. This name originally given it by De Brosses, includes Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1526; but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands is due to the Dutch, who in 1605 explored a part of the coast of Papua or New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, passed through the straits which now bear his name, between that island and Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter, 1606. The Dutch continued their discoveries. Between 1642 and 1644, Tasman completed a discovery of a great part of the Australian coast, together with the island of Van Diemen's Land (also called Tasmania). Wm. Dampier, an Englishman, between 1684 and 1690, explored a part of the W. and N. W. coasts. Between 1763 and 1766, Wallis and Carteret followed in the track of Dampier and added to his discoveries; and in 1770, Cook first made known the east coast of Australia. Furneaux, in 1773, Bligh in 1789, Edwards in 1791, Bligh (a second time) in 1792, Portlock same year, Brampton and Alt in 1793, and Bass and Flinders explored the coasts and islands in 1798-9 and discovered Bass's Straits. Grant in 1800, and Flinders again (1801-5) completed the survey. *M' Culloch*.

AUSTRALIA (formerly New Holland), the largest island and smallest continent; estimated area about three million square miles, including five provinces—New South Wales, Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, West Australia (or Swan River), and Queensland (*which see*). Population, with Tasmania and New Zealand, in 1863, about 1,366,956.

Alleged discovery by Manoel Godinho de Heredia, a Portuguese . . . 1601
The Dutch also discover Australia . . . March, 1606
The coast surveyed by Dutch navigators: north, by Zeuchen, 1618; west, by Edels, 1619; south, by Nuyts, 1627; north, by Carpenter . . . 1627
Wm. Dampier explores the W. and N.W. coasts . . . 1684-90
Tasman coasts S. Australia . . . 1642
Terra Australis (Western Australia) named New Holland by order of the States-General . . . 1665
William Dampier lands in Australia . . . Jan. 1686
Capt. Cook, sir Joseph Banks, and others, land at Botany Bay, and name the country "New South Wales" . . . 23 April, 1770
Governor Phillip founds Sydney near Port Jackson, with 100 persons . . . 26 Jan. 1788
(The seventy-first anniversary of this event was kept with much festivity, 26 Jan. 1859.)

Great distress in consequence of the loss of the ship "Guardian," captain Blou . . . 1790
First church erected . . . Aug. 1793
Government gazette first printed . . . 1795
Bass's straits discovered by Bass and Flinders . . . 1798
First brick church built . . . 1802
Colony of Van Diemen's land (now Tasmania) established . . . 1803
Flinders surveys the coasts of Australia . . . 1801-5
Insurrection of Irish convicts quelled . . . 1804
Governor Bligh for his tyranny deposed and sent home . . . 1808
Superseded by governor Macquarie . . . 1809
Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson, Bluxland, Oxley, &c. . . 1813, 1817, 1823
Population, 29,783 (three fourths convicts) . . . 1821
West Australia formed into a province . . . 1829
Legislative council established . . . 1828-1831
Sturt's expeditions into South Australia . . . 1828-1831
South Australia erected into a province . . . Aug. 1834

* The aurora is now attributed by many philosophers to the passage of electric light through the rarefied air of the polar regions. In August and September, 1859, when brilliant aurora were very frequent, the electric telegraph wires were seriously affected, and communications interrupted. Aurora were seen at Rome and Basel, and also in Australia.

AUSTRALIA, *continued.*

Sir T. Mitchell's expeditions into E. Australia	1831-6	Remains of Burke and Wills recovered; public funeral	27 Jan. 1863
First Roman Catholic Bishop (Folding) arrives	Sept. 1835	Strong and general resistance throughout Australia to the reception of British convicts in West Australia	about June, 1864
Port Phillip (now Victoria) colonised	Nov. "	Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced amid much rejoicing	26 Jan. 1865
First Church of England bishop of Australia (Broughton) arrives	June, 1836	Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer, surrounded and shot	April, "
Colony of South Australia founded	Dec. 1836	Boundary disputes between New South Wales and Victoria, in Summer of 1864; settled amicably	19 April, "
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound	1836-7	Total population of Australia, exclusive of natives, 1,298,667	Jan. 1866
Melbourne founded	Nov. 1837	Meeting of ministers from the Australian colonies at Melbourne to arrange postal communication with Europe	March, 1867
Suspension of transportation	1839	Exploration of South Australia; capt. Cadell discovers mouth of the river Roper, and fine pastoral country, lat. 14 S.	Nov. "
Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps; Eyre explores west Australia	1840		
Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm; establishment of "Home for Female Emigrants"	1841-6		
Census—87,200 males; 43,700 females	1841		
Very numerous insolvencies	1841-2		
Incorporation of city of Sydney	1842		
Leichhardt's expedition (never returned)	1844-5		
Sturt proceeds from South Australia to the middle of the continent	1845		
Census (including Port Phillip)—114,700 males; 74,800 females	1846		
Great agitation against transportation, which had been revived by earl Grey	1849		
Port Phillip erected into a separate province as Victoria	1850		
Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, &c.	1851		
Census—males, 106,000; females, 81,000 (exclusive of Victoria, 80,000)			
Mints established	March, 1853		
Transportation ceased	1856		
Gregory's explorations of interior	1856		
Death of archdeacon Cowper (aged 80), after about fifty years' residence	July, 1858		
Queensland made a province	4 Dec. 1859		
J. M'Donnell Stuart's expeditions	1858-62		
Expedition into the interior under Mr. Landells organised	Aug. 1860		
Robert O'Hara Burke, Wm. John Wills, and others, start from Melbourne	20 Aug. "		
Burke, Wills, and two others, cross Australian continent to the gulf of Carpentaria; all perish on their return, except John King, who arrives at Melbourne	Nov. 1861		
Stuart, M'Kinlay, and Landsborough cross Australia from sea to sea	1861-2		
		GOVERNORS.	
		Captain Arthur Phillip	1788
		Captain Hunter	1795
		Captain Philip G. King	1800
		Captain William Bligh	1806
		Colonel Lachlan Macquarie (able and successful administration)	1809
		General sir Thomas Brisbane	1821
		Sir Richard Bourke	1831
		Sir George Gipps	1838
		Sir Charles Fitzroy, governor-general of all the Australian colonies, with a certain jurisdiction over the lieutenant-governors of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South and Western Australia	1846
		Sir William T. Denison	1854
		Sir John Young, of New South Wales only	1860
		Earl of Belmore, appointed	Aug. 1867

Acts for the government of Australia, 10 Geo. IV. c. 22, 14 May (1829), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 68, 13 Aug. (1836), 13 & 14 Vict. c. 59, 5 Aug. (1850). Act for regulating the sale of waste lands in the Australian colonies, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 36, 22 June (1842).

AUSTRASIA, (*Österreich* (Eastern Kingdom), also called Metz, a French kingdom which lasted from the 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of the territories of Clovis by his sons, 511, and ended by Carloman becoming a monk and surrendering his power to his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of France, 747.

AUSTRIA, a Hamburg company's steamship, sailed from Southampton for New York 4 Sept. 1858, with 528 persons on board. On 13 Sept. in lat. 45° N., long. 41° 30' W., it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burning some tar to fumigate the steerage. Only 67 persons were saved—upwards of 60 by the *Maurice*, a French barque; the rest by a Norwegian barque. A heartrending account was given in the *Times*, 11 Oct. 1858, by Mr. Charles Brews, an English survivor.

• **GOLD DISCOVERY.**—Mr. Edward Hargraves went to California in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity between the rocks and strata of California and those of his own district of Conobolas, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On his return home, he examined the soil, and after one or two months' digging, found a quantity of gold, 12 Feb. 1851. He applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of crown lands. The excitement became intense throughout the colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria and other places; and in the first week of July, 1851, an aboriginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and then in the service of Dr. Kerr, of Wallawa, discovered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap of quartz. Three blocks of quartz (from two to three hundred weight), found in the Murroo Creek, fifty miles to the north of Bathurst, contained 112 lb. of pure gold, valued at 4000l. The "Victoria nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold, weighing 340 ounces, was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings; and a piece of pure gold of 106 lb. weight was also found. From the gold fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, in the district of Victoria, up to Oct. 1852, there were found 2,532,422 ounces, or 105 tons 10 cwt. of gold; and the gold exported up to the same date represented 8,863,477l. sterling. In Nov. 1856, the "James Baines" and "Lightning" brought gold from Melbourne valued as 1,200,000l. The "Welcome nugget" weighed 2097 ounces; value, 8376l. 10s. 10d.; found at Baker's Hill, Ballarat, 11 June, 1858. Between May, 1851, and May 1861, gold to the value of 95,000,000l. had been brought to England from New South Wales and Victoria.

AUSTRIA, *Österreich* (Eastern Kingdom), anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia, was annexed to the Roman empire about 33; was overrun by the Huns, Avars, &c., during the 5th and 6th centuries, and taken from them by Charlemagne, 791-796. He divided the government of the country, establishing *margraves* of Eastern Bavaria and Austria. Louis the German, son of Louis le Débonnaire, about 817, subjugated Radbod, margrave of Austria; but in 883 the descendants of the latter raised a civil war in Bavaria against the emperor Charles the Fat, and eventually the margraves of Austria were declared immediate princes of the empire. In 1156 the margraviate was made a hereditary *duchy* by the emperor Frederic I.; and in 1453 it was raised to an *archduchy* by the emperor Frederic III. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, elected emperor of Germany in 1273, acquired Austria in 1278; and from 1493 to 1804 his descendants were *emperors of Germany*. On 11 Aug. 1804, the emperor Francis II. renounced the title of emperor of Germany, and became hereditary *emperor of Austria*. The condition of Austria is now greatly improving under the enlightened rule of the present emperor. The political constitution of the empire is based upon—1. The pragmatic sanction of Charles VI., 1734, which declares the indivisibility of the empire and rules the order of succession. 2. The pragmatic sanction of Francis II., 1 Aug. 1804, when he became emperor of Austria only. 3. The diploma of Francis Joseph, 20 Oct. 1860, whereby he imparted legislative power to the provincial states and the council of the empire (Reichsrath). 4. The law of 26 Feb. 1861, on the national representation. Self-government was granted to Hungary 17 Feb. 1867. Population of the empire* in Oct. 1857, 35,018,988; reduced to 32,530,002 by the loss of Venetia, &c. in 1866.

Frederic II., the last male of the house of	
Bamberg, killed in battle with the Hunga-	
rians	15 June, 1246
Disputed succession: the emperor Frederic II.	
sequestered the provinces, appointing Otto,	
count of Eberstein, governor in the name of	
the emperor; they are seized by Ladislaus,	
margrave of Moravia, in right of his wife,	
Frederic's niece, Gertrude: he died childless	1247
Herman, margrave of Baden, marries Ger-	
trude, and holds the provinces till his death	
Ottocar (or Premislas,) of Bohemia, acquires	1250
the provinces	
Compelled to cede Styria to Hungary, he makes	1254
war and recovers it, in consequence of a great	
victory	1260
He inherits Carinthia, 1263; refuses to become	
emperor of Germany, 1272, and to render	
homage to Rodolph of Hapsburg, elected	
emperor	1273
War against Ottocar as a rebel: he is compelled	
to cede Austria, Carinthia, and Styria to	
Rodolph	1274
The war renewed: Ottocar perishes in the	
battle of Marchfeld	26 Aug. 1278
Albert I. assassinated by his nephew while	
attempting to enslave the Swiss	1 May, 1308
Successful revolt of the Swiss	1307-9
They totally defeat the Austrians under duke	
Leopold, at Morgarten	16 Nov. 1363
The Tyrol acquired	
The duke Leopold imposes a toll on the Swiss;	
which they resist with violence: he makes	
war on them, and is defeated and slain at	
Sempach	July, 1386
Duke Albert V. obtains Bohemia and Hungary,	
and is elected emperor of Germany	1437
The emperor Frederic III. as head of the	
house of Hapsburg, creates the archduchy	
of Austria with sovereign power	6 Jan. 1453
Austria divided between him and his relatives,	
1457; war ensues between them till	1463
The low countries accrue to Austria by the	
marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of	
Burgundy	1477
Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of	
Austria, with the heiress of Arragon and	
Castile	1494
Bohemia and Hungary united to Austria under	
Ferdinand I.	1526

Austria harassed by Turkish invasions	1529-45
Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates (see Spain)	1556
The destructive 30 years' war	1618-48
Mantua ceded to the emperor	3 Jan. 1708
By treaty of Utrecht he obtains part of the duchy of Milan	11 April 1713
By treaty of Rastadt he acquires the Netherlands	1714
Naples, &c., added to his dominions	15 Nov. 1715
Further additions on the east (Temeswar, &c.) by the peace of Passarowitz	1718
Naples and Sicily given up to Spain	1735
Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign of the male line of the house of Hapsburg; his daughter, Maria Theresa, becomes queen of Hungary	1740
She is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria, and Saxony; but supported by Great Britain	1741
Francis, duke of Lorraine, who had married Maria Theresa in 1736, elected emperor	1745
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: Parma, &c. ceded to Spain	1748
Galicia, &c., acquired from Poland	1772
By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up Lombardy (<i>which see</i>) and obtains Venice	15 Oct. 1797
Treaty of Luneville	1801
Francis II., emperor of Germany, becomes Francis I. of Austria: declared hereditary emperor of Austria	11 Aug. 1804
His declaration against France	5 Aug. 1805
War: Napoleon successful, enters Vienna	14 Nov. "
Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz	2 Dec. "
By treaty of Presburg, Austria loses Venice and the Tyrol	1 Jan. 1806
Vienna evacuated by the French	13 Jan. "
Dissolution of the Germanic confederation, and formal abdication of the emperor	6 Aug. 1806
The French again take Vienna	13 May, 1809
But restore it at the peace	24 Oct. "
Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor	1 April 1810
Congress at Vienna	2 Oct. 1814
Treaty of Vienna	25 Feb. 1815
[Italian provinces restored with additions—Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established, 7 April]	

* The empire is now divided into two parts, separated by the river Leitha. The Cis-Leithan section comprises 14 provincial diets: Galicia, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, lower and upper Austria, Styria, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, Trieste and Istria, Dalmatia, and the Bukovina. The Trans-Leithan section comprises Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and the city of Fiume.

AUSTRIA, *continued.*

Death of Francis I.	2 March, 1835	meet, 11 July; the preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca [Lombardy given up to Sardinia, and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed]	12 July, 1859
New treaty of commerce with England, 3 July, 1838	3 July, 1838	Manifesto justifying the peace issued to the army, 12 July; to the people	15 July "
Insurrection at Vienna: flight of Metternich, 13 March, 1848	13 March, 1848	Patent issued, granting greatly increased privileges to the Protestants,—announced	Sept. "
Insurrection in Italy, see <i>Milan, Venice, and Sardinia</i>	18 March, "	Conference between the envoys of Austria and France at Zurich	8 Aug. to Sept. "
Another insurrection at Vienna: the emperor flies to Innsbruck	15-17 May, "	Many national reforms proposed	Sept. "
Archduke John appointed vicar-general of the empire	29 May, "	Treaty of Zurich, confirming the preliminaries of Villa Franca, signed	10 Nov. "
A constituent assembly meet at Vienna, 22 July, 1848	22 July, "	Decrees removing Jewish disabilities, 6, 10, Jan. 18 Feb. 1860	6, 10, Jan. 18 Feb. 1860
Insurrection at Vienna: murder of Count Latour	6 Oct. "	Patent issued for the summoning the great imperial council (Reichsrath), composed of representatives elected by the provincial diets	5 March, "
Revolution in Hungary and war, see <i>Hungary</i> . The emperor abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis-Joseph	2 Dec. "	Discovery of great corruption in the army financial arrangements, a deficiency of about 1,700,000 <i>l.</i> discovered; general Eynatten commits suicide; 82 persons arrested, March, 1859	5 March, "
Convention of Olmütz	29 Nov. 1850	Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany, &c., by the king of Sardinia	April, "
The emperor revokes the constitution of 4 March, 1849	31 Dec. 1851	Baron Brück, suspected of complicity in the army frauds, dismissed 20 April; commits suicide	23 April, "
Trial by jury abolished in the empire	15 Jan. 1852	The Reichsrath assembles, 30 May; addressed by the emperor	1 June, "
Death of prince Schwartzenburg, prime minister	4 April, "	Liberty of the press further restrained	July, "
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Libenyi, 18 Feb.; who was executed, 28 Feb. 1853	19 Feb. 1853	Unsettled state of Hungary (<i>which see</i>) July-Oct.	July-Oct. "
Commercial treaty with Prussia	19 Feb. 1854	Friendly meeting of the emperor and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz	26 July, "
Austrians enter Danubian principalities	Aug. 1854	Free debates in the Reichsrath; strictures on the concordat, the finances, &c.; proposals for separate constitutions for the provinces, Aug. & Sept.	Aug. & Sept. "
Alliance with England and France relative to eastern question	2 Dec. "	The Reichsrath adjourned	29 Sept. "
Great reduction of the army	24 June, 1855	Diploma conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers, the control of the finances, &c., a manifesto issued to the populations of the empire (not well received)	20 Oct. "
Degrading concordat with Rome	18 Aug. 1855	Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Russia and prince regent of Prussia at Warsaw: no important result	20-26 Oct. "
Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9, 12 July, 1856	12 July, 1856	The government professes non-intervention in Italy, but increases the army in Venetia, Oct. & Nov.	Oct. & Nov. "
Austrians quit the principalities	March, 1857	The empress goes to Madeira for health	Nov. "
Austria remonstrates against the attacks of the free Sardinian press	10 Feb. "	Sale of Venetia, publicly spoken of, is repudiated in	Dec. "
Firm reply of count Cavour	20 Feb. "	Ministerial crisis: M. Schmerling becomes minister—more political concessions, 13 Dec.	13 Dec. "
Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence, 23-30 March, 1858	23-30 March, 1858	The proscribed Hungarian, count Teleki, at Dresden, is given up to Austria, which causes general indignation, about 20 Dec.; he is released on parole	31 Dec. "
Emperor and empress visit Hungary	May, 1858	Amnesty for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, &c., published	7 Jan. 1861
Death of marshal Radetzky (aged 92)	5 Jan. 1858	Reactionary policy of the court leads to increased general disaffection	Jan. & Feb. "
Excitement throughout Europe, caused by the address of the emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador:—"I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed."	1 Jan. 1859	The statutes of the new constitution for the Austrian monarchy published	26 Feb. "
The emperor of Austria replied in almost the same words on	4 Jan. "	Civil and political rights granted to Protestants, throughout the empire, except in Hungary and Venice	8 April, "
Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries princess Clotilde of Sardinia	30 Jan. "	Meeting of Reichsrath—no deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venetia, or Istria	29 April, "
Austria prepares for war; enlarges her armies in Italy; and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces, and Sardinia	Feb. & March, "	Ministry of marine created	Jan. 1862
Lord Cowley at Vienna on a "mission of peace," 27 Feb.	27 Feb. "	Inundation of the Danube, causing great distress	4 Feb. "
Intervention of Russia—proposal for a congress; disputes respecting the admission of Sardinia—Sardinia and France prepare for war	March & April, "	Increased taxation proposed	March, "
Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days	23 April, "	At an imperial council, the emperor present, the principle of ministerial responsibility is resolved on	26 April, "
This demand rejected	26 April, "	Deficiency of 1,400,000 <i>l.</i> in financial statement—Indignation of the Reichsrath	June, "
The Austrians cross the Ticino	26 April, "	Amnesty to condemned political offenders in Hungary proclaimed	18 Nov. "
The French troops enter Piedmont	27 April, "		
The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy)	3 May, "		
Resignation of count Buol, foreign minister; appointment of count Rechberg	13-18 May, "		
The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; at Palestro, 30-31 May; at Magenta, 4 June; at Malegrano (Marignano)	8 June, "		
Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and negotiations of Napoleon I.)	11 June, "		
Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio); the emperors of Austria and France and king of Sardinia present	24 June, "		
Armistice agreed upon, 6 July; the emperors	6 July, "		

AUSTRIA, continued.

Reduction in the army assented to; and a personal liberty law (resembling our *habeas corpus act*) passed Dec. 1862
 Polish insurrection Jan. 1863
 Meeting of the German sovereigns (except kings of Prussia, Holland, and Denmark) with the emperor of Austria, at Frankfort, by his invitation; the draft of a reform of the federal constitution agreed to 16-31 Aug. "
 The Transylvanian deputies accept the constitution, and take their seats in the Reichsrath 20 Oct. "
 Galicia and Cracow declared to be in a state of siege 29 Feb. 1864
 (For events of the war with Denmark, see Denmark.)
 The emperor and the king of Prussia meet at Carlsbad 22 June, "
 Resignation of count Rechberg, foreign minister, succeeded by count Mensdorff-Pouilly, about 27 Oct. "
 Peace with Denmark, signed 30 Oct. "
 Emperor opens Reichsrath, 14 Nov.; great freedom of debate; the state of siege in Galicia censured Dec. "
 Austria supports the Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies Dec. "
 Apparent reunion between Austria and Prussia, Jan. 1865
 Great financial difficulty; proposed reduction in the army by the chambers Jan. "
 Contest between the government and the chambers April, "
 Reported failure of Mr. Hutt's mission to Vienna, to promote free trade June, "
 New ministry formed; count Mensdorff as nominal premier; counts Belcredi and Esterhazy as ministers; conciliatory measures towards Hungary, proposed 27 July, "
 Convention of Gastein (see *Gastein*) signed 14 Aug. "
 Emperor's rescript suppressing the constitution, with the view of giving autonomy to Hungary (which see) 20 Sept. "
 Rejoicings in Hungary, but dissatisfaction in Austria, Croatia, &c. Nov., Dec. "
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, signed 16 Dec. "
 Warm disputes with Prussia, aggressive, respecting the settlement of Holstein Jan. Mar. 1866
 Preparations for war begin March, "
 The archduke Albrecht made commander of the southern army, 6 May; Benedek of the northern 12 May, "
 War declared by Prussia, 18 June; by Italy (which see) 20 June, "
 The Austrians enter Silesia, 18 June; and the Prussians Bohemia 23 June, "
 The Italians defeated by the archduke Albrecht, at Custozza 24 June "
 Prussian victories at Nachod, &c. 27-29 June, "
 Benedek totally defeated at Königgrätz or *Badrada* 3 July, "
 (For details of the war see *Prussia* and *Italy*.)
 The emperor cedes Venetia to the emperor Napoleon, and requests his intervention, 4 July "
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 26 July, "
 Treaty of peace with Prussia signed at Prague, 23 Aug. "
 Treaty of peace with Italy signed at Vienna, ceding Venetia, 3 Oct.; the iron crown given up 11 Oct. "
 The Quadrilateral and Venice surrendered to the Italians 11-19 Oct. "
 Baron Ferdinand von Beust, late Saxon minister of foreign affairs, made Austrian foreign minister 30 Oct. "
 Meeting of the Reichsrath 19 Nov. "

Commercial treaty with France, to commence 1 Jan. 1867, signed 11 Dec. 1866
 Great dissension among the nationalities of the empire Dec. "
 Extraordinary diet convoked (for 25 Feb.) 3 Jan. 1867
 Establishment of autonomy for Hungary announced; resignation of Belcredi 4 Feb.; Von Beust made president of the council 7 Feb. "
 Rescript restoring a separate ministry for Hungary, count Andrássy president 17 Feb. "
 Death of archduke Stephen (palatine of Hungary in 1848) Feb. "
 Commercial treaty with Italy, signed 23 April, "
 Reichsrath opened at Vienna 20 May, "
 The Czechs (of Bohemia and Moravia, Croats, Slavonians, Serbs, Roumans (of Transylvania), and Rumanians (of Galicia), protest against absorption, and demand national legislative powers May & July, "
 Painful death of the archduchess Matilda through burns 6 June, "
 The emperor and empress crowned king and queen of Hungary at Buda 8 June, "
 Von Beust made chancellor of the empire, 23 June, "
 The Sultan visits Vienna; well-received 27 July-1 Aug. "
 The emperors of Austria and France meet at Salzburg 18-23 Aug. "
 Arrangements for the dividing the financial affairs of Austria and Hungary, signed, 13 Sept. "
 Changes (respecting marriage and education) in the concordat, proposed Sept. "
 Letter from the emperor to cardinal Rausch, declaring for complete liberty of conscience in opposition to the concordat. The concordat almost annulled by the lower house, Oct. "
 Emperor of Austria and king of Prussia meet at Osa, in Bavaria 21 Oct. "
 Emperor arrives at Paris, 23 Oct; leaves 5 Nov. "
 Dualism accepted by the Reichsrath at Vienna, Nov. "
 New Austrian ministry constituted 31 Dec. "
 (See *Germany, Hungary, Vienna, &c.*)

MARGRAVES OF AUSTRIA.

Leopold I., 928; Albert I., 1018; Ernest, 1056; Leopold II., 1075; Leopold III., 1096; Albert II., 1136; Leopold IV., 1136; Henry II., 1142 (made a duke 1156).

DUKES.

1156. Henry II.
 1177. Leopold V. He made prisoner Richard I. of England when returning incognito from the crusade, and sold him to the emperor Henry VI.
 1194. Frederic I., the catholic.
 1193. Leopold VI., the glorious. Killed in battle.
 1230. Frederic II., the warlike. Killed in a battle with the Hungarians, 15 June, 1246.
 Interregnum.
 1282. Albert I. and his brother Rodolph. Albert becomes emperor of Germany, 1298.
 1308. Frederic I.
 1330. Albert II. and Otho, his brother.
 1353. Rodolph.
 1365. Albert III. and Leopold II. or III. (killed at Sempach).
 1395. William, and other brothers, and their cousin Albert IV.
 1411. The same. The provinces divided into the duchies of Austria and Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol.
 1411. Albert V., duke of Austria; obtains Bohemia and Moravia; elected king of Hungary and emperor, 1437; dies, 1439; succeeded by his posthumous son
 1439. Ladislaus, who dies childless, 1457.
 1457. The emperor Frederic III. and Albert VI.

AUSTRIA, *continued.*

1493. Maximilian I., son of Frederic III. (archduke), emperor; see *Germany*.

EMPERORS.

1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of *Germany*), emperor of Austria only, 11 Aug. 1804; died 2 March, 1835.

1835. Ferdinand, his son, 2 March; abdicated in

favour of his nephew, his brother Francis-Charles having renounced his rights.

1848. Francis-Joseph, 2 Dec. 1848, emperor of Austria, son of Francis-Charles (born 18 Aug. 1830; married 24 April, 1854, to Elizabeth of Bavaria).

[*Heir*: their son, the archduke Rodolph, born 21 Aug. 1858.]

AUTHORS. For the law securing copyright, see *Copyrights*.

AUTO DA FÉ (Act of faith), the term given to the punishment of a heretic, generally burning alive, inflicted by the Inquisition (*which see*).

AUTOMATON FIGURES (or **ANDROIDES**), made to imitate living actions, are of early invention. Archytas' flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon is said to have made a brazen head which spoke, A.D. 1264. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus for Louis XIV. when a child; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly, 1649. Vaucanson, in 1738, made an artificial duck, which performed every function of a real one, even an imperfect digestion—eating, drinking, and quacking. He also made a flute-player. The writing automaton, exhibited in 1769, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player, exhibited the same year, was also worked by a hidden person, and so was "the invisible girl," 1800. Maelzel made a trumpeter about 1809. Early in this century, an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness. In July, 1864, the "anthropoglosson," exhibited in St. James's-hall, London, seemed to utter songs.

AUTOTYPOGRAPHY, a process of producing a metal plate from drawings, made known by Mr. Wallis, in April, 1863; it resembled *Nature-printing* (*which see*).

AUXERRE DECLARATION, see *France*, May, 1866.

AVA in 1822 became the capital of the Burmese empire, it is said, for the third time. A British embassy was received here in Sept. 1855.

AVARS, barbarians who ravaged Pannonia, and annoyed the eastern empire in the 6th and 7th centuries, subdued by Charlemagne about 799, after an eight years' war.

AVEBURY, or **ABURY** (Wiltshire). Here are the remains of the largest Celtic or Druidical work in this country. They have been surveyed by Aubrey, 1648; Dr. Stukeley, 1720; and sir R. C. Hoare, in 1812, and by others. Much information may be obtained from Stukeley's "Abury" (1743), and Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire" (1812-21). Many theories have been put forth, but the object of these remains is still unknown. They are considered to have been set up during the "stone age," i.e., when the weapons and implements were mainly formed of that material.

AVEIN, or **AVAIINE** (Luxemburg, Belgium). Here the French and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, 20 May, 1635.

"**AVE MARIA**," the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin (*Luke* i. 28), was made a formula of devotion by pope John XXI. about 1326. In the beginning of the 15th century Vincentius Ferrerius used it before his discourses. *Bingham*.

AVIGNON, a city, S. E. France, ceded by Philip III. to the pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed by Clement V. to Avignon, in 1309. In 1348 Clement VI. purchased the sovereignty from Jane, countess of Provence and queen of Naples. In 1408, the French, wearied of the schism, expelled Benedict XIII., and Avignon ceased to be the seat of the papacy. Here were held nine councils (1080—1457). Avignon was seized and restored several times by the French kings; the last time restored 1773. It was claimed by the national assembly, 1791, and was confirmed to France by the congress of sovereigns in 1815. In Oct. 1791, horrible massacres took place here; see *Popes*, 1309-94.

AXE, WEDGE, LEVER, and various tools in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C. Many tools are represented on the Egyptian monuments.

AXUM, a town in Abyssinia said to have been the capital of a kingdom whose people were converted to Christianity by Frumentius in the 4th century, and to have been allies of Justinian, 533.

AYACUCHO (Peru). Here the Peruvians finally achieved their independence by defeating the Spaniards, 9 Dec. 1824.

AYDE, or **AIDE**, the tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son. One was demanded

by Philip the Fair, 1313. The *aide* due upon the birth of a prince, ordained by the statute of Westminster (Edward I.) 1285, for the ease of the subject, was not to be levied until he was fifteen years of age. The *aide* for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter could not be demanded in this country until her seventh year. In feudal tenures there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord; so when our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor of Germany, an *aide* of 20s., to redeem him, was enforced upon every knight's fee.

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, was reduced by the West Saxons in 571. St. O'Syth, beheaded by the pagans in Essex, was buried there, 600. William the Conqueror invested his favourites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bed-chambers; three eels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese thrice every year." Incorporated by charter in 1554.

AYLESFORD (Kent). Here, it is said, the Britons were victorious over the Saxon invaders, 455, and Horsa was killed.

AZINCOUR, see *Agincourt*.

AZOFF, SEA of, the Palus Mæotis of the ancients, communicates by the strait of Yenikalé (the Bosphorus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory; Taganrog and Kertch being the principal places. An expedition composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by sir G. Brown, arrived at Kertch, 24 May, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikalé which also offered no resistance. On the same evening the allied fleet entered the sea of Azoff, and in a few days completed their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, &c. An immense amount of stores was destroyed by the Russians to prevent them falling into the hands of the allies.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLES (N. Atlantic), belonging to Portugal, the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis, are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by Vanderberg of Bruges, who was driven on their coasts by the weather. Cabral, sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1432, and in 1457 they were all discovered; and named Azores from the number of goshawks found on them. They were given by Alfonso V. to the duchess of Burgundy in 1466 and colonised by Flemings. They were subject to Spain 1580-1640. The isle Terceira, during the usurpation of don Miguel, declared for Donna Maria 1829 and she resided at the capital Angra, 1830-33. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811 a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep; an island then formed, gradually disappeared. A destructive earthquake lasting 12 days happened in St. Michael's, 1591.

AZOTE, the name given by French chemists to nitrogen (*which see*).

AZTECS, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519). In June 1853 two pretended Aztec children were exhibited in London. They were considered by professor Owen to be merely South American dwarfs. They were married in London 1 April, 1867.

B.

BAAL (Lord), the male deity of the Phœnician nations, frequently worshipped by the Israelites, especially by Ahab, 918 B.C. His priests and votaries were massacred by Jehu and his temple defiled, 884 B.C.

BAALBEC, HELIOPOLIS (both meaning "City of the Sun"), an ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, visited by Wood (in 1751), and others. Its origin (referred to Solomon) is lost in antiquity. Here Septimius Severus built a temple to the sun, 200. The city was sacked by the Moslems, 748, and by Timour Bey, 1400.

BABEL, TOWER of, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. (*Genesis*, ch. xi.) The magnificent temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred scriptures), who was deified after death. *Blair*. The Birs Nimroud, examined by Rich, Layard, and others, is considered by some persons to be the remains of the tower of Babel.

BABEUF'S CONSPIRACY, see *Agrarian Law*.

BABYLONIA, * an Asiatic empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Belus, supposed to be the

* The city of Babylon was at one time the most magnificent in the world. The *Hanging Gardens* are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches; and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there

Nimrod of holy writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B.C. *Lenglet*. Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C. 2233 *Cl*. The second empire of Babylon commenced about 747 B.C.

Earliest astronomical observations at Babylon, B.C. 2234 [2230, *H*, 2233, *Cl*].

Nabonassar governs 747

Merodach Baladan king, 721; his embassy to Hezekiah of Judah about 712

Nebuchadnezzar invades Syria, 606; Judea, 605; defeats Pharaoh Necho, and annihilates the Egyptian power in Asia 604

He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem. *Blair*; *Lenglet*

Daniel interprets the king's dream of the golden-headed image. *Daniel* ii. 602

Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it and destroys the temple. *Blair*; *Usher* 587

The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego thrown into the

furnace for refusing to worship it. *Daniel* iii. B.C. 570

Daniel interprets the king's second dream, and Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men. *Daniel* iv. 567

The king recovers his reason and his throne. 562; dies 561

Evil Merodach, 561; Neriglissar, king 559

Lahynetus, 556; Nabonadius, 551; Belshazzar king 539

Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain 538

Daniel thrown into the lion's den. *Daniel* vi. 537

Babylon revolts, and is taken by Darius 518

Taken by Alexander, 331; he dies here 323

Seleucus Nicator, who died 280 B.C., transfers the seat of government to Seleucia, and Babylon is deserted.

BABYNGTON'S CONSPIRACY, to assassinate queen Elizabeth, and make Mary of Scotland queen, was devised by John Savage, a soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. Gifford and John Ballard, catholic priests. Anthony Babyngton and others joined in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley Aspy, and fourteen were executed, 20, 21 Sept. 1586. Babyngton was deluded by a romantic hope that Mary would accept him as a husband.

BACCHANALIA (games in honour of Bacchus) arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C. *Diodorus*. In Rome the *Bacchanalia* were suppressed, 186 B.C. The priests of Bacchus were called *Bacchanals*.

BACHELORS. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men; and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace. *Vossius*. A tax laid upon bachelors in England, twenty-five years of age (varying from 12*l*. 10*s*. for a duke, to 1*s*. for a common person), lasted from 1695 to 1706. Bachelors were subjected to an extra tax on their male and female servants in 1785.

BACKGAMMON. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game, about 1224 B.C. It is said to have been invented in Wales before its conquest. *Henry*.

BACTRIANA, a province in Asia, was subjugated by Cyrus and formed part of the Persian empire, when conquered by Alexander, 330 B.C. About 254 B.C., Theodotus or Diodotus, a Greek, threw off the yoke of the Seleucide, and became king. Eucratides reigned prosperously about 181 B.C., and Menander about 126 B.C. The Greek kingdom appears to have been broken up by the irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

BADAJOZ (S. W. Spain). An important barrier fortress, surrendered to the French, under Soult, 11 March, 1811; was invested by the British, under lord Wellington on 16 March, 1812, and stormed and taken on 6 April following. The French retreated in haste.

BADDESDOWN HILL, or Mount Badon, near Bath, where Bede says the Britons defeated the Saxons in 493; others say in 511 or 520.

BADEN (S. W. Germany). The house of Baden is descended from Herman, regarded as the first margrave (1052), son of Berthold I., duke of Zähringen; but Herman II. assumed the title, Feb. 1130. From Christopher, who died 1527, proceeded the branches Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach, united in 1771. Population of Baden, Dec. 1864, 1,429,199

Louis William, margrave of Baden-Baden, a great general, born 1665; sallied out from Vienna and defeated the Turks, 1683; died 1707.

Charles William, margrave of Baden-Dourlach, born 1679, died 1746; succeeded by his son, Charles Frederic, born 1728; margrave of Baden-

were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. *Strabo*; *Diodorus*. Pliny said that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811, and sir R. Kerr Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. Layard, sir H. Rawlinson, M. Botta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1855, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated, principally by col. (now sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. In the spring of 1855, he returned to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, &c., which are now in the British Museum. He gave discourses on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, in 1851, 1855, and 1865.

BADEN, *continued*.

Durlach, 1738; acquired Baden-Baden, 1771, made grand-duke by Napoleon, 1806.

Treaty of Baden.—Landau ceded to France, 7 Sept. 1714.

Baden made a grand-duchy, with enlarged territories, 1806.

A representative constitution granted by charter, 18 Aug. 1819.

Republican agitation during 1848.

Insurrection; joined by the free city Rastatt; the grand-duke dies, May, 1849.

The Prussians enter Baden, 15 June; defeat the insurgents commanded by Microlawski; Rastatt surrenders, 23 July; the grand-duke re-enters Carlsruhe, 18 Aug. 1849.

Arrests for political offences, 9 July, 1857.

Concordat with the pope signed, 28 June, 1859.

Greatly opposed by the chambers; annulled by the grand-duke by a manifesto, securing autonomy to the Catholic and Protestant churches; signed 7 April, 1860.

Interview at Baden-Baden of the emperor Napoleon

III. and the prince regent of Prussia, and the German kings and princes, 16 June, 1860.

The new ecclesiastical law (adopted by the chambers) promulgated, 16 Oct. 1860.

Opposition of the archbishop of Friburg and the clerical party, 1860-65.

Disputes in the German diet; the grand-duke vainly endeavours to obtain a reconciliation; and remains neutral, June, 1866.

Baden joins the Zollverein (*which see*), July, 1867.

GRAND-DUKES.

1806 Charles Frederic; dies 1811; succeeded by his grandson,

1811. Charles Louis Frederic, who died without issue in 1818; succeeded by his uncle,

1818. Louis William, died without issue in 1830; succeeded by his brother,

1830. Leopold, died in 1852; succeeded by his second son (the first being imbecile),

1852. Frederic (born 9 Sept. 1826), regent 24 April, 1852; declared grand-duke, 5 Sept. 1856.

[*Heir*: his son Frederic William, born 9 July, 1857.]

BAFFIN'S-BAY (N. America), discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, 1616. The extent of this discovery was much doubted, until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. Parry entered Lancaster Sound, and discovered the islands known by his name, in 1818; see *North-West Passage*.

BAGDAD, in Asiatic Turkey, built by Al Mansour, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, about 762.—Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. Often taken by the Persians, and retaken by the Turks, with great slaughter: the latter took it in 1638, and have held it since.

BAGPIPE, an ancient Greek and Roman instrument. On a piece of ancient Grecian sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpiper is represented dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, 51. Our highland regiments retain their pipers.

BAHAMA ISLES (N. America) were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by him on the night of the 11th Oct. 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641; returned 1666; again expelled in 1703. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1783. Population in 1861, 35,287; in 1867, about, 38,000. The Bahamas profited by blockade-running during the American civil war, 1862-5. Governor, William Rawson, 1864.

BAHAR (N. India), a province (conquered by Baber in 1530), with Bengal and Orissa, a princely dominion, became subject to the English East India company in 1765 by the treaty of Allahabad for a quit-rent of about 300,000*l*.

BAIL. By ancient common law, before and since the conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3 Edward I. (1275) the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away. Bail was further regulated in later reigns. It is now accepted in all cases, except felony; and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge.

BAILIFF, or SHERIFF, said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reve* prior to the conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Hen. Cornhill and Rich. Reynere were appointed bailiffs or sheriffs in London in 1189. *Stow*. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff in 1548. There are still some places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behaviour. *Blackstone*.

BAIRAM, or BEIRAM, Mahometan festivals. In 1865 the Little Bairam, following the fast of Ramadan (*which see*), fell on 28 Feb., 1 and 2 March; in 1868, on 26, 27, 28 Jan.; the Great Bairam in 1865, began on 10 May; in 1868, on 10 April.

BAIZE, a species of coarse woollen manufacture, was brought into England by some Flemish or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colchester, in Essex, and had privileges granted them by parliament in 1660. The trade was under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch baize-hall, who examined the cloth previous to sale. *Anderson*.

BAKER AND BAKEHOUSES; see *Bread*.

BAKERIAN LECTURES, Royal society, originated in a bequest of 100*l*. by Henry

Baker, F.R.S., the interest of which was to be given to one of the fellows, for a scientific discourse to be delivered annually. Peter Woulfe gave the first lecture in 1765. Latterly it has been the custom to nominate as the lecture a paper written by one of the fellows. Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and other eminent men have given the lecture.

BALAKLAVA, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbour, 10 miles S.E. from Sebastopol. After the battle of the Alma, the allies advanced upon this place, 26 Sept. 1854.

Battle of Balaklava:—About 12,000 Russians, commanded by gen. Liprandi, attacked and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been entrusted to about 250 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry, led by brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate misconception of lord Raglan's order, lord Lucan ordered lord Cardigan, with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had reformed on its own ground with its artillery in front. This order was most gallantly

obeyed, and great havoc was made on the enemy; but of 670 British horsemen, only 198 returned. (Termed by Tennyson "The Charge of the Six Hundred.") . . . 23 Oct. 1854
A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded; the allies losing about 600 . . . 22 March. 1855
The electric telegraph between London and Balaklava completed . . . April, "
A railway between Balaklava and the trenches completed . . . June, "

BALANCE OF POWER, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns; a principle said to have been first laid down by the Italian politicians of the 15th century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France. *Robertson*. It was recognised by the treaty of Münster, 24 Oct. 1648. The arrangements for the balance of power in Europe made in 1815, without the consent of the people of the countries concerned, have been greatly set aside since 1830.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, called by the Greeks *Balearides*, and by the Romans *Balears*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging; they include Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Formentera, Cabrera, Conejera, and other islets. They were conquered by the Romans, 123 B.C.; by the Vandals, about 426 B.C., and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in A.D. 799. They were conquered by the Moors about 1005, and held by them till about 1280, when they were annexed by Arragon; see *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

BALIZE, see *Honduras*.

BALKAN, the ancient *Hæmus*, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage, deemed impracticable, was completed by the Russians under Diebitsch, during the Russian and Turkish war, 26 July, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, 14 Sept. following.

BALLADS may be traced in the British history to the Anglo-Saxons. *Turner*. *Adhelme*, who died 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could." *Bede*. Alfred sung ballads. *Malmesbury*. Canute composed one. *Turner*. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. *Viner*. "Give me the writing of the ballads, and you may make the laws." *Fletcher of Saltoun*. The sea-ballads of Dibdin were very popular in the French war; he died 20 Jan. 1833.

BALLARAT, see *Australia*, 1851.

BALLETS began through the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between our Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France in the field of the Cloth of Gold, at Ardres, 1520. *Guicciardini*. Ballets became popular in France, and Louis XIV. bore a part in one, 1664. They were introduced here with operas early in the 18th century.

BALLINAMUCK, Longford. Here, on 8 Sept. 1798, the Irish rebels and their French auxiliaries were defeated and captured.

BALLOONS.* A just idea of the principle of the construction of balloons was formed by Albert of Saxony, an Augustin monk in the 14th century, and adopted by a Portuguese Jesuit, Francisco Mendoza, who died at Lyons in 1626. The idea is also attributed to Bartolomeo de Guzman, who died in 1724. The theory of *aéronautics* includes:—1, the power of a balloon to rise in the air; 2, the velocity of its ascent; and 3, the stability of its suspension at any given height. The application of sails and rudders has been duly considered, and judged to be futile.† Fatal accidents to the voyagers have been estimated at 2 or 3 per cent.

* "Astra Castra; Experiments and Adventures in the Atmosphere; by Hatton Turner," a copious work, appeared in 1865.

† Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, founded with the object of fostering and developing *aéronautics* and *aérology*, by the duke of Argyll, Mr. James Glaisher, sir Charles Bright, and others, 12 Jan. 1866.

BALLOONS, *continued.*

Francis Lana, a Jesuit, proposed to navigate the air by means of a boat raised by four hollow balls made of thin copper, from which the air had been exhausted. 1670

Joseph Galien suggested the filling a bag with the fine diffuse air of the upper regions of the atmosphere. 1755

Henry Cavendish discovered that hydrogen gas is 10 times lighter than common air. 1766

And soon after Black of Edinburgh filled a bag with hydrogen, which rose to the ceiling of the room. 1767

Carallo filled soap bubbles with hydrogen. 1782

Joseph Montgolfier made a silken bag ascend with heated air (first *fire balloon*). Nov.

Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier ascend and descend safely by means of a fire balloon at Annonay, for which they received many honours. 5 June, 1783

First ascent in a balloon filled with hydrogen, at Paris, by MM. Robert and Charles. 27 Aug.

Joseph Montgolfier ascends in a balloon inflated with smoke of burnt straw and wool, 19 Sept.

First aerial voyage in a fire balloon—Pilâtre de Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes. 21 Nov.

Second ascent of Charles in a hydrogen balloon to the height of 9770 feet. 1 Dec.

Mr. Tytler ascended in a Montgolfier balloon at Edinburgh. 27 Aug. 1784

Ascents become numerous: Andreani, 25 Feb.; Blanchard, 2 March; Guyton-Morveau, the chemist, 25 April and 12 June; Fleurant and Madame Thiblé (the first female aéronaut), 18 June; the duke of Chartres (Philip Egalité), 19 Sept.

The first ascent in England, made by Lunardi at Moorfields, London. 15 Sept.

Blanchard and Jeffries ascend at Dover; cross the Channel; alight near Calais. 7 Jan. 1785

The first ascent in Ireland, from Ranelagh gardens, Dublin. 19 Jan.

Sadier and Romain killed in their descent near Boulogne; the balloon took fire. 15 June

Parachutes constructed and used by Blanchard, Aug.

Garin's narrow escape when descending in one, in London. 2 Sept. 1802

Sadier, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea, near Holyhead, but was taken up. 9 Oct. 1812

Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night; the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed. 6 July, 1819

Mr. Charles Green's first ascent. 19 July, 1821

Lieut. Harris killed in a balloon descent 25 May, 1824

Sadier, jun., killed, falling from a balloon, in . 1825

The great Nassau balloon, which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air descended at Weilburg, in the duchy of Nassau. 7 Nov. 1836

Mr. Cocking ascended from Vauxhall to try his parachute; in its descent from the balloon it collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed, 24 July, 1837

An Italian aéronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark; his corpse was subsequently found on the sea-shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces. 14 Sept. 1851

Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis (after travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York, nearly dead). 23 June, 1859

Nadar's great balloon (largest ever made) when fully inflated contained 215,363 cubic feet of gas; the car, a cottage in wicker work, raised 35 soldiers at Paris; Nadar hoped by

means of screw to steer a balloon in the heavens; his first ascent, with 14 persons, successful. 4 Oct. 1863

His second ascent; voyagers injured; saved by presence of mind of M. Jules Godard; descend at Nieuburg, Hanover. 12 Oct. "

Nadar and his balloon at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Nov. "

Society for promoting aerial navigation formed at M. Nadar's at Paris; president M. Barral, 15 Jan. 1864

Godard's great Montgolfier or fire balloon ascends. 28 July and 3 Aug. "

Ascent of Nadar and others in his great balloon at Brussels. 26 Sept. "

Mr. Coxwell ascends from Belfast in a new balloon; several persons are injured by the balloon becoming uncontrollable; it escapes, 3 July, 1865

Mr. Coxwell said to have made 550 successful ascents. April, 1867

An aerial screw machine (helicopter) suggested, in Paris, 1863; described by Dr. J. Bell Pettigrew, in London, at the Royal Institution. 22 March, "

Mr. Hodman crossed the Channel from Dublin and descended in Westmoreland. 22 April, "

MILITARY APPLICATIONS.

Guyton Morveau ascended twice during the battle of Fleurus, and gave important information to Jourdain. 17 June, 1794

Balloons were used during the battle of Solferino, 24 June, 1859; and by the Federal army near Washington, in . July, 1861

EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS.

Mr. Green affirms that he ascended from London, on a horse attached to a balloon, though few persons seem to be aware that the experiment was made. May, 1828

He did so from Vauxhall gardens with a very diminutive pony. July, 1850

Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent with a horse from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordenaux. On descending, and detaching the animal from the balloon, the people who held its ropes, from some misconception, prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate aéronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage. (He was discovered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found). 8 Sept. "

The ascent of Madame Peitevin from Cremorne gardens, near London, as "Europa on a bull" (a feat she had often performed in France), and several ascents on horses, brought the parties concerned before the police-courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put an end to experiments that outraged public feeling. Aug. 1852

M. Peitevin ascended on a horse in the vicinity of Paris, about the time just mentioned; was nearly drowned in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his balloon in 1853, and died soon after.

SCIENTIFIC ASCENTS.

Gay-Lussac and Biot at Paris, 23 Aug.; Gay-Lussac (to the height of 22,977 feet) 15 Sept. 1804

Bixio and Barral at Paris (to the height of 19,000 feet. They passed through a cloud 6000 feet thick). 1850

Mr. Welsh ascends, 17, 26 Aug.; 21 Oct. and 10 Nov. 1852

Scientific balloon ascents having been recommended by the British Association and funds provided, Mr. James Glaisher commenced his series of ascents, provided with suitable apparatus, in Mr. Coxwell's great balloon, at

BALLOONS, *continued.*

Wolverhampton: he reached the height of 5 miles	17 July, 1862	His 17th ascent at Woolwich; descends at Mr. Brandon's, Suffolk (1st winter ascent this century)	12 Jan. 1864
He ascended to the height of about 7 miles at Wolverhampton; at 5½ miles high he became insensible; Mr. Coxwell lost the use of his hands, but was able to open the valve with his teeth; they thus descended in safety, 5 Sept.	"	He ascends from Woolwich (24th time)	30 Dec. "
He ascended at Newcastle during the meeting of the British Association	31 Aug. 1863	His 25th ascent	27 Feb. 1865
His 16th ascent; surveys London	9 Oct. "	Other ascents, 2 Oct. 2 Dec. 1865; and in May, (Mr. Glaisher has laid the result of his observations before the scientific world.)	1866
		Nadar ascended in his "Géant" balloon at Paris	23 June, "

BALLOT (French *ballotte*, a little ball). Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the modern Venetians, and is now employed in France and in the United States of North America. The "Ballot Society" is very energetic.

The ballot-box used in a political club at Miles's coffee-house, Westminster	1859	The ballot adopted in Victoria, Australia	1856
A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in the "State Tracts"	1863	Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1840 to 1845. It has been employed since the coup d'état in	Dec. 1851
Proposed to be used in the election of members of parliament, in a pamphlet	1705	The house of commons rejected the ballot—257 being against, and 189 for it	30 June, 1851
A bill authorising vote by ballot passed the commons, but rejected by the lords	1710	For several years it has been annually proposed by Mr. Henry Berkeley, and rejected (by 161 to 112, 12 July, 1867).	
The ballot has been an open question in whig governments since	1835		

BALL'S BLUFF, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, North America. On 21 Oct. 1861, by direction of the Federal general C. P. Stone the heroic col. Baker crossed the river to reconnoitre. He attacked the Confederate camp at Leesburg, and was defeated with great loss. The disaster was attributed to mismanagement, and in Feb. 1862, general Stone was arrested on suspicion of treason.

BALLYNAHINCH (Ireland), where a sanguinary engagement took place between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, under gen. Nugent, 13 June, 1798. A large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Deeside, Aberdeenshire; visited by her majesty in 1848, 1849, 1850. The estate was purchased for 32,000*l.* by prince Albert in 1852. In 1853 the present building, in the Scotch baronial style, was commenced, from designs by Mr. W. Smith of Aberdeen.

BALTIC SEA, **OSTSEE** or **EASTERN SEA**, separates Sweden and the Danish Isles from Russia, Prussia, and Germany. Declared neutral for commerce by treaty between Russia and Sweden 1759, and Denmark 1760. It is often partially frozen. Charles X. of Sweden, with an army, crossed the Belts in 1658, and the Russians passed from Finland to Sweden on the ice in 1809.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS.

<i>Against Denmark.</i> See <i>Armed Neutrality</i> —1. Under lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet taken or destroyed,	2 April, 1801	the Baltic in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor	15 July, 1854
2. Under admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs and gunboats surrendered to the British	26 July, 1807	Capture of Bomarsund, one of the Åland islands, and surrender of the garrison; see <i>Bomarsund</i>	16 Aug. "
<i>Against Russia.</i> —1. The British fleet, commanded by sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead in presence of the queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the <i>Fairy</i> , 11 March, It arrived in Wingo Sound, 15 March; and in the Baltic	20 March, "	English and French fleets return homeward to winter	15 Oct. "
The gulf of Finland blockaded	12 April, "	2nd expedition sailed	20 March—4 April, 1855
10,000 French troops embarked at Calais for	"	It consisted of 85 English ships (2008 guns), commanded by admiral R. S. Dundas, and 16 French ships (408 guns), under admiral Pernand.	"
		Three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland island	21 July, "
		The fleet proceeded towards Cronstadt. Many "infernal machines" were discovered. <i>Sveaborg</i> was attacked (see <i>Sveaborg</i>)	9 Aug. "
		Shortly after the fleet returned to England.	

BALTIMORE, a maritime city in Maryland, United States, founded in 1729. On 12 Sept. 1814, the British army under col. Ross advanced against this place. He was killed in a skirmish; and the command was assumed by col. Brooke, who attacked and routed the American army, which lost 600 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. The projected attack on the town was however abandoned. *Alison.* See *United States*, 1861.

BAMBERG (Bavaria), said to have been founded by Saxons, in 804, and endowed with a church by Charlemagne. It was made a bishopric in 1007, and the bishop was a prince of the empire till the treaty of Lunéville, 1801, when Bamberg was secularised. It was incor-

* These were cones of galvanised iron, 16 inches in diameter, and 20 inches long. Each contained 9 or 10 lb. of powder, with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them. They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacobi.

porated with Bavaria in 1803. The noble cathedral, rebuilt in 1110, has been recently repaired. Bamberg was taken and pillaged by the Prussians in 1759.

BAMBOROUGH, or Bamburg, Northumberland, according to the "Saxon Chronicle," was built by king Ida about 547, and named Bebbanburgh. The castle and estate, the property of the Forsters, and forfeited to the crown, through their taking part in the rebellion in 1715, were purchased by Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, and bequeathed by him for various charitable purposes. The valuable library was founded by the trustees in 1778. The books are lent to persons residing within 20 miles of the castle.

BAMPTON LECTURES (Theological), delivered at Oxford annually, began in 1780, with a lecture by James Bandinel, D.D. The lecturer is paid out of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by the rev. John Bampton, and the lectures are published. Among the more remarkable lectures were those by White (1784), Heber (1815), Whately (1822), Milman (1827), Hampden (1832), and Mansel (1858).

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, a Saxon town. The castle, erected by Alexander de Blois, bishop of Lincoln, 1125, has been frequently besieged. In 1466 it was taken by the parliamentarians and demolished. At Edgecote or Danesmore, near Banbury, Edward IV. defeated the Lancastrians under the earl of Pembroke, 26 July, 1469, and their leader and his brother were soon after taken prisoners and executed. Banbury cakes were renowned in the time of Ben Jonson, and Banbury Cross was destroyed by the Puritans. Cakes were presented to the queen at Banbury, 30 Nov. 1866.

BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS, see *Gentlemen-at-Arms*.

BANDA ISLES (ten), Eastern Archipelago, visited by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled on them, 1521, but were expelled by the Dutch about 1600. Rohuu island was ceded to the English in 1616. The Bandas were taken by the latter in 1796; restored in 1801; retaken in 1811; and restored in Aug. 1816.

BANDA ORIENTAL (South America), a portion of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, one part of which, in 1828, was incorporated with Brazil, while another part became independent, as the republic of Uruguay.

BANGALORE (S. India) was besieged by the British under lord Cornwallis, 6 March, and taken by storm, 21 March, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tippoo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore.

BANGOR (Banchor Iskoed, or Monachorum), Flintshire, the site of an ancient monastery, very populous, if it be true that 1200 monks were slain by Ethelfrid, king of the Angles, for praying for the Welsh in their conflict with him in 707. *Tanner*.

BANGOR (N. Caernarvonshire). Its bishopric is of great antiquity, but its founder is unknown. The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 516. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; and the bishop Bulkeley alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553. The see is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* An order in council directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph be united on the next vacancy in either, was issued in 1838; but rescinded in 1847. Present income, 4200*l.*

BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1100. Wm. Cleaver, translated to St. Asaph, 1806.
1606. John Randolph, translated to London, 1809.

1809. Henry William Majendie, died 9 July, 1830.
1830. Christopher Bethell, died 19 April, 1859.
1859. James Colquhoun Campbell.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY was occasioned by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., 31 March, 1717, upon the text, "*My kingdom is not of this world*" (John xviii. 36), in which he demonstrated the spiritual nature of the church and kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, who published hundreds of pamphlets.

BANISHMENT, an ancient punishment. By 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597) dangerous rogues were to be banished out of the realm, and to be liable to death if they returned; see *Transportation*.

BANK. The name is derived from *banco*, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first was established in Italy, 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard-street, London, where many bankers still reside. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. laid his hands upon the money and destroyed the credit of the Mint in 1640. The traders were thus driven to some other place of security for their gold, which, when kept at home, their apprentices frequently absconded with to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street, who were provided with strong chests for their own valuable wares; this became the origin of banking in England; see *Bank of England*; *Savings Banks*.

BANK, *continued.*

Samuel Lamb, a London banker, recommended the Protector Cromwell to establish a public bank . . . 1656 and 1653
 Francis Child, a goldsmith, established a bank about 1663; he died . . . 4 Oct. 1713
 Run on the London bankers (said to be the first) . . . 1667
 Charles II. arbitrarily suspends all payments to bankers out of the exchequer of monies deposited there by them; they lost ultimately 3,321,313*l.* . . . 2 Jan. 1672
 Hoare's bank began about . . . 1680
 Bank of England established (*see next article*) . . . 1694
 Wood's bank at Gloucester, the oldest county bank, established . . . 1716
 A list of bankers given in the "Royal Kalendar" . . . 1765
 Forgeries of Henry Fauntleroy, banker; executed . . . 30 Nov. 1824
 Act passed permitting establishment of joint-stock banks, *which see* . . . 1826
 Rogers's bank robbed of nearly 50,000*l.* (bank notes afterwards returned) . . . 24 Nov. 1844

<i>Bank of</i>	<i>Bank of</i>
Venice formed	Rotterdam
Geneva	Stockholm
Barcelona	England
Genoa	Scotland
Amsterdam	Copenhagen
Hamburg	Berlin

Rowland Stephenson, M.P., banker and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital, absconds; defaulter to the amount of 200,000*l.*; 70,000*l.* in exchequer bills; (caused a great depression among bankers) . . . 27 Dec. 1828
 Establishment of joint-stock banks (*see p. 75*) . . . 1834
 Failure of Strahan, Paul, and Bates (securities unlawfully used); private banking much injured . . . 11 June, 1855

<i>Banks in 1855.</i>	<i>Notes allowed to be issued.</i>
Bank of England	1 14,000,000
English private banks	196 4,999,444
English joint-stock banks (<i>which see</i>)	67 3,418,277

Banks in Scotland	264 22,417,721
Banks in Ireland	18 3,087,209
	8 6,354,404
	290 31,859,474

BANK OF ENGLAND was projected by William Paterson, a Scotch merchant (*see Darien*), to meet the difficulty experienced by William III. in raising the supplies for the war against France. By the influence of Paterson and Michael Goldfrey, 40 merchants subscribed 500,000*l.* towards the sum of 1,200,000*l.* to be lent to the government at 8 per cent., in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. The scheme was violently opposed in parliament, but the bill obtained the royal assent 25 April, 1694, and the charter was granted 27 July following, appointing sir John Houblon the first governor, and Michael Godfrey the first deputy governor. The bank commenced active operations on 1 Jan. 1695, at Grocers' hall, Poultry,† issuing notes for 20*l.* and upwards, and discounting bills for 4½ to 6 per cent. The charter was renewed in 1697, 1708, 1713, 1716, 1721, 1742, 1746, 1749, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1808, 1816, 1833, 1844. *Lawson.*

Run on the bank: its notes at 20 per cent. discount; capital raised to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* Nov. 1696
 The bank monopoly established by the prohibition of any company exceeding six persons acting as bankers (Scotland not included in the act) 1708
 Capital raised to 5,559,995*l.* 10*s.* 1710
 Bank post bills issued (1st record) 14 Dec. 1738
 Run for gold through rebellion in the North; bank bills paid in silver; the city support the bank Sept. 1745
 Rd. Vaughan hanged for forging notes 1 May, 1758
 10*l.* notes issued 1759
 Gordon riots; since then the bank has been protected by the military 1780
 5*l.* notes issued 1793
 Cash payments suspended, in conformity with an order in council 26 Feb. 1797
 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes issued March, "
 Bank restriction act passed 3 May, "
 Voluntary contribution of 200,000*l.* to the government 1798
 Loss by Aslett's Frauds (*see Erchequer*) 342,697*l.* 1803
 Resignation of Abraham Newland, 50 years cashier 18 Sept. 1807
 The bank issues silver tokens for 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* 9 July, 1811
 Peel's act for the gradual resumption of cash payments July, 1819

Cash payments for notes to be in bullion at the mint price, 1 May, 1821; in the current coin of the realm 1 May, 1823
 Great commercial panic—many 1*l.* notes (accidentally found in a box) issued with most beneficial effects Dec. 1825
 The act for the establishment of joint-stock banks breaks up the monopoly 1826
 By the advice of the government, branch banks opened at Gloucester, 19 July; Manchester, 21 Sept.; Swansea, 23 Oct. "
 And at Birmingham, 1 Jan.; Liverpool, 2 July, Bristol, 12 July; Leeds, 23 Aug.; Exeter, 17 Dec. 1837
 The bank loses 360,000*l.* by Fauntleroy's forgeries 1830
 Statements of the bank affairs published quarterly 1833
 Peel's bank charter act: renews charter till 1 Aug. 1855, and longer, if the debt due from the public to the bank (11,015,100*l.*), with interest, &c., be not paid after due notice; established the issue department; requires weekly returns to be published; limited the issue of notes to 14,000,000*l.*, &c. 19 July, 1844
 Commercial panic: lord John Russell authorises relaxation of restriction of issuing notes (not acted on); bank discount 8 per cent. 25 Oct. 1847

* Instituted by laws passed 14 April, 1803, and 22 April, 1806. The statutes were approved 16 Jan. 1808. In 1810, Napoleon said that its duty was to provide money at all times at 4 per cent. interest.

† The foundation of the building in Threadneedle-street was laid 1 Aug. 1732, by sir Edward Belfamy, governor, and the bank removed there 5 June, 1734; it was erected by G. Sampson, architect. Great additions have been made from time to time by successive architects: sir Robert Taylor, sir John Soane, and Mr. C. R. Cockerell. It now occupies the site of the church, and nearly all the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. The churchyard is now termed "the garden."

BANK OF ENGLAND, continued.

Bank clerks establish a library and fidelity guarantee fund	March,	1850
Gold bullion in the bank (consequent on discovery of gold in Australia), 21,845,399l.	July,	1852
Branch bank, Burlington-gardens, London, opened	1 Oct.	1856
Committee on the bank acts appointed . . .	July,	1857
Bank discount 3 per cent.; Lord Palmerston authorities addition to issue of notes (to the amount of 2,000,000l. were issued) . . .	12 Nov.	"
Committee on the bank acts appointed, 1 Dec. 1857; report recommending continuance of present state of things	1 July,	1858

Bank discount, 3 per cent. Feb. 1838; 6 per cent. (demand for gold in France), 15 Nov. 1860; 7 per cent. 7 Jan. 8 per cent. (demand for money in France, India, and United States, &c.), 14 Feb.; 3 per cent. 7 Nov. 1861; 2½ per cent. Jan. 1 per cent. April; 2½ per cent. July; 3 per cent. 24 July; per cent. Oct.—Dec. 1862

Much alarm through the announcement of the bank solicitor that a quantity of bank paper had been stolen from the makers (forged notes soon appeared) . . . 16 Aug. "

The culprits, soon detected, were, tried and convicted (see *Trials*) . . . 7—12 Jan. 1861

Bank discount, 1863, raised to 4 per cent., Jan. 16; to 5, Jan. 28; reduced to 4, Feb. 1; to 3½ and 3, April; raised to 4, May; raised to 5, 6, and 7, in Nov.; to 7 and 8, and reduced to 7, in Dec.

Bank discount, 1864, raised to 8, Jan. 20; reduced to 7, Feb. 12; to 6, Feb. 25; raised to 7, April 16; to 8, May 2; to 8, May 5; reduced to 8, May 10; to 7, May 26; to 6, June 16; raised to 7, July 25; to 8, Aug. 4; to 9, Sept. 5; reduced to 8, Nov. 10; to 7, Nov. 24.

Bank discount, 1865, reduced to 5½, Jan. 12; to 5, Jan. 30; raised to 5½, March 2; reduced to 4, March 30; raised to 4½, May 4; reduced to 4½, June 1; to

3, June 15; *raised* to 3½, July 27; to 4, Aug. 3; to 4½, Sept. 28; to 5, Oct. 2; to 6, Oct. 5; to 7, Oct. 7; (three times in one week); *reduced* to 6, Nov. 23; *raised* to 7, Dec. 23.
Bank discount, 1866, *raised* to 8, Jan. 4; *reduced* to 7, Feb. 22; to 6, March 15; *raised* to 7, May 3; to 8, May 8; to 9, May 11 (promiss—suspension of Bank Act authorised by Government); to 10 May 12; *reduced* to 8, Aug. 16; to 7, Aug. 23; to 6, Aug. 30; to 5, Sept. 6; to 4½, Sept. 27; to 4, Nov. 8; to 3½, Dec. 20.
Bank discount, 1867, *reduced* to 3, Feb. 7; to 2½, May 20; to 2, July 25.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

1718	£1,829,930	1810	£23,904,000	1835	£18,215,220	1855	£19,616,627
1773	7,030,680	1815	20,803,520	1840	17,231,000	1857	21,036,430
1790	10,217,700	1820	27,174,000	1845	19,262,327	1859	22,705,780
1800	15,450,000	1830	20,620,000	1850	19,776,314		

DEC. 27, 1856.		Nov. 11, 1857. (Time of Panic.)	
Assets—Securities	£29,484,000	Assets—Securities	£35,480,281
Bullion	10,105,000	Bullion	7,171,508
Liabilities	36,329,000	Liabilities	39,286,433
Balance	£3,260,000	Balance	£1,364,356

PUBLIC DEBT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

1794	£1,200,000	1721	£9,100,000	1816	£14,686,000
1798	2,175,027	1742	10,700,000	1844	11,015,100
1715	4,175,027	1746	11,686,000		

BANK OF IRELAND. On 9 Dec. 1721, the Irish house of commons rejected a bill for establishing a national bank. Important failures in Irish banks occurred in 1727, 1733, and 1758: this led gradually to the establishment of the bank of Ireland at St. Mary's abbey, Dublin, 1 June, 1783. The business was removed to the late parliament house, in College-green, in May, 1808. Branch banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since 1828. Irish banking act passed, 21 July, 1845.

BANKS OF SCOTLAND. The old bank of Scotland was set up in 1695, at Edinburgh, and began 1 Nov., the second institution of the kind in the empire; lending money to the crown was prohibited.

Royal bank chartered	8 July, 1727	First stone of present bank of Scotland laid	3 June, 1801
British Linen Company bank	1746	Western bank of Scotland and the Glasgow bank stopped, causing much distress	Nov. 1857
Commercial bank	1810	Scotch banking act passed	21 July, 1845
National bank	1825		
Union bank	1830		

BANK OF SAVINGS, *see Savings' Banks.*

BANKS, JOINT STOCK. Since the act of 1826, a number of these banks have been established. In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock banks amounted to \$138,618; the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was 6,973,613.—the

total amount exceeding eleven millions.* In *Ireland* similar banks have been instituted, the first being the *Hibernian bank*, in 1825. The note-circulation of joint-stock banks, on 1 Oct. 1855, was, in England, 3,990,800*l.*; in Scotland, 4,280,000*l.*; and in *Ireland*, 6,785,000*l.*; total, with English private banks, about 19,000,000*l.*: and with the bank of England, above 39,000,000*l.*

Chief London Banks.	Founded	Chief London Banks.	Founded
London and Westminster	1834	London and County	1839
London Joint-Stock	1836	City Bank	1855
Union Bank of London	1839	Bank of London	"
Commercial Bank of London	"		
<i>Joint-Stock Banks, Jan. 1860:—</i>			
England and Wales (including London).	94	Ireland	8
Scotland	15	British and foreign colonial banks with offices in London	18

BANKRUPT (signifying either bank or bench broken), a trader declared to be unable to pay his just debts. The laws on the subject (1543, 1571 *et seq.*) were consolidated and amended in 1825, 1849, 1852, 1854, and 1861.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming	17 July, 1788	Bethell, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, passed (1861); great changes made; the court for relief of insolvent debtors abolished, and increased powers given to the commissioners in bankruptcy, &c.; the new orders issued	12 Oct. 1861
Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats	1812	[This act has not given public satisfaction (1865.)]	
Present Bankruptcy Court erected by 2 Will IV. c. 56	1831	Irish bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1836, and further amended in	1857
Bills for reforming bankruptcy law were in vain brought before parliament	1850, 1860	Scotch bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1856, and further amended in	1857
Bill by the lord chancellor (formerly sir R.			

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1700	38	1800	1339	1830	1467	1857 England	1488
1725	416	1810	2000	1840	1308	1860 ditto	1268
1750	432	1820	1358	1845 England	1028	1863 ditto	8470
1775	520	1825†	2683	1850 ditto	1298	1864 ditto	7224

In 1857 there were in Scotland, 453; Ireland, 73; in the United Kingdom, 2014
1860 " " 445 " 113 " 1826

BANNATYNE CLUB, named after George Bannatyne (the publisher), was established in 1823 by sir Walter Scott and others, for printing works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, of which about 113 volumes were issued: dissolved, 1860.

BANNERET, KNIGHT, a dignity between baron and knight, anciently conferred by the king under the royal standard. Its origin is of uncertain time: Edmondson dates it 736; but it was probably created by Edward I. John Chandos is said to have been made a banneret by the Black Prince and the king of Castile at Najara, 3 April, 1367. The dignity was conferred on John Smith, who rescued the royal standard at Edgell light, 23 Oct. 1642. It fell into disuse, but was revived by Geo. III. for sir William Erskine, in 1764.

BANNERS were common to all nations. The Jewish tribes had standards or banners—*Num. ii.* (1491 B.C.) The standard of Constantine bore the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*—"By this sign thou shalt conquer," under the figure of the cross. See *Cross*. The magical banner of the Danes (said to have been a black raven on a red ground) was taken by Alfred when he defeated Hubba, 878. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auriflamme, or oriflamme, were the standards of France about 1100; see *Auriflamme*, *Standards*, &c.

* **THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK** was established in 1849, by Mr. John McGregor, M.P., and others, under sir R. Peel's joint-stock banking act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113 (1844); as an attempt to introduce the Scotch banking system of cash credits into England. On 3 Sept. 1856, it stopped payment occasioning much distress and ruin to many small tradesmen and others. In consequence of strong evidence of the existence of fraud in the management of the bank, elicited during the examination before the court of bankruptcy, the government instructed the attorney-general to file *ex-officio* informations against the manager, Mr. H. Innes Cameron, and several of the directors. They were convicted 27 Feb. 1858, after 13 days' trial, and sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Attempts to mitigate the punishment failed (May, 1858); but all were released except Cameron and Eadalle, in July, 1858. In April, 1860, dividends had been paid to the amount of 1*½* in the pound. The attorney-general brought in a bill called the *Fraudulent Trustees' Act*, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, to prevent the recurrence of such transactions.—On 19 April, 1860, a deficiency of 263,000*l.* was discovered in the *Union Bank of London*. Mr. George Pullinger, a cashier, confessed himself guilty of forgery and fraud, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.—On 18 Feb. 1861, it was discovered that John Durden, a clerk of the *Commercial Bank of London*, had robbed his employers of 67,000*l.*, of which 46,000*l.* might be recovered.—In Dec. 1864, J. W. Terry and Thomas Burch, manager and secretary of the *Unity Bank*, were committed on a charge of conspiracy for fabricating accounts; but acquitted on their trial.

† According to a return to parliament made at the close of Feb. 1826, there had become bankrupt in the four months preceding, 59 banking-houses, comprising 144 partners; and 20 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

BANNOCKBURN (Stirlingshire), the site of two battles : (1) between Robert Bruce of Scotland and Edward II. of England, 24 June, 1314. The army of Bruce consisted of 30,000 : that of Edward of 100,000 men, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete : the English king narrowly escaped, and 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners : (2) at Sauchieburn, near here, James II. was defeated and slain on 11 June, 1488, by his rebellious nobles.—A national monument was founded here, 24 June, 1861.

BANNS, in the feudal law, were a solemn proclamation of any kind : hence arose the present custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage ; said to have been introduced into the English church about 1200. The proper time of publishing banns in the church has been recently the subject of much discussion (1867).

BANQUETING-HOUSE, Whitehall, London, built by Inigo Jones, about 1607.

BANTAM (Java). Here a British factory was established by captain Lancaster, in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814.

BANTINGISM, see *Corpulence*.

BANTRY BAY (S. Ireland), where a French fleet, bringing succour to the adherents of James II., attacked the English under admiral Herbert, 1 May, 1689 : the latter retired to form in line and were not pursued. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flûte*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, without effect, Dec. 1796. **MUTINY** of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell was in Dec. 1801. In Jan. 1802, twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed ; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes. The executions took place on board the *Majestic*, *Centaure*, *Formidable*, *Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, 8 to 18 Jan. 1802.

BAPTISM, the ordinance of admission into the church, practised by all Christian sects except Quakers. John the Baptist baptized Christ, 30. (*Matt.* iii.) Infant baptism is mentioned by Irenæus about 97. In the reign of Constantine, 319, baptisteries were built and baptism was performed by dipping the person all over. In the west sprinkling was adopted. Much controversy has arisen since 1831 (particularly in 1849 and 1850), in the church of England, respecting baptismal regeneration, which the Archbishops of Canterbury decided to be a doctrine of the church of England. See *Trials*, 1849, and *note*.

BAPTISTS (see *Anabaptists*). A sect distinguished by their opinions respecting (1) the proper subjects, and (2) the proper mode of baptism : the former they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith ; the latter to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists—Arminian, Calvinistic (or Particular), &c. The first Baptist church formed in London was in 1608. They published their confession of faith in 1689. In 1851 they had 130 chapels in London and 2789 (with sittings for 752,353 persons) in England and Wales. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635.

BAR (*sur AUBE*), N. E. France. Here the French under Oudinot and Macdonald, were defeated by the allies, 27 Feb. 1814.

BARBADOES, a West India Island, one of the windward isles discovered by the Portuguese about 1600, taken possession of by the English 1605, and settled by sir Wm. Courteen 1624, who founded Jamestown. As many royalists settled here, the island was taken by the parliamentarians in 1652.

A dreadful hurricane, more than 4000 inhabitants perished	10 Oct. 1780	Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane	10 Aug. 1831
A large plantation with all its buildings destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregrination	17 Oct. 1784	Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera in	1854
An inundation, Nov. 1795 ; and two great fires, May and Dec.	1796	Property to the amount of about 300,000 <i>l.</i> , destroyed by a fire at Bridgetown	14 Feb. 1860
Episcopate established	1824	Great increase in growth of cotton, 1864 5 ;—Governor, James Walker	1861

BARBARY, in N. Africa, considered to comprise Algeria, Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tripoli, with their dependencies. Piratical states (nominally subject to Turkey) were founded on the coast by Barbarossa, about 1518.

BARBERS existed at Rome in the 3rd century B.C. In England, formerly, the business of a surgeon was united to the barber's, and he was denominated a **BARBER-SURGEON**. A London company was formed in 1308, and incorporated, 1462. This union was partially dissolved in 1540, and wholly so in 1745. "No person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth." 32 Hen. VIII. 1540.

BARCA (N. Africa), the Greek Barce, a colony of Cyrene. It was successively subjugated by the Persians, Egyptians, and Saracens. In 1550 the sultan Solymán combined Barca with the newly conquered pashalik of Tripoli.

BARCELONA (N. E. Spain), an ancient maritime city, said to have been rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, father of the great Hannibal, about 233 B.C. With the surrounding country it was held by the Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, and, with the province of which it is the capital, was made an independent country about A.D. 864, and incorporated with Aragon, 1164, the last count becoming king. The city has suffered much by war. The siege by the French, in 1694, was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by admiral Russell; but the city was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1706. It was bombarded and taken by the duke of Berwick and the French in 1714, and was taken by Napoleon in 1808, and retained till 1814. It revolted against the queen in 1841, and was bombarded and taken in Dec. 1842, by Espartero.

BARCLAY, CAPTAIN, see *Pedestrianism*.

BARDESANISTS, followers of Bardesanes, of Mesopotamia, who embraced the errors of Valentinus, after refuting them, and added the denial of the incarnation, the resurrection, &c., about 175.

BARDS. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The *Welsh* bards formed an hereditary order, regulated, it is said, by laws, enacted about 940 and 1078. They lost their privileges at the conquest by Edward I. in 1284. The institution was revived by the Tudor sovereigns; and their Eisteddfodds (or meetings) have been and are frequently held; at Swansea, Aug. 1863; at Llandudno, Aug. 1864; in the vale of Conway, 7 Aug. 1865; at Chester, 4 Sept. 1866; at Carmarthen, 3 Sept. 1867. The Gwyneddigion Society of Bards was founded in 1770. Turloch O'Carolan, the last of the *Irish* bards, died in 1737. *Chambers*.

BARBONES' PARLIAMENT. Cromwell, supreme in the three kingdoms, summoned 122 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who with six from Scotland, and five from Ireland, met, as a parliament, 4 July, 1653. It obtained its appellation from a nickname given to one of its members, a leather-seller, named "Praise-God Barbon." The majority evinced much sense and spirit, proposing to reform abuses, improve the administration of the law, &c. The parliament was suddenly dissolved, 13 Dec. 1653, and Cromwell made Lord Protector.

BARREILLY, province of Delhi (N. W. India), ceded to the East India company by the ruler of Oude in 1801. A mutiny at Bareilly, the capital, was suppressed in April, 1816. On 7 May, 1858, it was taken from the cruel sepoy rebels.

BARFLEUR (N. France), where William, duke of Normandy, equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Near it, prince William, duke of Normandy, son of Henry I., in his passage from Normandy, was shipwrecked, 25 Nov. 1120.* Barfleur was destroyed by the English in the campaign in which they won the battle of Crecy, 1346. The French navy was destroyed near the cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue, in 1692.

BARI (S. Italy), the Barium of Horace, was, in the 9th century, a stronghold of the Saracens, and was captured by the emperor Louis II., a descendant of Charlemagne, in 871. In the 10th century it became subject to the eastern empire, and remained so till it was taken by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, about 1060. A great ecclesiastical council was held here on 1 Oct. 1098, when the *filioque* article of the creed and the procession of the Holy Spirit were the subjects of discussion.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, discovered by captain Penny in 1850-1, and so named by him after sir Francis Baring, first lord of the admiralty in 1849.

BARIUM (Greek, *barys*, heavy), a metal found abundantly as carbonate and sulphate. The oxide baryta was first recognised as an earth distinct from lime by Scheele, in 1774; and the metal was first obtained by Humphry Davy, in 1808. *Watts*.

BARK, see *Jesuits' Bark*.

BARLAAMITES, followers of Barlaam, a learned Calabrian monk of the order of St. Basil, who maintained various peculiar tenets, attacked the Greek monks, and supported the Latin against the Greek church in a controversy at Constantinople, 1337, and who acted as the emperor's envoy in an attempt to reconcile the churches in 1339. He died about 1348.

BARMECIDES, a powerful Persian family, celebrated for virtue and courage, were

* With him perished his bride, Matilda, daughter of Fulke, earl of Anjou; the king's natural son, Richard; his niece, Lucia; the earl of Chester, and the flower of the nobility, with 140 officers and soldiers, and 50 sailors, most of the latter being intoxicated, which was the cause of their running upon the rocks. It is said that Henry never afterwards smiled.

massacred through the jealousy of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, about 802. His visir Giafar was a Barmecide. The phrase Barmecide (or imaginary) feast originated in the story of the barber's sixth brother, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

BARNABITES, an order of monks, established in Milan about 1530, were much engaged in instructing youth, relieving the sick and aged, and converting heretics.

BARNARD'S, SIR JOHN, ACT (7 Geo. II., c. 8), entitled, "an act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing," was passed in 1734, and repealed in 1860. Sir John Barnard (born 1685, died 1764) was an eminent and patriotic lord mayor of London.

BARNET, Hertfordshire. Here, at Gladsmore heath, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, when the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis of Montacute, or Montague, and 10,000 men were slain. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads.

BAROMETERS. Torricelli, a Florentine, having discovered that water did not rise in a pump through what was supposed to be nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, about 1643. Pascal's experiments (1646) enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668: pendent barometers in 1695; marine in 1700, and many improvements have been since made. In the *Aneroid* barometer (from *a*, no, and *neros*, watery) no liquid is employed; the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention (attributed to Conté, in 1798, but due to Vidi, who died in April, 1866), excited much attention in 1848-9. Barometers were placed at N.E. coast stations in 1860, by the duke of Northumberland and others.

BARON, formerly the only title in our peerage, now the lowest. Its original name in England, *Barasour*, was changed by the Saxons into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank undoubtedly had assisted in, or been summoned to parliament (in 1205); but the first precept found is of no higher date than the 49 Hen. III. 1265. The first raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. The barons took arms against king John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of our forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration, 1660.

BARONETS, the first in rank among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary, were instituted by James I. 1611. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order, it having been required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of 1000*l.* per annum. The first baronet was sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ*), 22 May, 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619; the first being sir Francis Blundell.—Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625; sir Robert Gordon the first baronet.—All baronets created since the Irish union in 1801 are of the United Kingdom.

BARONS' WAR, arose in consequence of the faithlessness of king Henry III. and the oppression of his favourites in 1258. The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, met at Oxford in 1262, and enacted statutes to which the king objected. In 1263 their disputes were in vain referred to the decision of Louis IX. of France. War broke out, and on 14 May, 1264, the king's party were totally defeated at Lewes: and De Montfort became the virtual ruler of the kingdom. Through treachery the war was renewed; and at the battle of Evesham, 4 Aug. 1265, De Montfort was slain, and the barons were defeated. They, however, did not render their final submission till 1268. A history of this war was published by Mr. W. H. Blaauw in 1844.

BARRACKS (from "*Baraque—Hutte que font les soldats en campagne pour se mettre à couvert*,") were not numerous in these countries until about 1789. A superintendent-general was appointed in 1793, since when commodious barracks have been built in the various garrison towns and central points of the empire.—A report, censuring the condition of many barracks, was presented to parliament in 1858; and great improvements were effected under the direction of Mr. Sydney, afterwards Lord Herbert; see *Aldershot*.

BARRICADES, mounds formed of trees and earth, and for military defence. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made *barricades* by means of chains, casks, &c., and compelled the royal troops to retire. During the war of the Fronde, a *barricade* was erected in Paris on 27 Aug. 1648. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, &c., were erected in Paris in the insurrections of 27-30 July, 1830, and 23-26 June, 1848, when sanguinary conflicts took place.

BARRIER TREATY, by which the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI., was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, 15 Nov. 1715.

BARRISTERS are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates in England. They are of various rank, as King's or Queen's Counsel, Serjeants, &c., *which see*. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the inns of court, previously to being called; and by the regulations of 1853 must pass a public examination. Irish students must keep eight terms in England.

BARROSA, or **BAROSSA** (S. Spain), where a battle was fought on 5 March, 1811, between the British army, commanded by major-general sir Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, and the French under marshal Victor. After a long conflict, the British achieved one of the most glorious triumphs of the Peninsular war. Although they fought at great disadvantage the British compelled the French to retreat, leaving nearly 3000 dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken; the loss of the British was 1169 men killed and wounded.

BARROW ISLAND (N. Arctic Sea), discovered by captain Penny in 1850-51, and named by him in honour of John Barrow, Esq., son of sir John.

BARROW-ON-FURNESS (Lancashire), in 1847, was a village with a population of about 330, which, in 1867, had increased to above 17,000, in consequence of the large manufacture of iron from the ore (hematite) found there. On 19 Sept. 1867, new docks were opened in the presence of the dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch, Mr. Gladstone, and other eminent persons.

BARROW'S STRAITS (N. Arctic Sea), explored by Edwd. Parry, as far as Melville island, lat. $74^{\circ} 26' N.$, and long. $113^{\circ} 47' W.$ The strait, named after sir John Barrow, was entered on Aug. 2, 1819. The thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

BARROWISTS, a name given to the *Brownists*, *which see*.

BARROWS, circular mounds found in Britain and other countries, were ancient sepulchres. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold; Nov. 1808. Many barrows were opened, and interesting discoveries made in Yorkshire in 1866 and 1867, under the superintendence of the Rev. Wm. Greenwell.

BARS in music appear in the madrigals of Bonini, 1607. Their common use in this country is attributed to Henry Lawes, about 1653. *Eng. Cyc.*

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR. The charter was granted by Henry II., 1133, and was long held on ground which had been the site of tournaments and martyrdoms. The shows were discontinued in 1850, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1858 Mr. H. Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations; see *Smithfield*.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., THE APOSTLE, martyred 71. The festival (24 Aug. o.s., 3 Sept. n.s.) is said to have been instituted 1130.

Monastery of St. Bartholomew (of Austin friars) founded by Rahere, a minstrel of Henry II.

The hospital founded by him . . . about 1100

Refounded after the dissolution of monasteries (it then contained 100 beds, with 1 physician and 3 surgeons) . . . 1544

Incorporated . . . 1540

William Harvey, the physiologist, physician here

Earliest record of medical school . . . 1609-43

Hospital rebuilt by subscription . . . 1662

Medical college founded . . . 1729

The hospital (since enlarged) contained 580 beds, and relieved about 70,000 patients . . . 1861

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew commenced at Paris on the night of the festival (according to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, including women and children, were murdered throughout the kingdom by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis), 24 Aug. 1572. The number of the victims is differently stated. La Popélonière calculates the whole at 20,000; Adriani, De Serres, and De Thou say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; and Péréfixe makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces. Pope Gregory XIII. ordered a *Te Deum* to be performed, with other rejoicings.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., a West Indian Island, held by Sweden. It was colonised by the French in 1648; and has been several times taken and restored by the British. It was ceded to Sweden by France in 1785.

BARTHOLOMITES, a religious order expelled from Armenia, settled at Genoa 1307.

where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which Christ is said to have sent to king Abgarus. The order was suppressed by Pope Innocent X. 1650.

BARTON AQUEDUCT (near Manchester) was constructed by James Brindley, to carry the Bridgewater canal over the Irwell, which was done at a height of 39 feet above the river; completed in 1761.

BASHI-BAZOUKS, irregular Turkish troops, partially employed by the British in the Crimean war, 1854-6.

BASIENTELLO (S. Naples). Here the army of Otho II. in an ambuscade, was nearly cut to pieces by the Greeks and Saracens on July 13, 982; the emperor barely escaped.

BASILIAN, an order of monks, which obtained its name from St. Basil (who died 380); was reformed by pope Gregory, in 1569.—A sect, founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, rejected the books of Moses, the eucharist, and baptism, and are said to have had everything in common, 1110. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.

BASILICA, a body of law, in Greek, including the Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects, &c., arranged by order of the emperor Basil, the Macedonian, and his son Leo the Philosopher, 875-911.

BASILIKON DORON (Royal Gift), precepts on the art of government, composed by James I. of England for his son, and first published at Edinburgh in 1599. The collected works of this monarch were published at London, 1616-20, in one vol. fol.

BASLE, a rich city in Switzerland. The 18th general council sat here from Dec. 1431 to May, 1443. Many important reforms in the church were proposed, but not carried into effect: among others the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The university was founded in 1460. Treaties of peace between France, Spain, and Prussia were concluded here in 1795.

BASQUE PROVINCES (N. W. Spain, Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava). The Basques, considered to be descendants of the ancient Iberi, were termed Vascones by the Romans, whom they successfully resisted. They were subdued with great difficulty by the Goths about 580; and were united to Castile in the 13th and 14th centuries. Their language, distinct from all others, is conjectured to be of Tartar origin.

BASQUE ROADS (W. France). Four French ships of the line, riding at anchor here, were attacked by lords Gambier and Cochrane (the latter commanding the fireships), and all, with a great number of merchant and other vessels, were destroyed, 11, 12 April, 1809. Cochrane accused Gambier of neglecting to support him, and thereby allowing the French to escape. At a court-martial (July 26—Aug. 4), lord Gambier was acquitted.

BASSANO (N. Italy). Here the Austrians under Wurmser, were defeated by the French under Massena, 8 Sept. 1796.

BASSET, or **BASSETTE**, or *Pour et Contre*, a game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian, in the 15th century; introduced into France, 1674.

BASSETTERE-ROADS, St. Christopher's, West Indies. Here the French admiral, the comte de Grasse, was repulsed with loss in three desperate attacks on the British fleet, commanded by sir Thomas Graves, 25, 26 Jan. 1782.

BASSORAH, **BASRAH**, or **BUSSORAH** (Asia Minor), a Turkish city, founded by the caliph Omar, about 635. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Persians and Turks.

BASS ROCK, an isle in the Frith of Forth (S. Scotland), was granted to the Launders, 1316; purchased for a state prison, 1671; taken by the Jacobites, 1690; surrendered, 1694; granted to the Dalrymples, 1706.

BASS'S STRAIT, AUSTRALIA. Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, in an open boat from Port Jackson, in 1797, penetrated as far as Western Port, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1799.

BASTARD, a child not born in lawful wedlock. An attempt made in England, in 1236, to legitimate bastard children by the subsequent marriage of the parents, failed, and led to the answer to the barons assembled in the parliament of Merton: *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*.—"We will not have the laws of England changed." Women concealing their children's birth deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I., 1624. In Scotland bastard children could not dispose of their moveable estates by will until 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 1845.

BASTILLE, Paris, a castle built by Charles V., king of France, in 1369, for the defence of Paris against the English; completed in 1383, and afterwards used as a state prison. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the war (1587-1594). On 14-15 July, 1789, it was pulled down by the populace; the governor and

other officers seized, conducted to the Place de Grève; their hands and heads were cut off, and the heads carried on pikes through the streets.—“The man with the iron mask,” the most mysterious prisoner known, died here, Nov. 19, 1703; see *Iron Mask*.

BATALHA, Portugal. The monastery here was built by John I., of Portugal, as a token of gratitude for his victory over John I., of Castile, at Aljubarrota, 14 Aug. 1385, securing the independence of his kingdom. The monastery has been in course of restoration since 1839.

BATAVIA AND BATAVIAN REPUBLIC; see *Holland*.

BATAVIA, the capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people about 1619. Taken from the French (who had seized it); and by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 26 Aug. 1811; restored to the Dutch, in 1814.

BATH (Somerset), *Aquæ solis*, a favourite station of the Romans about 44 B.C., then remarkable for its hot springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, A.D. 973.

Bath plundered and burnt in the reign of William Rufus, and again in . . . 1137
The abbey church commenced in 1405; finished 1609
Present assembly-rooms built . . . 1771
Pump-room erected . . . 1797
Theatre, Beaufort-square, opened . . . 1805

Bath philosophical society formed . . . 1817
Victoria park opened by princess Victoria . . . 1830
Theatre burnt . . . 18 April, 1862
British association met here . . . 14 Sept. 1864
Museum destroyed by fire . . . 20 Jan. 1867

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOPRIC OF. The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was established in 909. The see of Bath was established in 1078. John de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, having purchased the city of Bath for 500 marks of Henry I., transferred his seat from Wells to Bath in 1088. Disputes between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop, were compromised in 1135. Henceforward the bishop was to be styled from both places; the precedence to be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at 53*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 500*l.*

Bishops of Bath and Wells.

1802. Richard Beadon, died . . . 21 April, 1824
1824. George Henry Law, died . . . 22 Sept. 1845

1845. Richard Bagot, died . . . 5 May, 1854
1854. Robert John, baron Auckland (PRESENT BISHOP)

BATH ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to king George II., 10 Feb. 1746, the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath; which expired on 12 Feb., while yet incomplete, and received the name of the “Short-lived” administration. The members of it were: the earl of Bath, *first lord of the treasury*; lord Carlisle, *lord privy seal*; lord Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*; and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, “to be given to whom he might choose.” Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power. *Cox's Life of Pelham*.

BATH, ORDER OF THE, said to be of early origin, but formally constituted 11 Oct., 1399, by Henry IV., two days previous to his coronation in the Tower; he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before, and had bathed. After the coronation of Charles II. the order was neglected until 18 May, 1725, when it was revived by George I., who fixed the number of knights at 37.

The prince regent enlarged the order, forming classes of knights grand crosses (72), knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions . . . 2 Jan. 1815
By an order, the existing statutes of this order

were annulled; and by new statutes, the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians . . . 25 May, 1847
Dr. Lyon Playfair and other promoters of the Great Exhibition received this honour . . . 1851

CONSTITUTION.		Military.	Civil.
1st Class.	Knights grand cross,	50	25
2nd Class.	Knights commanders,	100	50
3rd Class.	Companions,	525	200

BATHS were long used in Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome. The thermae of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage) were sumptuous. The marble group of Laocœon was found in 1506 in the baths of Titus, erected about 80, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla, erected, 211; see *Bath*.

BATHS IN LONDON.

In London, St. Agnes Le Clere, in Old-street-road, was a spring of great antiquity; baths said to have been formed in 1502.
St. Chad's-well, Gray's-inn-road, derives its name from St. Chad, the fifth bishop of Lichfield . . . 667

A bath opened in Bagno-court, now Bath-street, Newgate-street, London, is said to have been the first bath in England for hot bathing . . . 1679
Old Bath-house, Coldbath-square, in use . . . 1697
Peerless (Perilous) Pool, Baldwin-street, City-road, mentioned by Stow (died 1605); enclosed as a bathing place . . . 1743

BATHS, *continued*.

Turkish bathing baths very popular in . . . 1860
The Oriental baths in Victoria-street, Westminster, were completed in . . . 1862

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

The first established by Mr. Bowie in the neighbourhood of the London docks . . . 1844
The public baths and wash-houses in Liverpool were founded, in 1844, through the instrumentality of Catherine Wilkinson, who in 1842 began to lend her room and appliances to poor people for washing.

Acts were passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts," in England and Ireland . . . 1846
In the quarter ending Sept. 1854, 537,345 bathers availed themselves of the baths in London, and in this period there were 85,260 washers
Public baths and wash-houses have since been established throughout the empire.

BATON, a truncheon borne by generals in the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother Charles IX., and received the *baton* as the mark of the high command, 1569. *Hénault*.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, United States, was captured by the Federals, 5 Aug. 1862, after a fierce conflict; see *United States*, 1862.

BATTERIES along the coasts were constructed by Henry VIII. (who reigned 1509-47). The ten floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the siege of that fortress, were invented by D'Arcon, a French engineer. They resisted the heavy shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, 13 Sept. 1782; see *Gibraltar*.

BATTERING-RAM, *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, are said to have been invented by Artemon, a Lacedæmonian, and employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the old walls of St. Paul's church, previously to rebuilding the edifice in 1675.

BATTERSEA PARK originated in an act of parliament passed in 1846, which empowered her majesty's commissioners of woods to form a royal park in Battersea-fields. Acts to enlarge the powers of the commissioners were passed in 1848, 1851, and 1853. The park and the new bridge connecting it with Chelsea were opened in April, 1858.

BATTLE-ABBEY, Sussex, founded by William I., 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 14 Oct. 1066. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hetheland; see *Hastings*. After the battle of Hastings, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the **BATTLE-ROLL**; and among these chiefs the lands and distinctions of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed.

BATTLE, WAGER OF, a trial by combat formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence; see *Appeal*.

BATTLE-AXE, a weapon of the Celts. The Irish were constantly armed with an axe. *Borna*. At the battle of Bannockburn king Robert Bruce clove an English champion down to the chine at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314. *Hume*. The battle-axe guards, or beaufiers, vulgarly called beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet; see *Ycoman of the Guard*.

BATTLEFIELD, BATTLE OF, see *Shrewsbury*.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword. *Leaglet*. See *Naval Battles, British*. The following are the most memorable battles, arranged in chronological order; further details of the greater part being given in separate articles; n. signifies *naval*.

BEFORE CHRIST.

Abraham defeats kings of Canaan (<i>Gen. xiv.</i>) . . . 1913	Ethiopians defeated by Asa (2 <i>Chron. xiv.</i>) . . . 941
Joshua subdues five kings of Canaan (<i>Josh. x.</i>) . . . 1451	Horatii vanquish Curiatii . . . 609
Sargon defeats the Midianites (<i>Judges vii.</i>) . . . 1245	Halys (<i>Medes and Lydians, stopped by eclipse</i>) . . . 585
Trojan war commenced . . . 1193	Thymbra (<i>Cyrus defeats Croesus</i>) . . . 548
Trojan taken and destroyed . . . 1184	Marathon (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>) . . . 28 Sept. 490
Prothias defeats Ammonites . . . 1143	Thermopylae (<i>heroism of Leonidas</i>) . . . 7-9 Aug. 480
	Salamis n. (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>) . . . 20 Oct. "

* The following are the battles described by Professor Cressy in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World":—

	B.C.		A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Marathon . . .	490	Teutoberg . . .	9	Orleans . . .	1429	Saratoga . . .	1777
Pyrrhus . . .	413	Chalons . . .	451	Spanish Armada . . .	1588	Valmy . . .	1792
Arbela . . .	331	Tours . . .	732	Blenheim . . .	1704	Waterloo . . .	1815
Metastorus . . .	207	Hastings . . .	1066	Pultowa . . .	1709		

BATTLES, continued.

Mycale (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>)	22 Sept.	479	Tigranocerta (<i>Lucullus defeats Tigranes</i>)	R.C.	69
Platæa (<i>ditto: Pausanias</i>)	22 Sept.	479	Pistoria (<i>Catiline defeated</i>)		62
Eurymedon n. (<i>ditto: Cimon</i>)		466	Cæsar defeats Cassivelaunus		54
Enophyta (<i>Athenians defeat Boeotians</i>)		456	Carrhæ (<i>Crassus defeated by Parthians</i>)	9 June,	53
Coronea (<i>Boeotians defeat Athenians</i>)		447	Pharsalia (<i>Cæsar defeats Pompey</i>)	9 Aug.	48
Romans totally defeat Velentes		437	Zela (<i>Cæsar defeats Pharnaces; writes, "Veni, vidi, vici"</i>)		47
Torone (<i>Cleon killed; Athenians defeat Spartans</i>)		422	Thapsus (<i>Cæsar defeats Pompey's friends</i>)		46
Mantineia (<i>Spartans defeat Athenians</i>)		418	Munda (<i>ditto</i>)	17 March,	45
Athenians defeated before Syracuse		413	Philippi (<i>Brutus and Cæsar defeated</i>)		42
Cyzicus n. (<i>Alcibiades defeats Spartans</i>)		410	Agrippa defeats Pompey the Younger		36
Arginusæ (<i>Conon defeats Spartans</i>)		406	Actium n. (<i>Octavius defeats Antony</i>)	2 Sept.	31
Agosotamos n. (<i>Athenian fleet destroyed</i>)		405		A.D.	
Cunaxa (<i>Cyrus defeated and killed by Artaxerxes</i>)		401	Teutoberg (<i>Varus defeated by Herman</i>)		9
Haliartus (<i>Lysander killed</i>)		395	Drusus defeats Germans		19
Cnidus n. (<i>Conon defeats Spartans</i>)		394	Shropshire (<i>Caractacus taken</i>)		50
Coronea (<i>Argæilans defeats Athenians and allies</i>)		394	Sunbury (<i>Romans defeat Boadicea</i>)		61
Allia (<i>Brennus and the Gauls defeat Romans</i>)		390	Jerusalem taken		70
Volsci defeated by Camillus		381	Agricola conquers Mona		78
Volsci defeat the Romans		379	Ardoch (<i>He defeats Galgacus and Caledonians</i>)		84
Naxos (<i>Chabrias defeats Lacedæmonians</i>)	376 or	377	Dacians defeated and Decebalus slain		106
Lœtrea (<i>Thebans defeat Spartans</i>)		371	Issus (<i>Niger slain</i>)		194
Camillus defeats the Gauls		367	Lyons (<i>Severus defeats Albinus</i>)		197
Cynocephalus (<i>Thebans defeat Thessalians</i>)		364	Nalssus (<i>Claudivius defeats Goths, 300,000 slain</i>)		269
Mantineia (<i>Thebans victors; Epaminondas slain</i>)		362	Verona (<i>Emperor Philip defeated</i>)		249
Tamyræ (<i>Æschines there</i>)		358	Decius defeated and slain by Goths		251
Crimesus (<i>Timonon defeats Carthaginians</i>)		339	Valerian defeated and captured by Snpor		260
Chærona (<i>Philip defeats Athenians, &c.</i>)		338	Chalons (<i>Aurelian victor over rivals</i>)		274
Thebes destroyed by Alexander		335	Allectus defeated in Britain		296
Granicus (<i>Alexander defeats Darius</i>)	22 May,	334	Constantine def. Maxentius (<i>see Cross</i>)	27 Oct.	312
Issus (<i>ditto</i>)	Oct.	333	Adrianople (<i>Constantine defeats Licinius</i>)		323
Arbela (<i>Alexander defeats Darius</i>)	1 Oct.	331	Aquileia (<i>Constantine II. slain</i>)		340
Pandolia (<i>Alexander of Epirus defeated</i>)		326	Thyatira and Nicosia (<i>Procopius defeated</i>)		366
Cranon (<i>Antipater defeats Greeks</i>)		322	Argentaria (<i>Gratian defeats Gauls</i>)		378
Caudine Forks (<i>Roman army captured</i>)		321	Aquileia (<i>Maximus slain</i>)		383
Gaza (<i>Ptolemy defeats Demetrius</i>)		312	Aquileia (<i>Eupeniis slain</i>)		394
Kenotnus (<i>Carthaginians defeat Agathocles</i>)		311	Pollentia (<i>Stilicho defeats Alaric</i>)	29 Mar.	403
Fabius defeats the Tuscans		310	Rome taken by Alaric	24 Aug.	410
Himera (<i>Gelon defeats Agathocles</i>)		"	Vésérone (<i>Clodomir killed by Gondomar</i>)		424
Ipsus (<i>Seleucus defeats Antigonus, who is slain</i>)		301	Ilavenna taken by Aspar		425
Sentinum (<i>Romans defeat Samnites</i>)		295	Franks defeated by Aëtius		428
Pandolia (<i>Pyrrhus defeats Romans</i>)		280	Genesic takes Carthage		439
Asculum (<i>ditto</i>)		279	Châlons-sur-Marne (<i>Attila defeated by Aëtius</i>)		451
Beneventum (<i>Romans defeat Pyrrhus</i>)		275	Aylesford (<i>Britons defeat Saxons</i>)		455
First Punic War		264	Crayford, Kent (<i>Hengist defeats Britons</i>)		457
Mylæ n. (<i>Romans defeat Carthaginians</i>)		260	Soissons (<i>Clodius defeats Syagrius</i>)		486
Xantippus defeats Regulus		255	Tolbiach or Zulpich (<i>Clodius defeats Alemanni</i>)		496
Panormus (<i>Asdrubal defeated by Metellus</i>)		250	Saxons defeat Britons		508
Drepanum n. (<i>Carthaginians defeat Romans</i>)		249	Victories of Belisarius		533-4
Agætes n. (<i>Romans defeat Carthaginians</i>)		241	Narses defeats Totilla		552
Ladocea (<i>Achæans defeated</i>)		226	Heraclius defeats the Persians (<i>Chosroes</i>)		622
Clusium (<i>Gauls defeated</i>)		225	Beder (<i>first victory of Mohammed</i>)		633
Sollasia (<i>Macedonians defeat Spartans</i>)		222	Muta (<i>Mohometans defeat Romans</i>)		629
Caphyæ (<i>Achæans defeat Ætolians</i>)		220	Hatfield (<i>Heathfield; Penda defeats Edwin</i>)		633
Saguntum (<i>taken by Hannibal</i>)		219	Yermuk (<i>Saracens victors</i>)	23 Aug.	634
Second Punic War.—Ticinus (<i>Hannibal defeats Romans</i>)		218	Saracens subdue Syria		636-8
Trebia (<i>ditto</i>)		"	Kadseah (<i>Arabs defeat Persians</i>)		638
Thrasymenes (<i>ditto</i>)		217	Saracens take Alexandria		640
Raphia (<i>Antiochus defeated by Ptol. Philopater</i>)		"	Near Oswestry (<i>Penda defeats Oswald of Northumberland</i>)		642
Cannæ (<i>Victory of Hannibal</i>)	2 Aug.	216	Leeds (<i>Onely defeats Penda, who is slain</i>)		655
Scipio defeats Hasdrubal in Spain		215	Camel, day of (<i>Ali victor</i>)	4 Nov.	656
Marcellus and Hannibal (<i>former killed</i>)		209	Saracens defeated by Wamba, in Spain		675
Metaurus (<i>Nero defeats Asdrubal, who is killed</i>)		207	Trestri (<i>Pepin defeats Thierry</i>)		687
Zama (<i>Scipio defeats Hannibal</i>)		202	Xeres (<i>Saracens defeat Roderic</i>)		711
Abydos (<i>siege of</i>)		200	Amblef (<i>Charles Martel defeats Neustrians</i>)		716
Panæas (<i>Antiochus defeats Egyptians, &c.</i>)		198	Tours (<i>Charles Martel defeats the Saracens</i>)		732
Cyncephalæ (<i>Romans defeat Macedonians</i>)		197	Victories of Charlemagne	775-800	
Magnesia (<i>Scipio defeats Antiochus</i>)		190	Roncesvalle (<i>death of Roland</i>)		778
Pydna (<i>Romans defeat Persians</i>)	22 June,	168	Clavijo (<i>Moors defeated</i>)		844
Elena (<i>Judas Maccabæus killed</i>)		161	Albaida (<i>Musa and Moors defeated</i>)		852
Punic War (<i>the third</i>)		149			
Carthage taken by Publius Scipio		146	Hengestdown (<i>Danes defeated by Eibert</i>)		835
Mummius takes Corinth		"	Charnouff (<i>Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes</i>)		849
Metellus defeats Jugurtha		109	Danes defeat King Edmund of East Anglia		870
Arnausio (<i>Cimbri defeat Romans</i>)		105	Ascedon or Ashdown (<i>Danes defeated</i>)		871
Aquæ Sextiæ (<i>Aix; Marius defeats the Teutones</i>)		102	Merton (<i>Danes victorious</i>)		"
Cimbri and Romans (<i>defeated by Marius</i>)		101	Wilton (<i>Danes victorious over Alfred</i>)		873
Chærona (<i>Sulla defeats Mithridates' army</i>)		86	Andernach (<i>Charles the Bald defeated</i>)	8 Oct.	876
Marius defeated by Sylla		82	Ethandun (<i>Alfred defeats Danes</i>)		878
Cabeira (<i>Lucullus defeats Mithridates</i>)		71	Farnham (<i>Danes defeated</i>)		894

BATTLES, continued.

Bury (Edward defeats Ethelwald and Danes)	905
Tettenhall (Danes defeated)	6 Aug. 910
Solissons (King Robert victor, killed)	923
Merseburg (Germans defeat Hungarians)	934
Siminca (Spaniards defeat Moors)	6 Aug. 938
Nicophorus Phocas defeats Saracens	962
Basentello (Ocho II. defeated by Greeks)	13 July, 982
Clontarf (Danes defeated)	1014
Assingdon, Ashdon (Canute defeats Edmund)	1016
Sticklestadt (Olaf defeated by Swedes)	29 July, 1030
Civitella (Normans defeat Leo IX.)	1053
Dunsinane (Macbeth defeated)	1056
Stanford Bridge (Harold defeats Tostig)	25 Sept. 1066
Hastings (William I. defeats Harold)	14 Oct. "
Fladenheim (Emperor Henry defeated)	1080
Alnwick (Scots defeated, Malcolm slain)	1093
Crusades commence	1096
Doryburn (Crusaders defeat Turks)	1 July, 1097
Ascalon (Crusaders victorious)	12 Aug. 1099
Tinchebray (Robert of Normandy defeated)	1106
Brenneville, Normandy (Henry I. def. French)	1119
Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard (David I. and Scots defeated)	22 Aug. 1138
Oarique (Portuguese defeat Moors)	25 July, 1139
Lincoln (Stephen defeated)	2 Feb. 1141
Juon (Moors defeated)	1157
Alnwick (William the Lion defeated)	13 July, 1174
Legnano (Italians defeat emperor)	29 May, 1176
Tiberias (Saladin defeats Crusaders)	3 July, 1187
Ascoli (Tancred defeats emperor Henry VI.)	1190
Ascalon surrenders (Richard I.)	7 Sept. 1191
Cardiopolis (Bulgarians defeat emperor Isaac)	1194
Alarcas (Moors defeat Spaniards)	19 July, 1195
Gisors (Richard I. defeats French)	10 Oct. 1198
Arsouf (Richard I. defeats Saracens)	7 Sept. 1199
Tolosa (Moors defeated)	16 July, 1212
Muret (Albigenses defeated)	12 Sept. 1213
Bouvines (French defeat Germans)	27 July, 1214
Lincoln (French defeated)	19 May, 1217
Tailliboury (French defeat Henry III.)	20 July, 1242
Mansourah (Louis IX. and Crusaders defeated)	1250
Largs (Scots defeat Norwegians)	3 Oct. 1263
Leven (English barons victorious)	14 May, 1264
Evesham (Barons defeated)	4 Aug. 1265
Beaumont (Chas. of Anjou defeats Manfred)	26 Feb. 1266
Tagliacozzo (Charles defeats Conradin)	23 Aug. 1268
Marchfeld (Austrians defeat Bohemians)	26 Aug. 1278
Llanddwyn (Llewellyn of Wales defeated)	11 Dec. 1282
Zagrab (defeat of Charles Martel)	1292
Dunbar (King of Scots taken)	27 April, 1296
Cambuskenneth (Wallace defeats English)	1297
Falkirk (Wallace defeated)	22 July, 1298
Courtray (Flemings def. Count of Artois)	11 July, 1302
Roslin, Scotland	24 Feb. 1303
Cephas (Duke of Athens defeated)	1311
Bannockburn (Bruce defeats English)	24 June, 1314
Morgarten (Swiss defeat Austrians)	15 Nov. 1315
Athens (Irish defeated)	10 Aug. 1316
Fougard or Dundalk (Ed. Bruce defd.)	5 Oct. 1318
Northbridge (Edward II. defeats Barons)	1322
Mühlort (Bavarians defeat Austrians)	"
Dupplin (Edward Balliol defeats Mar.)	11 Aug. 1332
Haddon Hill (Edward III. def. Scots)	19 July, 1333
Tarifa (Moors defeated)	28 Oct. 1340
Amberche (earl of Derby defeats French)	1345
Cressy (English defeat French)	26 Aug. 1346
Durham, Nevill's Cross (Scots defd.)	12 or 17 Oct. "
La Roche Daurien (Charles of Blois defeated)	1347
Poitiers (English defeat French)	19 Sept. 1356
Cocherel (Du Guesclin defeats Navarre)	16 May, 1364
Auray (Du Guesclin defeated)	29 Sept. "
Najara (Black Prince defts. Henry of Trastamare)	3 April, 1367
Montiel (Peter of Castile defeated)	14 March, 1369
Rosbecque (French defeat Flemings)	17 Nov. 1382
Aljubarrota (Portuguese defts. Spaniards)	14 Aug. 1385
Sempach (Swiss defeat Austrians)	9 July, 1386
Otterburn (Chery Chase; Scots victors)	10 Aug. 1388

Cossova (Turks defts. Albanians, and Amurat I. killed)	Sept. 1389
Nicopolis (Turks defeat Christians)	28 Sept. 1396
Anzra (Timour defeats Bajazet)	28 July, 1402
Homoldon Hill (English defeat Scots)	14 Sept. "
Shrewsbury (Percies dc., defeated)	23 July, 1403
Monmouth (Glendower d-defeated)	11 May, 1405
Tannenberg (Poles defts. Teuton knights)	15 July, 1410
Harlaw (Lord of the Isles defeated)	24 July, 1411
Agincourt (English defeat French)	25 Oct. 1415
Anjou, Beaugé (English defts. by Scots)	22 March, 1421
Cravant (English defts. French and Scots)	11 June, 1423
Vernouil (ditto)	17 Aug. 1424
Herrings (English defeat French)	12 Feb. 1429
Orleans (siege relieved)	29 April, "
Patay (English defeated, Joan of Arc)	18 June, "
Lippau or Böhmischbrod (Hussites defeated)	1434
Kutobitza (Hunniades defeats the Turks)	24 Dec. 1443
Cossova (Turks defeat Hunniades)	17 Oct. 1448
Formigni (English defeated)	15 April, 1450
Albar (Agramonts defeat Beaumonts)	23 Oct. 1452
Brechin, Scotland (Huntley defeats Crawford)	"
Castillon, Châtillon (French defeat Talbot)	23 July, 1453

WAR OF THE ROSES—YORKISTS AND LANCASTRIANS.

St. Alban's (Yorkists victorious)	22 or 23 May, 1455
Belgrado (Mahomet II. repulsed)	10 Sep., 1456
Bloreheath (Yorkists victors)	23 Sept. 1459
Northampton (ditto, Henry VI. taken)	10 July, 1460
Wakefield (Lancastrians victors)	31 Dec. "
Mortimer's Cross (Yorkists victorious)	2 Feb. 1461
St. Alban's (Lancastrians victors)	17 Feb. "
Towton (Yorkists victorious)	29 March, "
Hexham (Yorkists victors)	15 May, 1464
Montherby (Louis XI. and nobles; indec.)	16 July, 1465
Edgecote or Banbury (Yorkists victors)	26 July, 1469
Stamford (Lancastrians defeated)	13 March, 1470
Barnet (ditto)	14 April, 1471
Tewkesbury (ditto)	4 May, "
Granson (Swiss defeat Charles the Bold)	3 March, 1476
Morat (ditto)	22 June, "
Nancy (Charles the Bold killed)	4 Jan. 1477
Bosworth, (Richard III. defeated)	22 Aug. 1485
Stoke (Lambert Simnel taken)	1487
St. Aubin (Bretons d-defeated)	1488
Fornova (French defeat Italians)	6 July, 1495
Seminara (French defeat Spaniards)	1495
Blackheath (Cornish rebels defeated)	22 June, 1497
Seminara (Gonsalvo defeats French)	21 April, 1503
Corignola (Cordova defeats French)	28 April, "
Garigliano (Gonsalvo defeats French)	27 Dec. "
Agnadello (French defeat Venetians)	14 May, 1509
Ravenna (Gaston de Foix, victor, killed)	11 April, 1512
Novara (Papal Swiss defeat French)	1 June, 1513
Guinegate (Spurs) (French defeated)	16 Aug. "
Flodden (English defeat Scots)	9 Sept. 1515
Marignano (French defeat Swiss)	13-15 Sept. "
Bicocca, near Milan (Lugares defeated)	29 April, 1522
Pavlo (Francis I. defeated)	24 Feb. 1525
Mohatz (Turks defeat Hungarians)	29 Aug. 1526
Cappel (Zwinglius slain)	11 Oct. 1531
Assens (Christian III. defeats Danish rebels)	1535
Solway Moss (English defeat Scots)	25 Nov. 1542
Ceresuela (French defeat Imperialists)	14 April, 1544
Mühlberg (Chas. V. defeats Protestants)	24 April, 1547
Pinkie (English defeat Scots)	10 Sept. "
Ket's rebellion suppressed by Warwick	Aug. 1549
Marclano (Florentines defeat French)	3 Aug. 1554
St. Quintin (Spanish and English defeat French)	10 Aug. 1557
Calais (taken)	7 Jan. 1558
Gravelines (Spanish and English defeat French)	13 July, "
Dreux, in France (Huguenots defeated)	19 Dec. 1562
St. Denis (ditto)	10 Nov. 1567
Langside (Mary of Scotland d-defeated)	13 May, 1568
Jarnac (Huguenots defeated)	13 March, 1569
Moncontour (Cotigny defeated)	3 Oct. "
Lepanto, n. (Don John defeats Turks)	7 Oct. 1571

BATTLES, *continued.*

Dormans (<i>Guisé defeated Huguenots</i>) . . .	10 Oct.	1575
Alcazar (<i>Mooré defeat Portuguese</i>) . . .	4 Aug.	1578
Zutphen (<i>Dutch and English defeat Spaniards</i>) . . .	22 Sept.	1586
Coutras (<i>Henry IV. defeats League</i>) . . .	20 Oct.	1587
Spanish Armada defeated, n.	Aug.	1588
Arques (<i>Henry IV. defeats League</i>) . . .	21 Sept.	1589
Ivry (<i>ditto</i>)	14 March.	1590
Fontaine Française (<i>Henry IV. beats Spaniards</i>) . . .	5 June.	1595
Blackwater (<i>Tyrone defeats Bagnal</i>) . . .	1598	
Nieuport (<i>Maurice defeats Austrians</i>) . . .	1600	
Kinsale (<i>Tyrone reduced by Mountjoy</i>) . . .	1601	
Kirchholm (<i>Poles defeat Swedes</i>) . . .	1605	
Gibraltar (<i>Dutch defeat Spaniards</i>) . . .	1607	
Prague (<i>King of Bohemia defeated</i>) . . .	8 Nov.	1620
Rochelle (<i>taken</i>)	28 Oct.	1628
Stuhm (<i>Gustavus defeats Poles</i>) . . .		
Leipsc or Breitenfeld (<i>Gustavus def. Tilly</i>) . . .	7 Sept.	1631
Loch (<i>Imperialists defeated; Tilly killed</i>) . . .	5 April.	1632
Lippstadt, Lutzen, or Lutzen (<i>Swedes victorious; Gustavus slain</i>) . . . (N.S.)	16 Nov.	
Nordlingen (<i>Swedes defeated</i>) . . .	27 Aug.	1634
Arras (<i>taken by the French</i>) . . .		1640
Leipsc (<i>Swedes defeat Austrians</i>) . . .	23 Oct.	1642

CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND.

Worcester (<i>prince Rupert victor</i>) . . .	23 Sept.	1642
Edgehill fight (<i>issue doubtful</i>) . . .	23 Oct.	
Leipsc or Breitenfeld (<i>Swedes victors</i>) . . .	13 Oct.	
Chalgrove (<i>Hampton killed</i>) . . .	18 June	1643
Bramham Moor (<i>Fairfax defeated</i>) . . .	29 March.	
Stratton (<i>Royalists victorious</i>) . . .	16 May.	
Rocroy (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>) . . .	19 May.	
Landsdown (<i>Royalists victorious</i>) . . .	5 July.	
Devizes or Round-away-down (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	13 July.	
Newbury (<i>Royalists defeated</i>) . . .	20 Sept.	
Chorlton or Alresford (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	29 March.	1644
Friedburg (<i>Turenne victor</i>) . . .		
Cropley Bridge (<i>Charles I. victor</i>) . . .	29 June.	
Marston Moor (<i>Rupert defeated</i>) . . .	2 July.	
Newbury (<i>indecisive</i>) . . .	27 Oct.	
Tippermuir (<i>Montrose def. Covenanters</i>) . . .	1 Sept.	
Naseby (<i>king totally defeated</i>) . . .	14 June.	1645
Alford (<i>Montrose defeats Covenanters</i>) . . .	2 July.	
Kilcuth (<i>ditto</i>)	15 Aug.	
Nordlingen (<i>Turenne defeats Austrians</i>) . . .		
Benburb (<i>O'Neill defeats English</i>) . . .	5 June.	1646
Dungan-hill (<i>Irish defeated</i>) . . .	8 Aug.	1647
Preston (<i>Cromwell victor</i>) . . .	17 Aug.	1648
Rathmines (<i>Irish Royalists defeated</i>) . . .	2 Aug.	1649
Drogheda (<i>taken by storm</i>) . . .	12 Sept.	
Crobieisdale (<i>Montrose defeated</i>) . . .	27 April.	1650
Dunbar (<i>Cromwell defeats Scots</i>) . . .	3 Sept.	
Worcester (<i>Cromwell defeats Charles II.</i>) . . .	3 Sept.	1651

Galway (<i>surrendered</i>)		1652
Arras, France (<i>Turenne defeats Conde</i>) . . .		1654
Dunkirk (<i>ditto</i>)	14 June.	1658
Estremoz (<i>Don John def. by Schomberg</i>) . . .	8 June.	1663
St. Gotthard (<i>Montecucculi def. Turks</i>) . . .	1 Aug.	1664
Candia (<i>taken by Turks</i>)	6 Sept.	1669
Choczim (<i>Sobieski defeats Turks and Conde</i>) . . .		1673
Benefico (<i>French and Dutch, indecisive</i>) . . .	11 Aug.	1674
Ensisheim (<i>Turenne defeats Imperialists</i>) . . .	4 Oct.	1674
Mulhausen (<i>ditto</i>)	31 Dec.	
Turckheim (<i>ditto</i>)	5 Jan.	1675
Saltzbach (<i>Turenne killed</i>)	27 July.	
Drumclog (<i>Covenanters def. Claverhouse</i>) . . .	1 June.	1679
Bothwell Brigg (<i>Monmouth defeats Covenanters</i>) . . .	22 June.	
Vienna (<i>Turks defeated by Solieski</i>) . . .	12 Sept.	1683
Sodgemoor (<i>Monmouth defeated</i>) . . .	6 July.	1685
Mohatz (<i>Turks defeated</i>)	12 Aug.	1687
Killiecrankie (<i>Highlanders def. Mackay</i>) . . .	27 July.	1689
Newton-butler (<i>Jacobites defeated</i>) . . .	30 July.	
Boyne (<i>William III. defeats James II.</i>) . . .	1 July.	1690
Flennus (<i>Charlotti, Luxembourg victor</i>) . . .	1 July.	
Anghrim (<i>James II.'s cause ruined</i>) . . .	12 July.	1691
Salenckemou (<i>Louis of Baden def. Turks</i>) . . .	18 Aug.	

Enghein or Steenkirk (<i>William III. defeated</i>) . . .	24 July.	1692
Landen (<i>William III. defeated</i>) . . .	19 July.	1693
Marsaglia (Pignero) (<i>French victors</i>) . . .	3 Oct.	
Zenta (<i>prince Eugene defeats Turks</i>) . . .	11 Sept.	1697
Narva (<i>Charles XII. defeats Russians</i>) . . .	30 Nov.	1700
Carpi, Modena (<i>Allies defeat French</i>) . . .	9 July.	1701
Chiari (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>) . . .	1 Sept.	
Santa Vittoria (<i>French victors</i>) . . .	26 July.	1702
Friedlingen (<i>French defeat Germans</i>) . . .	14 Oct.	
Pultusk (<i>Swedes defeat Poles</i>) . . .	1 May.	1703
Hochstadt (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>) . . .	26 Sept.	
Donauwerth (<i>Marlborough victor</i>) . . .	2 July.	1704
Gibraltar taken by Rooke	24 July.	
Blenheim (<i>Marlborough victor</i>) . . .	Aug.	13, N. S.
Mittau (<i>taken by Russians</i>) . . .	14 Sept.	1705
Cassano (<i>prince Eugene; indecisive</i>) . . .	16 Aug.	
Tiermont (<i>Marlborough successful</i>) . . .	18 July.	
Ramilies (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>) . . .	23 May.	1706
Turin (<i>French defeated</i>)	7 Sept.	
Almanza (<i>French defeat Allies</i>) . . .	14 or 25 April.	1707
Oudenarde (<i>Marlborough victor</i>) . . .	11 July.	1708
Liesna, Lenzo (<i>Russians def. Swedes</i>) . . .	autumn.	
Lisle (<i>taken by the Allies</i>)	Dec.	
Pultowa (<i>Peter defeats Charles XII.</i>) . . .	8 July.	1709
Dobro (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>) . . .	20 Sept.	
Malplaquet (<i>Marlborough victor</i>) . . .	11 Sept.	
Almenara (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>) . . .	28 July.	1710
Saragossa (<i>ditto</i>)	20 Aug.	
Villa Viciosa (<i>Austrians defeated</i>) . . .	10 Dec.	
Arleux (<i>Marib. forces French lines</i>) . . .	5 Aug.	1711
Bouchain (<i>taken by Marlborough</i>) . . .	13 Sept.	
Denain (<i>Villars defeats Allies</i>) . . .	24 July.	1712
Friburg (<i>taken by French</i>)	26 Nov.	1713
Preston (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	12, 13 Nov.	1715
Dumbiano; Sheriff-Muir (<i>indecisive</i>) . . .	13 Nov.	
Peterwardein (<i>Eugene defeats Turks</i>) . . .	5 Aug.	1716
Belgrade (<i>taken by Eugene</i>) . . .	22 Aug.	1717
Bitonto (<i>Spaniards defeat Germans</i>) . . .	26 May.	1734
Parma (<i>Austrians & French, indecisive</i>) . . .	29 June.	
Gastalla (<i>Austrians defeated</i>) . . .	19 Sept.	
Erivan (<i>Nadir Shah defeats Turks</i>) . . .	June.	1735
Krotzka (<i>Turks defeat Austrians</i>) . . .	22 July.	1739
Molwitz (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>) . . .	10 April.	1741
Dettingen (<i>George II. defeats French</i>) . . .	16 June.	1743
Fontenoy (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>) . . .	30 April.	1745
Hohenfreiburg (<i>Prussians def. Austrians</i>) . . .	4 June.	

SCOTS' REBELLION.—GEORGE II.

Preston Pans (<i>rebels defeat Cope</i>) . . .	21 Sept.	1745
Clifton Moor (<i>rebels defeated</i>) . . .	18 Dec.	
Falkirk (<i>rebels defeat Hawley</i>) . . .	17 Jan.	1746
Culloden (<i>Cumberland defeats rebels</i>) . . .	16 April.	
St. LAZZARO (<i>Sardinians def. Austrians</i>) . . .	4 June.	
Placentia (<i>Austrians def. French</i>) . . .	14 June.	
Rocoux (<i>Saxe defeats Allies</i>) . . .	1 Oct.	
Bergen-op-Zoom (<i>taken</i>)	16 Sept.	1747
Laffeld (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>) . . .	20 June.	
Exilles (<i>Sardinians defeat French</i>) . . .	8 July.	
Fort du Quesno (<i>Braddock killed</i>) . . .	9 July.	1755
Calcutta (<i>taken</i>)	18 June.	1756

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63.

Prague (<i>Frederick defeats Allies</i>) . . .	6 May.	1757
Kollin (<i>Frederick defeated</i>) . . .	18 June.	
Plassoy (<i>Clive's victory</i>) . . .	21 June.	
Norkitten (<i>Russians defeated</i>) . . .	13 Aug.	
Rosbach (<i>Frederick defeats French</i>) . . .	5 Nov.	
Breslau (<i>Austrians victors</i>) . . .	22 Nov.	
Lissa (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>) . . .	5 Dec.	
Crevelt (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>) . . .	23 June.	1758
Zorndorf (<i>Frederick defeats Russians</i>) . . .	25 Aug.	
Hochkirchen (<i>Austrians def. Prussians</i>) . . .	14 Oct.	
Bergen (<i>French defeat Allies</i>) . . .	13 April.	1759
Niagara (<i>English take Fort</i>) . . .	24 July.	
Minden (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>) . . .	1 Aug.	
Cunnersdorf (<i>Russians def. Prussians</i>) . . .	12 Aug.	
Quebec (<i>Wolfe, victor, killed</i>) . . .	13 Sept.	
Wandewash (<i>Cole defeats Lally</i>) . . .	23 Jan.	1760
Landshut, Silesia (<i>Prussians defeated</i>) . . .	23 June.	

BATTLES, continued.

Warburg (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	31 July, 1760
Pfaffendorf (<i>Frederick def. Austrians</i>)	15 Aug. "
Campen (<i>French def. Russians</i>)	15 Oct. "
Torgau (<i>Frederick defeats Danes</i>)	3 Nov. "
Johannisberg (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	30 Aug. 1762
Boxer (<i>Munro defeats army of Oude</i>)	23 Oct. 1764
Chocoma (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	1769
Silistria (taken)	1774

AMERICAN WAR.

Lexington (<i>Gage victor, with great loss</i>)	19 April, 1775
Bunker's Hill (<i>Americans repulsed</i>)	17 June, "
Long Island (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	27 Aug. 1776
White Plains (<i>Howe defeats Americans</i>)	28 Oct. "
Rhode Island (<i>taken by Royalists</i>)	8 Dec. "
Brandywine (<i>Howe defeats Washington</i>)	11 Sept. 1777
Germanstown (<i>Burgoyne's victory</i>)	3, 4 Oct. "
Saratoga (<i>he is compelled to surrender</i>)	17 Oct. "
Brier's Creek (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	3 March, 1779
Camden (<i>Cornwallis defeats Gates</i>)	16 Aug. 1780
Guilford (<i>ditto</i>)	15 March, 1781
Eutaw Springs (<i>Arnold def. Americans</i>)	8 Sept. "
York Town (<i>Cornwallis surrenders</i>)	19 Oct. "
[Many inferior actions with various success.]	
Porto Novo (<i>Coote defeats Hyder</i>)	1 July, "
Bednore taken by Tippono saib	30 April, 1783
Martinsedi (<i>Austrians defeat Turks</i>)	22 Sept. 1789
Imssel (<i>taken by storm by Suvarrow</i>)	22 Dec. 1790
Arikera (<i>Tippono defeated</i>)	15 May, 1791
hormagpatam (<i>ditto</i>)	15 May, 1790, 6 Feb. 1792

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR BEGINS.

Quiévrain (<i>French repulsed</i>)	28 April, 1792
Messin (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	20 June, "
Valmy (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	20 Sept. "
Jenynaps (<i>French victorious</i>)	6 Nov. "
Noerwiden (<i>French beaten</i>)	18 March, 1793
St. Amand (<i>French defeated</i>)	8 May, "
Valenciennes (<i>ditto</i>)	23 May, 26 July, "
Limoges (<i>Lake defeats French</i>)	18 Aug. "
Dunkirk (<i>Duke of York defeated</i>)	7, 8 Sept. "
Quosnoy (<i>reduced by Austrians</i>)	11 Sept. "
Prissasens (<i>Prussians defeat French</i>)	14 Sept. "
Wattignies (<i>French defeat Coburg</i>)	14-16 Oct. "
Toulon (<i>evacuated by British</i>)	17 Dec. "
Cambray (<i>French defeated</i>)	24 April, 1794
Tromville, Landrecy (<i>taken by Allies</i>)	30 April, "
Tourcoing (<i>Moreau defeats Allies</i>)	18-22 May, "
Espierres (<i>taken by Allies</i>)	22 May, "
Howe's naval victory	1 June, "
Charleroi, Fleurus (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	26 June, "
Mindon (<i>Fendans defeated</i>)	28 July, "
Bois-le-duc (<i>duke of York defeated</i>)	14 Sept. "
Bortel (<i>ditto</i>)	17 Sept. "
Warraw or Maciejowice (<i>Poles defeated</i>)	4 Oct. "
Nimeguen	28 Oct. and 4 May, "
Warraw (<i>taken by Suvarrow</i>)	4 Nov. "
Bridport's victory of L'Orient, n.	22 June, 1795
Quiberon (<i>Emigrants defeated</i>)	21 July, "
Mannheim (<i>taken</i>)	20 Sept. "
Lanau (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	23 Nov. "
Montenotte (<i>Bonaparte victorious</i>)	12 April, 1796
Mondovi (<i>ditto</i>)	22 April, "
Lodi (<i>ditto</i>)	10 May, "
Altenkirchen (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	4 June, "
	and 16 Sept. "
Roveredo (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	4 Sept. "
Rasazoo (<i>ditto</i>)	8 Sept. "
Biberach (<i>ditto</i>)	10 Oct. "
Lonata and Castiglione (<i>ditto</i>)	3-5 Aug. "
Neresheim (<i>Moreau def. Archd. Charles</i>)	10 Aug. "
Areola (<i>Bonaparte victorious</i>)	15-17 Nov. "
Rivoli (<i>ditto</i>)	14, 15 Jan. 1797
Cape St. Vincent, n. (<i>French defeated</i>)	14 Feb. "
Tagliamento (<i>Bonap. def. Austrians</i>)	16 March, "
Campdenow n. (<i>Duncan defeats Dutch</i>)	11 Oct. "

IRISH REBELLION BEGINS

Kilculleen (<i>rebels successful</i>)	23 May, 1798
Nass (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	24 May, "
Tara (<i>ditto</i>)	26 May, "

Oulart (<i>rebels successful</i>)	27 May, 1798
Gorey, Ross (<i>ditto</i>)	4 June, "
Antrim (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	7 June, "
Arklow (<i>rebels beaten</i>)	10 June, "
Ballynahinch (<i>Nugent defeats rebels</i>)	13 June, "
Vinegar Hill (<i>Lake defeats rebels</i>)	21 June, "
Castlebar (<i>French auxiliaries defeated</i>)	28 Aug. "
Ballinamuck (<i>French and rebels def.</i>)	8 Sept. "

Nilo (<i>Nelson defeats French fleet</i>)	1 Aug. "
Pyramids (<i>Bonaparte def. Mamelukes</i>)	21 July, "
El Arisch (<i>French defeat Turks</i>)	18 Feb. 1799
Jaffa (<i>stormed by French</i>)	7 March, "
Stokach (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	25 March, "
Verona (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	28-30 March, "
Magnano (<i>Kray defeats French</i>)	5 April, "
Mount Thabor	16 April, "
Cassano (<i>Suvarrow defeats Moreau</i>)	27 April, "
Adda (<i>Suvarrow defeats French</i>)	" "
Seringapatam (<i>Tippono killed</i>)	4 May, "
Acre (<i>relieved: Sir Sydney Smith</i>)	20 May, "
Zurich (<i>French defeated</i>)	5 June, "
Trebia (<i>Suvarrow def. French</i>)	18, 19 June, "
Alessandria (<i>taken by French</i>)	2 July, "
Aboukir (<i>Turks defeated by Bonaparte</i>)	25 July, "
Novi (<i>Suvarrow defeats French</i>)	15 Aug. "
Bergen and Altknaer (<i>Allies defeated</i>)	19 Sept. "
	26 Oct. "
Zuyper Sluys (<i>French defeated</i>)	9 Sept. "
Zurich (<i>Moreau defeats Russians</i>)	25 Sept. "
Heliopolis (<i>French defeat Turks</i>)	20 Mar. 1800
Engen (<i>Moreau defeats Austrians</i>)	3 May, "
Biberach (<i>ditto</i>)	5 May, "
Montebello (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	9 June, "
Marengo (<i>Bonaparte defeats Austrians</i>)	14 June, "
Hochstadt (<i>Moreau defeats Austrians</i>)	19 June, "
Hohenlinlen (<i>ditto</i>)	3 Dec. "
Mincio (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	26 Dec. "
Alexandria (<i>Abercrombie's victory</i>)	21 March, 1801
Copenhagen (<i>bombarded by Nelson</i>)	2 April, "
Ahmednuggur (<i>Wellesley victorious</i>)	12 Aug. 1803
Assaye (<i>ditto, his first great victory</i>)	23 Sept. "
Argaum (<i>Wellesley victor</i>)	29 Nov. "
Furruckabad (<i>Lake defeats Holkar</i>)	17 Nov. 1804
Bhurtpore (<i>taken by Lake</i>)	2 April, 1805
Elchingen (<i>Ney defeats Austrians</i>)	14 Oct. "
Ulm surrend. (<i>Ney defeats Austrians</i>)	17-20 Oct. "
Trafalgar (<i>Nelson destroys French fleet; killed</i>)	21 Oct. "
Austerlitz (<i>Napoleon defeats Austrians</i>)	2 Dec. "
Buenos Ayres (<i>taken by Popham</i>)	28 June, 1806
Malda (<i>Stuart defeats French</i>)	4 July, "
Saalfeld (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	10 Oct. "
Auerstadt } (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	14 Oct. "
Jena	"
Pultusk (<i>French and Allies, indecisive</i>)	26 Dec. "
Mohrungen (<i>French defeat Russians and Prussians</i>)	25 Jan. 1807
Eylau (<i>indisive</i>)	7, 8 Feb. "
Friedland (<i>French defeat Russians</i>)	14 June, "
Buenos Ayres (<i>Whitlock defeated</i>)	7 July, "
Copenhagen (<i>bombarded by Cathcart</i>)	6-8 Sept. "
Medina de Rio Seco (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>)	15 July, 1808
Baylen (<i>Spaniards defeat French</i>)	20 July, "

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Vimiera (<i>Wellesley defeats Junot</i>)	21 Aug. 1808
Tudela or Ebro (<i>French def. Spaniards</i>)	23 Nov. "
Corunna (<i>Moore defeats French</i>)	16 Jan. 1809
Landshut (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	21 April, "
Eckmühl (<i>Davoust defeats Austrians</i>)	22 April, "
Ebersberg (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	4 May, "
Oporto (<i>taken</i>)	29 March, 12 May, "
Aspern	"
Essling } (<i>Napoleon defeated</i>)	21, 22 May, "
Wagram (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	5, 6 July, "
Talavera (<i>Wellesley defeats Victor</i>)	27, 28 July, "
Silistria (<i>Turks defeat Russians</i>)	26 Sept. "
Ocana (<i>Mortier defeats Spaniards</i>)	19 Nov. "
Busaco (<i>Wellington repulses Massena</i>)	27 Sept. 1810

BATTLES, continued.

Barrosa (<i>Graham defeats Victor</i>) . . . 5 March, 1811	Mahedpore (<i>Hispal defeats Holkar</i>) . . . 21 Dec. 1817
Badajos (<i>taken by the French</i>) . . . 11 March, "	Dragaschan (<i>Ipilanti defeated</i>) . . . 19 June, 1821
Fuentes d'Onoro (<i>Wellington defeats Massena</i>) . . . 5 May, "	Valtezza (<i>Turks defeated</i>) . . . 27 May, "
Albuera (<i>Beresford defeats Soult</i>) . . . 16 May, "	Tripolizza (<i>stormed by Greeks</i>) . . . 5 Oct. "
Ciudad Rodrigo (<i>stormed by English</i>) . . . 19 Jan. 1812	Thermopylae (<i>Greeks defeat Turks</i>) . . . 13 July, 1822
Badajos (<i>taken by Wellington</i>) . . . 6 April, "	Corinth (<i>taken</i>) . . . 16 Sept. "
Llerena (<i>Cotton defeats Soult</i>) . . . 11 April, "	Ayacucho (<i>Peruvians defeat Spaniards</i>) . . . 9 Dec. 1824
Salamanca (<i>Wellington defeats Marmont</i>) . . . 22 July, "	Bhurlpore (<i>taken by Combermere</i>) . . . 18 Jan. 1826
Mohilow (<i>French defeat Russians</i>) . . . 23 July, "	Brailow (<i>Russians and Turks</i>) . . . 18 June, 1828
Polotzk (<i>French and Russians</i>) . . . 30, 31 July, "	Akbalzikh (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 24 Aug. "
Smolensko (<i>French defeat Russians</i>) . . . 17-19 Aug. "	Varna (<i>surrenders to Russians</i>) . . . 11 Oct. "
Moskwa { (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 7 Sept. "	Silistria (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 30 June, 1829
Borodina { (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 14 Sept. "	Kainly (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>) . . . 1 July, "
Moscow (<i>burnt by Russians</i>) . . . 14 Sept. "	Balkan (<i>passed by Russians</i>) . . . 26 July, "
Queenstown (<i>Americans defeated</i>) . . . 13 Oct. "	Adrianople (<i>Russians enter</i>) . . . 20 Aug. "
Polotzk (<i>retaken by Russians</i>) . . . 20 Oct. "	Algiers (<i>conquered by French</i>) . . . 5 July, 1830
Malojaruslawatz, or Winkowa . . . 24 Oct. "	Paris (<i>Days of July</i>) . . . 27, 28, 29 July, "
Witopsk (<i>French defeated</i>) . . . 14 Nov. "	Grochow (<i>Poles defeat Russians</i>) . . . 20 Feb. 1831
Krasnoi (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 16-18 Nov. "	Praga (<i>Poles and Russians</i>) . . . 25 Feb. "
Borovina (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 25-29 Nov. "	Wawz (<i>Skrzynecki defeats Russians</i>) . . . 31 March, "
French Town (<i>taken by Americans</i>) . . . 22 Jan. 1813	Seidlitz (<i>Poles defeat Russians</i>) . . . 10 April, "
Kalitsch (<i>Saxons defeated</i>) . . . 13 Feb. "	Ostrolenka (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 26 May, "
Cast-lla (<i>Sir J. Murray defeats Suchet</i>) . . . 13 April, "	Wilna (<i>Poles and Russians</i>) . . . 18 June, "
Lutzen (<i>Napoleon checks Allies</i>) . . . 2 May, "	Warsaw (<i>taken by Russians</i>) . . . 7 Sept. "
Bautzen (<i>Nap. and Allies; indecisive</i>) . . . 20 May, "	Baylau (<i>Jorshin defeats Turks</i>) . . . 29 July, 1832
Wurtzen (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 21 May, "	Antwerp (<i>taken by Allies</i>) . . . 23 Dec. "
Vittoria (<i>Wellington defeats king Joseph</i>) . . . 21 June, "	Konieh (<i>Egyptians defeat Turks</i>) . . . 21 Dec. "
Pyrenees (<i>Wellington defeats Soult</i>) . . . 28 July, "	Hornani (<i>Carlists defeated</i>) . . . 5 May, 1836
Katbach (<i>Blücher defeats Ney</i>) . . . 26 Aug. "	St. Sebastian (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 1 Oct. "
Dresden (<i>Napoleon checks Allies</i>) . . . 25, 27 Aug. "	Bilboa (<i>siege raised; British Legion</i>) . . . 24 Dec. "
St. Sebastian (<i>stormed by Graham</i>) . . . 31 Aug. "	Hernani . . . 15 March, 1837
Dennewitz (<i>Ney defeated</i>) . . . 6 Sept. "	Irun (<i>British Legion defeats Carlists</i>) . . . 17 May, "
Mockern (<i>indecisive</i>) . . . 14 Oct. "	Valencia (<i>Carlists attacked</i>) . . . 15 July, "
Leipzig (<i>Napoleon defeated</i>) . . . 16-18 Oct. "	Hierro (<i>Dos Carlos defeats Buereno</i>) . . . 24 Aug. "
Hannau (<i>Napoleon defeats Bavarians</i>) . . . 30 Oct. "	Constantina (<i>Algiers; taken by French</i>) . . . 13 Oct. "
St. Jean de Luz (<i>Wellington defeats Soult</i>) . . . 10 Nov. "	St. Eustace (<i>Canadian rebels defeated</i>) . . . 14 Dec. "
[Passage of the Nave; several engagements between the Allies and French, 10 to 13 Dec. 1813]	Penneccerrada (<i>Carlists defeated</i>) . . . 22 June, 1838
St. Dizier, France (<i>French defeated</i>) . . . 27 Jan. 1814	Prescott (<i>Canadian rebels defeated</i>) . . . 17 Nov. "
Brienne (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 29 Jan. "	Ghiznee (<i>taken by Keane</i>) . . . 23 July, 1839
La Rothière (<i>Napoleon defeats Allies</i>) . . . 1 Feb. "	Sidon (<i>taken by Stopford</i>) . . . 26 Sept. 1840
Bar-sur-Aube (<i>Ally victors</i>) . . . 7 Feb. "	Beyrout (<i>Ally defeat Egyptians</i>) . . . 10 Oct. "
Mincio (<i>Pr. Eugene defeats Austrians</i>) . . . 8 Feb. "	Afghan War. See India.
Champa Aubert (<i>French defeat Allies</i>) . . . 10-12 Feb. "	Acro (<i>stormed by Allies</i>) . . . 3 Nov. "
Montmirail (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 11 Feb. "	Kotiah (<i>Scinde; English victors</i>) . . . 1 Dec. "
Vauchamp (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 14 Feb. "	Chuen-po (<i>English victors</i>) . . . 7 Jan. 1841
Fontainebleau (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 17 Feb. "	Canton (<i>English take Bogue forts</i>) . . . 26 Feb. "
Montereau (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 18 Feb. "	Amoy (<i>taken</i>) . . . 27 Aug. "
Orthez (<i>Wellington defeats Soult</i>) . . . 27 Feb. "	Chin-hae (<i>taken</i>) . . . 10 Oct. "
Bergen-op-Zoon (<i>Graham defeated</i>) . . . 8 March, "	Candahar (<i>Afghans defeated</i>) . . . 10 March, 1842
Laon (<i>French defeated</i>) . . . 9-10 March, "	Ningpo (<i>Chinese defeated</i>) . . . " "
Rheims (<i>Napoleon defeats St. Priest</i>) . . . 13 March, "	Jellalabad (<i>Khyber Pass forced</i>) . . . 5, 6 April, "
Tarbes (<i>Wellington defeats Soult</i>) . . . 20 March, "	Chin-keang (<i>taken</i>) . . . 21 July, "
Fère Champenoise (<i>French defeated</i>) . . . 25 March, "	Ghiznee (<i>Afghans defeated</i>) . . . 6 Sept. "
Paris, Montmartre, Romainville (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 30 Mar. "	Moonce (<i>Napier defeats Amers</i>) . . . 17 Feb. 1843
Battle of the Barriers—Marmont evacuates Paris, and the allies enter it . . . 31 March, "	Maharajpore (<i>Gough defeats Maharrattas</i>) . . . 29 Dec. "
Toulouse (<i>Wellington defeats Soult</i>) . . . 10 April, "	Ialy (<i>French defeat Abd-el-Kader</i>) . . . 14 Aug. 1844
Trentino (<i>Murat defeated</i>) . . . 3 May, 1815	Moodkee (<i>Hardinge defeats Sikhs</i>) . . . 18 Dec. 1845
Ligny (<i>Blücher repulsed</i>) . . . 16 June, "	Ferozeshah (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 21, 22 Dec. "
Quatre Bras (<i>Ney repulsed</i>) . . . 16 June, "	Aliwal (<i>Smith defeats Sikhs</i>) . . . 28 Jan. 1846
Waterloo (<i>Napoleon finally beaten</i>) . . . 18 June, "	Sobraon (<i>Gough defeats Sikhs</i>) . . . 10 Feb. "
	Montery (<i>Mexicans def. by Americans</i>) . . . 21-23 Sept. "
	Palo Alto (<i>Taylor defeats Mexicans</i>) . . . 8 May, "
	Bueno Vista (<i>Americans def. Mexicans</i>) . . . 22 Feb. 1847
	St. Ubes (<i>Portugal</i>) . . . 9 May, "
	Ozontero (<i>Americans def. Mexicans</i>) . . . 19, 20 Aug. "
	Curtatone (<i>Austrians defeat Italians</i>) . . . 23 May, 1848
	Custoza (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 29 July, "
	Volenczo (<i>Croats and Hungarians</i>) . . . 29 Sept. "
	Mooltan (<i>Sikhs repulsed</i>) . . . 7 Nov. "
	Chilianwallah (<i>Gough defeats Sikhs</i>) . . . 13 Jan. 1849
	Goojerat (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 21 Feb. "
	Gram (<i>Hungarians victors</i>) . . . 27 Feb. "
	Novara (<i>Rodetzky defeats Sardinians</i>) . . . 23 March, "
	Pered (<i>Russians defeat Hungarians</i>) . . . 21 June, "
	Acs (<i>Hungarians repulsed</i>) . . . 10 July, "
	Waitzen (<i>taken by Russians</i>) . . . 17 July, "
	Schlesberg (<i>Russians defeat Ben</i>) . . . 31 July, "
	Temeswar (<i>Haynau defeats Hungarians</i>) . . . 10 Aug. "
	Idstedt (<i>Danes defeat Holsteiners</i>) . . . 25 July, 1850
Algiers (<i>bombarded by Exmouth</i>) . . . 27 Aug. 1816	
Kirklee (<i>Hastings defeats Pindarrees</i>) . . . 5 Nov. 1817	

AMERICAN WAR.

Fort George (<i>taken by Americans</i>) . . . 27 May, 1813
Burlington Heights (<i>Americans routed</i>) . . . 6 June, "
Chrysler's Point, Canada . . . 11 Nov. "
Black-rock, America . . . 28 Dec. "
Craoune (<i>Blücher defeated</i>) . . . 7 March, 1814
Chippawa { (<i>British defeated</i>) . . . 5 July, "
{ (<i>Americans defeated</i>) . . . 25 July, "
Fort Erie (<i>British repulsed</i>) . . . 15 Aug. "
Bladenburg (<i>Americans defeated</i>) . . . 24 Aug. "
Bellair (<i>ditto</i>) . . . 30 Aug. "
Baltimore (<i>British def. and victors</i>) . . . 11 Sept. "
New Orleans (<i>British repulsed</i>) . . . 8, 12, & 13 Jan. 1815

BATTLES, continued.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Oltenitz (<i>Turks repulse Russians</i>) . . .	4 Nov. 1853
Obita (<i>Turks defeat Russians</i>) . . .	6 Jan. 1854
Silistria (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	13-15 June, "
Giurgio (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	8 July, "
Bayazid (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>) . . .	30 July, "
Kurtuk-Dere (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	5 Aug. "
Alma (<i>Allies defeat Russians</i>) . . .	20 Sept. "
Balaklava (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	25 Oct. "
Inkermann (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	5 Nov. "
Malakoff (<i>Turks defeat Russians</i>) . . .	17 Feb. 1855
Malakoff Tower (<i>Allies and Russians</i>) . . .	22, 23, 24 May, "
Capture of the Mamelon, &c. . .	7 June "
Unsuccessful attempt on Malakoff tower, and	
Bedan (<i>Allies and Russians</i>) . . .	18 June, "
Tchernaya or Bridge of Traktir (<i>Allies defeat</i>	
<i>Russians</i>) . . .	16 Aug. "
Malakoff taken by the French . . .	8 Sept. "
Jagur (<i>Turks defeat Russians</i>) . . .	6 Nov. "
Baldar (<i>French defeat Russians</i>) . . .	8 Dec. "

PERSIAN WAR.

Bushire (<i>English defeat Persians</i>) . . .	10 Dec. 1856
Koschab (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	8 Feb. 1857
Mohammerah (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	26 March, "

INDIAN MUTINY. (See India.)

Conflicts before Delhi. 30, 31 May; 8 June; 4, 9, 18, 23 July, 1857	
Victories of General Havelock, near Futtehpore, 11 July, Cawnpore, &c. 12 July to 16 Aug. "	
Pudoo Nuddee (<i>victory of Neil</i>) . . .	15 Aug. "
Nagpurbur (<i>death of Nicholson, victor</i>) . . .	25 Aug. "
Assault and capture of Delhi . . .	16-20 Sept. "
Conflicts before Lucknow, 25, 26 Sept.; 18, 25 Nov. "	
Victories of Col. Greathed, 27 Sept.; 10 Oct. "	
Cawnpore (<i>victory of Campbell</i>) . . .	6 Dec. "
Futteebur (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	2 Jan. 1858
Calpi (<i>victory of Inglis</i>) . . .	4 Feb. "
Alumbagh (<i>victory of Outram</i>) . . .	21 Feb. "
Conflicts at Lucknow (<i>taken</i>) . . .	14-19 March, "
Thaneh (<i>Ass. victorious</i>) . . .	4 April, "
Koschab (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	11 May, "
Gwalior (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	17 June, "
Rajpaur (<i>Mitchell defeats Tantia Topce</i>) . . .	15 Sept. "
Shoddes Khera (<i>Cl. de def. Beni Mando</i>) . . .	24 Nov. "
Gen. Harford defeats the Begum of Oude, 10 Feb. 1859	

ITALIAN WAR. (See Italy.)

Austrians cross the Ticino . . .	27 April, 1859
French troops enter Piedmont . . .	May, "
Mombello (<i>Allies victorious</i>) . . .	20 May, "
Palotro (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	30, 31 May, "
Magenta (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	4 June, "
Magnumo (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	8 June, "
Solferino (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	24 June, "

(Armistice agreed to, 6 July, 1859.)

Taken at the mouth of the Peiho or Tien-tsin-bo (<i>English attack on the Chinese Ports defeated</i>) . . .	25 June, 1859
Taku forts taken (see China) . . .	21 Aug. 1860
Chang-kia-wan, Sept. 18; and Paili-chiau (<i>Chinese defeated</i>) . . .	21 Sept. "
Castillejo (<i>Spaniards defeat Moors</i>) . . .	1 Jan. "
Tetuan (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	4 Feb. "
Grand-el-Ras (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	23 March, "

Calatini (<i>Garibaldi defts. Neapolitans</i>) . . .	15 May, "
Melazzo (<i>Garibaldi defts. Neapolitans</i>) . . .	21 July, "
Castel Fidardo (<i>Sardinians defeat Papal troops</i>) . . .	18 Sept. "
Volturno (<i>Garibaldi defts. Neapolitans</i>) . . .	1 Oct. "
Jornia (<i>Sardinians defeat Neapolitans</i>) . . .	17 Oct. "

Garigliano (<i>Sardinians deft. Neapolitans</i>) . . .	3 Nov. 1860
Sardinians defeat Neapolitan re-actionists, 22 Jan. 1861	

Gaeta taken by the Sardinians . . .	13 Feb. "
Insurrection in New Zealand; English repulsed, 14, 28 March; 27 June; 10, 19 Sept.; 9, 12 Oct. 1860	
Maohetia (<i>Maoris defeated</i>) . . .	6 Nov. "

CIVIL WAR IN UNITED STATES BEGUN.*

Big Bethell (<i>Federals repulsed</i>) . . .	10 June, 1861
Carthage (<i>Federal victory</i>) . . .	10 July, "
Rich Mountain (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	11 July, "
Bull Run or Manassas (<i>Federal defeat and panic</i>) . . .	21 July, "
Wilson's Creek (<i>Federals victors</i>) . . .	10 Aug. "
Carnifex ferry (<i>Rosencrans defeats Floyd Confederates</i>) . . .	10 Sept. "
Lexington (<i>taken by Confederates</i>) . . .	20 Sept. "
Pavon, South America (<i>Mitra defeats Urquiza</i>) . . .	17 Sept. "
Turks defeat Montenegrins . . .	19 Oct., 21 Nov. "
Ball's Bluff (<i>Federals defeated</i>) . . .	21 Oct. "
Mill Springs, Kentucky (<i>Confederates defeated and their general Zollicoffer killed</i>) . . .	19 Jan. 1862
Roanoke Island, N.C. (<i>Federals victors</i>) . . .	7, 8 Feb. "
Sugar Creek, Arkansas (<i>Confederates defeated</i>) . . .	8 Feb. "

Fort Donnellson (<i>taken by Federals</i>) . . .	16 Feb. "
Pea Ridge, Arkansas (<i>Federals vict</i>) . . .	6-8 March, "
Hampton roads (<i>Merrimac and Monitor used</i>) . . .	9 March, "
Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh (<i>indecisive</i>) . . .	6, 7 April, "
Williamsburg (<i>Federals repulsed</i>) . . .	5 May, "
Puebla (<i>Mexicans defeat French</i>) . . .	5 May, "
Successful sortie of Confederates from Richmond . . .	14 May, "
Orizaba (<i>Mexicans defeat French</i>) . . .	13 May, "
Winchester (<i>Federals repulsed</i>) . . .	25 May, "
Near Orizaba (<i>French defeat Mexicans</i>) . . .	13 June, "
Fairoaks (<i>before Richmond, indecisive</i>) . . .	31 May, 1 June, "

Chickahominy—Severe conflicts between Federals and Confederates before Richmond—the former retreat . . .	25 June to 1 July, "
Cedar Mountain (<i>Ass. to Confederates</i>) . . .	9 Aug. "
Severe conflicts on Rappahannock . . .	23-29 Aug. "
Bull Run (<i>def. at of Federals</i>) . . .	29 Aug. "
Aspromonte (<i>Garibaldi and his volunteers captured by Royal Italian Troops</i>) . . .	29 Aug. "
Antietam (<i>severe; Confederates retreat</i>) . . .	17 Sept. "
Perryville (<i>Confederates worsted</i>) . . .	8, 9 Oct. "
Fredericksburgh (<i>Federals defd. by Lee</i>) . . .	13 Dec. "
Murfreesburgh (<i>indecisive</i>) . . .	29 Dec. 1862, 21 Jan. 1863
Nashville (<i>Confederates defeated</i>) . . .	2 Jan. "
Chancellorsville (<i>Confederates victors</i>) . . .	2-4 May, "
Winchester (<i>Beck defts. Confederates</i>) . . .	14 June, "
Gottysburg (<i>severe but indecisive</i>) . . .	1-3 July, "
Chicamauga (<i>Confederates victorious</i>) . . .	19-20 Sept. "
Spottsylvania, &c., in the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville (<i>indecisive</i>) . . .	10-12 May, 1864
Petersburg, near Richmond (<i>indecisive but Grant advances</i>) . . .	15-18 June, "
Chattanooga (<i>Confederates defeated</i>) . . .	23-26 Nov. "
Winchester (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	19 Sept. "
Cedar Creek (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	19 Oct. "
Franklin (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	30 Nov. "
Five Forks (<i>Lee totally defeated</i>) . . .	1 April, 1865
Farmville (<i>Lee finally defeated</i>) . . .	6 April, "

Ooversee (<i>Danes and Allies</i>) . . .	6 Feb. 1864
Dittpel (<i>taken by the Prussians</i>) . . .	18 April, "
Alsou (<i>ditto</i>) . . .	29 June, "

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. (See Brazil.)

Santayuna (<i>Allies defeat Paraguayans; Uruguayans taken</i>) . . .	18 Sept. 1865
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* We have no space for the numerous smaller conflicts, of which the accounts are very uncertain.

BATTLES, *continued.*

Paso de la Patria (<i>indecisive</i>)	25 Feb. 1866
Parana (<i>Allies victors</i>)	16 April, "
Estero Velhaco (<i>ditto</i>)	2 May, "
Tuyuty (<i>Allies defeated</i>)	16, 18 July, "
Curupaity (<i>ditto</i>)	17, 19, 22 Sept. "
Tuyuty (<i>Allies victors</i>)	30 Oct. "
Corutaba (<i>taken by Brazilians</i>)	13 June, 1867

SEVEN WEEKS' WAR.

Custoza (<i>Austrians defeat Italians</i>)	24 June, 1866
Lissa (<i>ditto, naval battle</i>)	20 July, "

<i>Prussian victories (as inscribed on shield exhibited at Berlin, 20 Sept. 1866, see Prussia.)</i>	
Liebenau, Türrau, Podoll	26 June, "
Nachod, Langensalva (<i>which see</i>), Oswiecin, Hühnerwasser	27 June, "
Münchengrätz, Söör, Trautenau, Skallitz	28 June, "

Gitschin, Königinhof, Jaromier, Schwein-schädel	29 June, 1866
Königgrätz or Sadowa	3 July, "
Dormbach, 4 July; Hünfeld	5 July, "
Waldaschach, Hausen, Hammelburg, Friederichshall, Kissingen	10 July, "
Laufach, 13 July; Aschaffenburg	14 July, "
Tobitschau, 15 July; Blumenau, 22 July; Hof,	23 July, "
Tauber-Bischofsheim, Werbach, Hochhausen,	24 July, "
Neubrunn, Helmsstadt, Gerchsheim	25 July, "
Roszbunn, Würzburg, Baireuth	28 July, "
Monte Rotondo (<i>Garibaldians victors</i>)	27 Oct. 1867
Montana (<i>Garibaldi defeated</i>)	3 Nov. "

BAUGÉ, *see Anjou.*

BAUTZEN, a town in Saxony, near which desperate battles were fought 20, 21, and 22 May, 1813, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the allies under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th, with a contest on the outposts, which cost each army a loss of above 2000 men. On the 20th (at Bautzen) the French were more successful; and on the 21st (at Wurschen) the allies were compelled to retire; but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage from these sanguinary engagements. Duroc was killed at Rachenbach by a cannon ball, on 22 May, to the great sorrow of the emperor and the French army.

BAVARIA (part of ancient Noricum and Vindelicia), a kingdom in South Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boii) by the Franks between 630 and 660. The country was afterwards governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Tasillon II. was deposed by Charlemagne, who established margraves in 788. The margrave Leopold, 895, father of Arnulph the Bad, is styled the first duke. Guelf of the house of Este was made duke by the emperor Henry IV. in 1071. His descendant Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, Bavaria, and Brunswick (ancestor of the present Brunswick family, *see Brunswick*), was dispossessed in 1180 by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa (who had been previously his friend and benefactor). Bavaria supported Austria in the contest with Prussia in June, 1866, and took part in the war, and made peace with Prussia 22 Aug.; *see Prussia*. Population, after cessions 1866, 4,774,464.

DUKES.

- 1071. Guelf I., an illustrious warrior.
- 1101. Guelf II.; son; married the countess Matilda, 1089.
- 1120. Henry the Black; brother.
- 1126. Henry the Proud; son. (He competed with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the empire and failed, and was deprived of Bavaria.)
- 1138. Leopold, margrave of Austria; d. 1142.
- 1142. Henry of Austria; brother; d. 1177.
- 1154. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud), restored by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards expelled by him; *see Brunswick*; d. 1195.
- 1180. Otho, count of Wittelsbach, made duke; d. 1183.
- 1183. Louis; son.
- 1231. Otho II., the Illustrious; son; assassinated 1231.
- 1253. Louis II., the Severe; son; d. 1294.
- 1294. Louis III.; son (the palatinate separated); emperor; d. 1347.
- 1347. Stephen I.; son; d. 1375.
- 1375. John; brother; d. 1397.
- 1397. Ernest; brother; d. 1438.
- 1438. Albert I.; son; d. 1460.
- 1460. John II. (*cf.*) and Sigismund; sons; resigned to 1465.
- 1465. Albert II.; brother; d. 1508.
- 1508. William I.; son; d. 1550.
- 1550. Albert III.; son; d. 1573.
- 1579. William II.; son; abdicated, 1596; d. 1626.

- 1596. Maximilian the Great; son; the first ELECTOR of Bavaria, 25 Feb. 1623; the palatinate restored, 1648; d. 27 Sept. 1651.
- 1651. Ferdinand-Mary; d. 26 May, 1679.
- 1679. Maximilian Emanuel; son; allies with France, 1702; defeated at Blenheim, 1704; restored to his dominions, 1714; d. 26 Feb. 1726.
- 1726. Charles Albert; son; elected emperor 1742; defeated, 1744; d. 20 Jan. 1745.
- 1745. Maximilian-Joseph I.; son; as elector; d. 30 Dec. 1777; end of younger line of Wittelsbach.
- 1778. Charles Theodore (the elector palatine of the Rhine since 1743). The French take Munich; treats with them, 1796; d. .
- 1799. Maximilian-Joseph II.; elector; territories changed by treaty of Lunéville, 1801; enlarged when made king, by treaty of Presburg, Dec. 1805.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

- 1805. Maximilian-Joseph I. He deserted Napoleon, and had his enlarged territories confirmed to him, Oct. 1813; grants a constitutional charter, 1818; d. 13 Oct. 1825.
- 1825. Louis I., 13 Oct.; abdicated 21 March, 1848; * died 29 Feb. 1868.
- 1848. Maximilian-Joseph II.; son; born 28 Nov. 1811; dies 10 March, 1864.
- 1864. Louis II. (son) 10 March; born 25 Aug. 1845; *Heir*: his brother Otho, born 27 April, 1848.

* The abdication of Charles-Louis was mainly caused by his attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe by the assumed name of Lola Montes, who, in the end, was expelled the kingdom for her interference in state affairs, and afterwards led a wandering life. She delivered lectures in London, in 1859, and thence proceeded to the United States. She died at New York, 17 Jan. 1861.

BAY ISLANDS (the chief, Ruatan), in the bay of Honduras, central America, belonged to Spain till 1821, then to Great Britain, which formed them into a colony in 1852, but ceded them to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859; see *Honduras*.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY, said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of William I. It is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the events, from the visit of Harold to the Norman court, to his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the public library of Bayeux near Caen. A copy, drawn by C. Stothard, and coloured after the original, was published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1821-3.

BAYLEN (S. Spain), where on 20 July, 1808, the French, commanded by generals Dupont and Wedel, were defeated by the Spaniards under Reding, Coupigny, and other generals whose force amounted to 25,000.

BAYONET, the short dagger fixed at the end of fire-arms, said to have been invented at Bayonne, in France, about 1647, 1670, or 1690. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia by the French, in 1693, "with great success, against the enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty." The ring bayonet was adopted by the British, 24 Sept. 1693.

BAYONNE (S. France), an ancient city. It was held by the English from 1295 till it was taken by Charles VII. The queens of Spain and France met here in 1565 the cruel duke of Alva, it is supposed to arrange the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favour of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon, 4 May, and his sons, Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, Don Carlos and Don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, 6 May, 1808. In the neighbourhood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and British armies, 10, 11, and 13 Dec. 1813. Bayonne was invested by the British, 14 Jan. 1814; on 14 April, the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British was considerable, and lieutenant-general Sir John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner.—A Franco-Spanish industrial and fine-arts exhibition was opened at Bayonne in July, 1864.

BAYREUTH (N. Germany), a margraviate, held formerly by a branch of the Brandenburg family, was with that of Anspach abdicated by the reigning prince in favour of the king of Prussia, 1790. The archives were brought (in 1783) from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

BAZAAR, or covered market, a word of Arabic origin. The bazaar of Ispahan is magnificent, yet it is excelled by that of Tauris, which has several times held 30,000 men in order of battle. In London the Soho-square bazaar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1816 to relieve the relatives of persons killed in the war. The Queen's bazaar, Oxford-street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at 50,000*l.*, 27 May, 1829. It was rebuilt, and converted into the Princess's Theatre, opened 30 Sept. 1841. The St. James's bazaar (built by Mr. Crockford) in 1832. The Pantheon made a bazaar in 1834. The London Crystal-palace bazaar, 1858. The most imposing sale termed a bazaar was opened for the benefit of the Anti-Corn-Law League, in Covent-garden theatre, 5 May, 1845; in six weeks 25,000*l.* was obtained, mostly by admission money. The Corinthian bazaar, Argyll-street, Oxford-street (to replace the bazaar at the Pantheon) was opened 30 July, 1867; see *Pantheon*.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory, S.E. Sussex, near which the British and Dutch fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, was defeated by a superior French force under admiral Tourville, 30 June, 1690; the allies suffered very severely. The Dutch lost two admirals, 500 men, and several ships—sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; the English lost two ships and 400 men. The admirals on both sides were blamed; ours, for not fighting; the French, for not pursuing the victory.

BEACONS, see *Lighthouses*.

BEADS were early used in the east for reckoning prayers. St. Augustin mentions them 366. About 1090, Peter the Hermit is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominic de Guzman is ascribed the invention of the Rosary (a series of 15 large and 150 small beads), in honour of the Blessed Virgin, about 1202. Beads soon after were in general use. The Bead-roll was a list of deceased persons, for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers was recited. Beads have been found in British barrows.

BEAM AND SCALES. The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. 1309. *Stow*. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794; see *Weights and Measures*.

BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE, were used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favour mental tranquillity." *Cicero*. The finer kinds of beans were brought here with other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign.

BEAR-BAITING, an ancient popular English sport, prohibited by parliament in 1835.

BEARDS.* The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to mar their beards, 1490 B.C. *Lev.* xix. 27. The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 297 B.C. The emperor Julian wrote a diatribe (entitled "*Misopogon*") against wearing beards, A.D. 362.—In England, they were not fashionable after the conquest, 1066, until the 13th century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of rank, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. Since 1851 the custom of wearing the beard gradually increased.

BEARN, S. France, anciently inhabited by the Beneharri, was held successively by the Romans, Franks, Goths, and Gascons, and became a hereditary viscounty in 819; under Centule I., son of Loup, duke of Gascony. From his family it passed to the houses—of Gabaret, 1134; of Moncade, 1170; of Foix, 1290; and of Bourbon, 1550. It was united to France by Henry IV., 1594; edict issued 1620.

BEAUGÉ, see *Anjou*.

BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF, (reformed Benedictines) founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had the privilege of sanctuary. It afforded an asylum to Margaret, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat of the earl of Warwick at Barnet, 14 April, 1471; and also to Perkin Warbeck, 1497.

BEAUVAIS (N. France), the ancient Bellovac, formerly capital of Picardy. When besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, with 80,000 men, the women under Jeanne Fourquet or Lainé, also de la Hachette, from her using that weapon, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke raised the siege, 10 July, 1472. In memory of this the women of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance. *Hénault*.

BECKET'S MURDER.† Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, 29 Dec. 1170. The king was absolved of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and jewels in 1220; but were burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 1539. The Merchant Adventurers were at one time termed "the Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket."

BED. The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterwards made of loose rushes, heather, or straw. The Romans are said to have first used feathers. Feather-beds were in use in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The bedsteads of the Egyptians and later Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes. The ancient great bed at Ware, Herts, capable of holding twelve persons, was sold, it is said, to Charles Dickens, 6 Sept. 1864. A bedstead of gold was presented to the queen on 2 Nov. 1859, by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Air-beds and water-beds have been made since the manufacture of india-rubber cloth by Clark in 1813; and by Macintosh in 1823. Dr. Arnott's hydrostatic bed was invented in 1830.

BED OF JUSTICE, a French court presided over by the king, whose seat was termed "a bed." It controlled the ordinances of the parliament. The last was held by Louis XVI. at Versailles, 19 Nov. 1787, to raise a loan.

* A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Czar, Peter I. 1724; her beard measured 1½ yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair. *Diet. de Trevoux*. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard. Mdlle. Bois de Chêne, born at Geneva (it was said) in 1834, was exhibited in London, in 1852-3, when, consequently, eighteen years of age; she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and down from her neck on her back, and masculine features.

† Thomas Becket was born in 1119. His father Gilbert was a London trader, and his mother is stated to have been a convert from Mahomedanism. He was educated at Oxford, and made archdeacon by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced him to the king Henry II. He became chancellor in 1155, but on being elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he resigned the chancellorship, to the great offence of the king. He opposed strenuously the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and fled the country; and in 1166, excommunicated all the clergy who agreed to abide by them. He and the king met at Fretville, in Touraine, on July 22, 1170, and were formally reconciled. On his return he re-commenced his struggle with the king, which led to his tragical death.

BEDER (Arabia). Here Mahomet gained his first victory (over the Koreish of Mecca), 623. It was considered to be miraculous.

BEDFORD, a town N.N.W. London, renowned for its many free educational establishments endowed in 1561 by sir Wm. Harpur, a London Alderman. Here John Bunyan preached, wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress," and died (in 1688).

BEDFORD LEVEL, a portion of the great fen districts in the eastern counties, drained in the early part of the 17th century by the earl of Bedford, aided by the celebrated Dutch engineer, sir Cornelius Vermuyden, amid great opposition; see *Levels*.

BEDLAM, see *Bethlehem*.

BEDOUINS, wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, &c. They profess a form of Mahomedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him, *Gen.* xvi. 12, 1911 B.C.

BEEF-EATERS, see *Battle-axe*.

BEEF-STEAK SOCIETY, the members of which dine together in a room behind the Lyceum theatre, was founded in 1735 by John Rich, patentee of Covent-garden theatre, and George Lambert, the scene-painter, in whose work-room the society originated. Beef-steak clubs existed in 1709 and 1733.

BEER, see *Ale*, *Porter*, *Victuallers*.

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. There are 292 species of the bee or *apis* genus, and 111 in England. Bees were first introduced into Boston, New England, by the English in 1670, and have since spread over the whole continent. Mandeville's satirical "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723. Huber published his observations on bees in 1792. The Apian Society had an establishment at Muswell Hill, near London (1860-2). The Ligurian variety of the honey-bee was successfully introduced into England in 1860.

BEES', ST., Cumberland. A monastery was founded here by St. Bega, 650; a grammar school by abp. Grindall, 1583; a clerical training college by bp. Law, 1817.

BEET-ROOT is of recent cultivation in England. *Beta vulgaris*, red beet, is used for the table as a salad. Margraff first produced sugar from the *white* beet-root in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1799; and the chemists of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. 60,000 tons of sugar, about half the consumption, are now manufactured in France from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries. A refinery of sugar from beet-root has been erected at the Thames bank, Chelsea.

BEGGARS were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad-singers. In modern times severe laws have been passed against them. In 1572, by 14 Eliz. c. 5, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear;" punished capitally for the 3rd offence. By the Vagrant Act (1824), 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. About 30,000 tramps in England and Wales. *Judicial statistics*, 1865. See *Poor Laws and Mendicity Society*. The "BEGGAR'S OPERA," by John Gay, a satire against the government of sir Robert Walpole, was produced at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 1727, and had a run of 63 nights; see *Gueux*.

BEGUINES, a congregation of nuns first established at Liege, and afterwards at Nivelles, in 1207, some say 1226. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges was the most extensive. Some of these nuns imagined that they could in this life arrive at impeccability. The council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, &c.

BEHEADING, the *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1076, when Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. Since then this mode of execution became frequent, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary, when even women of the noblest blood thus perished.*

BEHISTUN, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge-shaped) characters, which were deciphered and

* Lady Jane Grey was beheaded Feb. 12, 1554. The venerable countess of Salisbury was executed 27 May, 1541. When directed to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it: saying that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a criminal. The executioner pursued her round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the neck and shoulders in a horrifying manner. She was daughter of George, duke of Clarence. *Hume*.

translated by sir H. Rawlinson in 1844-6, and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Each paragraph commences with "I am Darius the Great King."

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered by captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus proved that the continents of Asia and America are distant from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728. He died at Behring's island in 1741. In 1788 captain James Cook accurately surveyed the coast of both continents.

BELFAST, capital of Ulster, N. Ireland. Its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was destroyed by the Scots under Edward Bruce, 1315; see *Orange*.

Belfast granted by James I. to sir Arthur
Chichester, then lord deputy, 1612; and
erected into a corporation . . . 1613
The long bridge (21 arches, 2562 feet long)
built . . . 1632-6
The first edition of the Bible published in Ire-
land, printed here . . . 1704
The castle burnt . . . April, 1708
The bank built . . . 1787
The mechanics' institute established . . . 1825
The Queen's bridge (5 arches) built on site of
the long bridge . . . 1841
Of three colleges established in Ireland in 1845,
one inaugurated in Belfast, (see *Colleges*) Oct. 1849

Much rioting at Belfast through Mr. Hanna's
open-air preaching, . . . July-Sept. 1857
Victoria chambers were burnt down; the loss
was estimated at 100,000l. . . 1 July, 1859
Exciting religious revivals . . . Sept. "
Fierce conflicts between Roman Catholics and
Protestants on account of the foundation of
the O'Connell monument at Dublin—9 lives
lost and 150 persons injured . . . 10-27 Aug. 1864
Rioting again . . . 30 April, 1865
Election riots . . . July, "
Visit of the lord lieutenant the marquess of
Abercorn . . . 2-4 Oct. 1867

BELGIUM, late the southern portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belge, who were finally conquered by Julius Caesar, 51 B.C. Its size is about one-eighth of Great Britain. Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy, founded in 1831. For previous history, see *Flanders, Netherlands, and Holland*. The population, 31 Dec. 1862, was, 4,836,566; 1865, 4,984,451.

The revolution commences at Brussels, 25 Aug. 1830
The provisional government declares Belgium
independent . . . 4 Oct. "
Antwerp taken (except the citadel) . . . 23 Dec. "
Belgian independence acknowledged by the
allied powers . . . 26 Dec. "
Duke de Nemours elected king (his father, the
French king, refused his consent) . . . 3 Feb. 1831
Sartel de Chokier is elected regent . . . 24 Feb. "
Leopold, prince of Coburg, elected king, 12 July,
enters Brussels . . . 19 July, "
The king of the Netherlands commences war,
. . . 3 Aug. "
France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium,
and an armistice ensues . . . Aug. "
Conference of ministers of the five great powers
held in London: acceptance of 24 articles of
pacification . . . 15 Nov. "
Convention between England and France
against Holland . . . 22 Oct. 1832
Antwerp besieged, 30 Nov.; and taken by the
French . . . 23 Dec. "
The French army returns to France . . . 27 Dec. "
Riot at Brussels (see *Brussels*) . . . 6 April 1834
Treaty* between Holland and Belgium signed
in London . . . 19 April, 1839
Queen of England visits Belgium . . . Aug. 1852
The king and his son visit England . . . Oct. "
Increase of army to 100,000 men voted . . . 10 May, 1853
Opposition to religious charities' bill † June, 1857
A new ministry under M. Charles Rogier 9 Nov. "
The chambers dissolved; re-assembled 10 Dec. "
The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the
Italian war . . . May, 1859
Death of M. Potter . . . 22 July, "
The king visits England . . . June, 1860
Vague rumours of annexation to France produce
warm loyal addresses to the king . . . 13 June, "
The octrois abolished . . . 21 July, "

Successful military volunteer movement Aug. 1860
Commercial treaty with France signed 1 May, 1861
Continued illness of the king; with occasional
amendment . . . May, June, 1862
Commercial treaty with Great Britain adopted
by the chamber . . . 22 Aug. "
Great distress through decay of trade Aug. "
Fierce dissensions between Roman Catholics,
Jan.; the ministry resigns, but resumes
office, 4 Feb.; dissolution of the chambers,
17 July; the Protestants superior in the
election . . . Aug. 1864
Death of Leopold I. . . 10 Dec. 1865
The new king and queen visit England, 5 July;
and Ghent and other Belgian cities . . . July, 1866
National rifle meeting (*tir*) . . . 12-16 Oct. "
Mr. Phillips, lord-mayor of London: 1100
English volunteers visit Belgium under col.
lord Lindsay; and other foreigners attend;
grand banquet given by the king at Brussels,
. . . 20 Oct. "
Opening of the chambers; with a re-assuring
speech from the king . . . 13 Nov. "
Violent rioting in mining districts (Marchiennes-
au-Pont); on account of reduction in wages;
suppressed by the military . . . 1-2 Feb. 1867
About 2400 Belgians (of the garde civique and
volunteers) visit England; arrive, 10 July;
received by lord mayor, 12 July; by prince
of Wales at Wimbledon, 13 July; dine at
Windsor, 16 July; at a ball at Agricultural
Hall, 18 July; received by Miss Burdett-
Coutts, 19 July; attend the review at Wim-
bledon, 20 July; leave London, 22 July, "

KING.

1831. Leopold; first king of the Belgians; born
16 Dec. 1790; inaugurated 21 July, 1831, at

* This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question; by the decision of which, the treaty of 15 Nov. 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland, was declared inadmissible.

† At the revolution in 1830, the Roman Catholic clergy lost the administration of the public charities, which they have struggled to recover ever since. In April, 1857, M. Decker, the head of the ministry, brought in a bill for this purpose; the principle of which was carried. This led, however, to so much agitation, that the ministry were compelled to withdraw the bill, and eventually to resign.

: Leopold married, in May, 1836, the princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV. of England; she died in childbirth, 6 Nov. 1817.

BELGIUM, *continued.*

Brussels; married 9 Aug. 1832, Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French; (she died 11 Oct. 1850). He died 10 Dec. 1865.

1865. Leopold II., son; born 9 April, 1835; married archduchess Maria of Austria, 22 Aug., 1853.

Heir. Leopold Ferdinand, born 12 June, 1859.

BELGRADE, an ancient city in Serbia, on the right bank of the Danube. It was taken from the Greek emperor by Solomon, king of Hungary, in 1086; gallantly defended by John Huniades against the Turks, under Mahomet II., July to Sept. 1456, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by sultan Solymán, 1521, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it was again taken by the Turks, 1690. It was besieged in May, 1717, by prince Eugene. On 5 Aug. of that year, the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and a sanguinary battle was fought at Peterwaradein, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men; after this battle Belgrade surrendered. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was retaken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. The Servian insurgents had possession of it in 1806. In 1815 it was placed under prince Milosch, subject to Turkey. The fortifications were restored in 1820. On 19 June, 1862, the Turkish pacha was dismissed for firing on the town during a riot. University established by private munificence, 1863. The fortress was surrendered by the Turks to the Servians about Aug. 1867; see *Servia*.

BELGRAVIA, the south-western district of the metropolis, built between 1826 and 1852 upon land belonging to the marquis of Westminster, who is also viscount Belgrave.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE: in the Romish ceremony of excommunication (*which see*), the bell is rung, the book is closed, and candle extinguished; the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, divine service, and the sacraments. Its origin is ascribed to the 8th century.

BELL-ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, one of the finest in Great Britain; it is 115 feet high, is built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length and 200 feet in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water.* It was erected in 1806-10; it is provided with two bells for hazy weather.

BELLAIR, in north America. The town was attacked by the British forces under sir Peter Parker, who, after an obstinate engagement, were repulsed with considerable loss; their gallant commander was killed 30 Aug. 1814.

BELLEISLE, an isle on the south coast of Brittany, France, erected into a duchy for marshal Belleisle, in 1742, in reward of his military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, 7 June, 1761, but was restored to France, in 1763.

BELLES-LETTRES or **POLITE LEARNING**, see *Academies*, and *Literature*.

BELLMEN, appointed in London to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general, were numerous about 1556. They were to ring a bell at night and cry "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C.; to him is also ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The production of the great leviathan bellows of our foundries (suggested by the diminutive domestic bellows) must have been early, but we cannot trace the time; see *Blowing-Machines*.

BELLS were used among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The responses of the Dodonæan oracle were in part conveyed by bells. *Strabo*. The monument of Porseuna was decorated by pinnacles, each surmounted by bells. *Pliny*. Said to have been introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; and first known in France in 550. The army of Clothaire II., king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second excerpton of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX., about 900, as a defence, by ringing them, against thunder and lightning. First cast in England by Turketel, chancellor of England, under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tuneable set to be put up at Croyland abbey, 960. *Stone*. The celebrated "Song of the Bell," by Schiller (died 1805), has been frequently translated. The following list is that given by Mr. E. Beckett Denison in his discourse on bells at the Royal Institution, 6 March, 1857.

* Upon this rock, tradition says, the abbots of the ancient monastery of Aberbrothock fixed a bell (the Inescape bell) in such a manner that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners of their impending danger. Tradition also tells us that this apparatus was carried away by a Dutchman, who was afterwards lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew.

BELLS, *continued.*

	Weight—Tons Cwt.		Weight—Tons Cwt.		Weight—Tons Cwt.
Moscow, 1736; * broken,		Sens	13 ?	Antwerp	7 3
1737	250 ?	Paris, 1680	12 16	Brussels	7 1½
Another, 1817	110 ?	Montreal, 1847	12 15	Dantzic, 1453	6 1
Three others	16 to 31	Cologne, 1448	11 3	Lincoln, 1834	5 8
Norvgorod	31 0	Breslau, 1507	11 0	St. Paul's, 1716 †	5 4
Olmütz	17 18	Görlitz	10 17	Ghent	4 18
Vienna, 1711	17 14	York, 1845	10 15	Boulogne, new	4 18
Westminster, 1856, † "Big Ben"	15 8½	Bruges, 1680	10 5	Exeter, 1675	4 10 ?
Erfurt, 1497	13 15	St. Peter's, Rome	8 0	Old Lincoln, 1610	4 8
Westminster, 1858, † "St. Stephen"	13 10½	Oxford, 1680	7 12	Fourth quarter-bell, Westminster, 1857	4 0
		Lucerne, 1636	7 11		
		Halberstadt, 1457	7 10		

BAPTISM OF BELLS.—They were anointed and baptized in churches it is said from the 10th century. *Du Freney.* The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c., in 1501. *Weever.* The great bell of Notre Dame, of Paris, was baptized by the name of duke of Angoulême 1816. On the continent, in Roman Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity. *Ashe.*

RINGING OF BELLS, in changes of regular peals, is almost peculiar to the English, who boast of having brought the practice to an art. There were formerly societies of ringers in London. *Holden.* A sixth bell was added to the peal of five, in the church of St. Michael, 1430. *Stow.* Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the bells of St. Martin's-in-the-fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1687, and many others have done the same.

BELOOCHISTAN, the ancient Gedrosia (S. Asia). The capital was taken by the British in the Afghan war, in 1839; abandoned in 1840; taken and held for a short time in 1841.

BELVIDERE EXPLOSION, see *Gunpowder* (note).

BENARES, in India, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the nabob of Oude, Asoph-ud-Dowlah, to the English in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it, in 1783. Mr. Cherry, capt. Conway, and others, were assassinated at Benares, by vizier Aly, 14 Jan. 1799. In June, 1857, col. Neil succeeded in suppressing attempts to join the Sepoy mutiny; see *India*.

BENBURB, near Armagh (N. Ireland). Here O'Neill totally defeated the English under Monroe, 5 June, 1646. Moore says that it was "the only great victory since the days of Brian Boru, achieved by an Irish chieftain in the cause of Ireland."

BENCOLEN (Sumatra). The English East India company made a settlement here which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682. *Anderson.* York fort was erected by the East India company, 1690. In 1693 a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilential morass: among others the governor and council perished. The French, under count D'Estaing, destroyed the English settlement, 1760. Bencoolen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal, in 1801, and was ceded to the Dutch, in 1824, in exchange for their possessions in Malacca; see *India*.

BENDER, Bessarabia, European Russia, was the asylum of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa by the czar Peter the Great, 8 July, 1709. The peace of Bender was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, in Sept. 1770; was again taken by Potemkin in 1789, and again stormed in 1809. It was restored at the peace of Jassy, but retained at the peace of 1812.

BENEDICTINES, an order of monks founded by St. Benedict (lived 480-543), who introduced the monastic life into western Europe, in 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Casino in Campania, and eleven others afterwards. His *Regula Monachorum* (rule of the monks) soon became the common rule of western monachism. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning, as the Benedictine.

* The metal has been valued, at the lowest estimate, at 66,563*l.* Gold and silver are said to have been thrown in as votive offerings.

† The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after sir Benjamin Hall, the then chief commissioner of works), cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Becket Denison, and the rev. W. Taylor, at an expense of 3343*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The composition was 22 parts copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 5½ in.; the height 7 ft. 10½ in. The clapper weighed 12 cwt. *Rev. W. Taylor.*

‡ The bell "Big Ben" having been found to be cracked on 24 Oct. 1857, it was broken up and another bell cast with the same metal, in May, 1858, by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel. It is rather different in shape from its predecessor, "Big Ben," and about 2 tons lighter. Its diameter is 9 ft. 6 in.; the height 7 ft. 10 in. It was struck for the first time, 18 Nov. 1858. The clapper weighs 6 cwt.—half that of the former bell. The note of the bell is E natural; the quarter-bells being G, B, E, F. On 1 Oct. 1859, this bell was also found to be cracked.

§ The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 180 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet, and its thickness 10 inches. The hour strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones; see *Clocks*.

Among its branches the chief were the Cistercians, founded in 1098, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116; and the Carthusians, from the Chartreux (hence Charter-house), founded by Bruno about 1084. The Benedictine order was introduced into England by Augustin, in 596; and William I. built an abbey for it on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066; see *Battle-Abbey*. William de Warrene, earl of Warrene, built a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. "At Hammersmith is a nunnery, whose inmates are denominated Benedictine dames." *Leigh*. Of this order it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonised. *Baronius*. The Benedictines have taken little part in politics, but have produced many valuable works: especially the congregation of St. Maur, who published the celebrated *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, in 1750, and edited many ancient authors.

BENEFICE (literally a good deed or favour), or **FIEF**. Clerical benefices originated in the 12th century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties: till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. Vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies, are termed benefices, in contradistinction to dignities, bishoprics, &c. A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar, to a small part or to none.—All benefices that should become vacant in the space of six months, were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. *Notitia Monastica*. An act for the augmentation of poor benefices, by the sale of some of those in the presentation of the lord chancellor, was passed in 1863.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, see *Clergy*. **BENEFIT SOCIETIES**, see *Friendly Societies*.

BENEVENTUM (now Benevento), an ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diomedes the Greek, after the fall of Troy. Pyrrhus of Macedon, during his invasion of Italy, was totally defeated near Beneventum, 275 B.C. Near it was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, 571. At a battle fought here, 26 Feb. 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built 1323; the town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding, 1703. It was seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Périgord, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, had the title of prince of Benevento conferred upon him. Benevento was taken by the French, 1798, and restored to the pope in 1814.

BENEVOLENCES (Aids, Free Gifts, actually Forced Loans) appear to have been claimed by our Anglo-Saxon sovereigns. Special ones were levied by Edward IV. 1473, by Richard III. 1485 (although a statute forbidding them was enacted in 1484), by Henry VII. 1492; and by James I. in 1613, on occasion of the marriage of the princess Elizabeth with the king of Bohemia. In 1615 Oliver St. John, M.P., was fined 5000*l.*, and chief justice Coke disgraced, for severely censuring such modes of raising money. Benevolences were declared illegal by the bill of rights, Feb. 1689.

BENGAL, chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. Its governors were delegated by the sovereigns of Delhi, till 1340, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber, about 1529; see *India and Calcutta*.

The English first permitted to trade to Bengal	1534	India Bill; Bengal made chief presidency;	
They establish a settlement at Hooghly about	1652	supreme court of judicature established	
Factories of the French and Danes set up . . .	1664		26 June, 1773
Bengal made a distinct agency . . .	1680	Bishop of Calcutta appointed . . .	21 July, 1813
The English settlement removed to Fort William	1698	Railway opened . . .	15 Aug. 1854
Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal		Awful famine in Orissa, (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1865-66
in the company, by which it gained the		Lieut.-governor, Hon. Wm. Grey . . .	1867
sovereignty of the country . . .	12 Aug. 1765		

BENZOLE, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in oils (1825), and by C. B. Mansfield in coal tar (1849), the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burnt while experimenting on it (25 Feb. 1855). Benzole has become useful in the arts. Chemical research has produced from it *aniline* (*which see*), the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, &c., and others.

BEOWULF, an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic poem, describing events which probably occurred in the middle of the 5th century, and supposed to have been written subsequent to 597. An edition by Kemble was published in 1833. It has been translated by Kemble, Thorpe, and Wackerbath.

BERBICE (British Guiana, S. America), settled by the Dutch, 1626, who surrendered it to the British, 23 April, 1796, and 22 Sept. 1803; and finally in 1814.

BERENGARIANS, followers of Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, who about 1049 opposed the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation or the real presence in the Lord's supper. Several councils of the church condemned his doctrine. After much controversy he recanted about 1059, and died grieved and wearied in 1088.

BERESINA, a river in Russia, crossed by the French main army after its defeat by the Russians, 25-29 Nov. 1812. The French lost upwards of 20,000 men, and their retreat was attended by great calamity and suffering.

BERG (W. Germany), on the extinction of the line of its counts, in 1348, was incorporated with Juliers. Napoleon I. made Murat grand-duke in 1806. The principal part is now held by Prussia.

BERGEN (in Germany), **BATTLE OF**, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, 13 April, 1759.—(In HOLLAND). The allies under the duke of York were defeated by the French, under gen. Brune, with great loss, 19 Sept. 1799. In another battle, fought 2 Oct. same year, the duke gained the victory over Brune; but on the 6th, the duke was defeated before Alkmaar, and on the 20th entered into a convention, by which his army was exchanged for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, in Holland. This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, 16 Sept. 1747, and again in 1795. An attempt made by the British under general sir T. Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), to carry the fortress by storm, was defeated; after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, 8 March, 1814.

BERGERAC, France. Here the earl of Derby defeated the French, in 1344, and here a treaty of peace between the Catholics and Protestants, establishing liberty of conscience, was signed 17 Sept. 1577. It was only temporary.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France), and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March, 21 Sept. 1327. Mortimer was hanged at the Elms, near London, 29 Nov. 1330; and Edward III. confined his mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death.

BERLIN (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg), alleged to have been founded by the margrave Albert the Bear, about 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia. It was taken by an army of Russians and Austrians in 1760; but they were obliged to retire in a few days. Establishment of the Academy of Sciences 1702; of the University 1810. On 27 Oct. 1806, after the battle of Jena (14 Oct.), the French entered Berlin; and from this place Napoleon issued the famous *Berlin decree* or interdict against the commerce of England, 20 Nov. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. On 5 Nov. 1808, Napoleon entered into a convention with Prussia, by which he remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdrew many of his troops to reinforce his armies in Spain. The railway to Magdeburg was opened 10 Sept. 1841. The first constituent assembly was held here on 21 June, 1842. An insurrection commenced here in March 1848, and Berlin was declared in a state of siege, 12 Nov. 1848. The continuation of this state was declared to be illegal without its concurrence by the lower chamber, 25 April, 1849. A treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony, was signed on 21 Oct. 1866; see *Prussia*.

BERLIN WORK, see *Embroidery*.

BERMUDAS or **SOMERS' ISLES** a group in the North Atlantic ocean, discovered by João Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522 or 1527, but not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Somers was cast away upon them. They were settled by a stat. 9 James I. 1612. Among the exiles from England during the civil war, was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. There was an awful hurricane here, 31 Oct. 1780, and by another, a third of the houses was destroyed, and the shipping driven ashore, 20 July, 1813. Governor, sir Fred. E. Chapman, 1867.

BERNAL COLLECTION of articles of taste and virtù, formed by Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years chairman of committees of ways and means in the house of commons. He died 26 Aug. 1854. The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days, and enormous prices were given. The total sum realised was 62,680*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BERNARD, MOUNT ST., so called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Menthon in 962. Velan, its highest peak, is about 8000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginians by this pass into Italy (218 B.C.); and by the same route, in May, 1800, Bonaparte led his troops to Italy before the battle of

Marengo, 14 June. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is a community of monks, who entertain travellers.

BERNARDINES or **WHITE MONKS**, a strict order of Cistercian monks, established by St. Bernard, of Clairvaux, about 1115. He founded many monasteries.

BERNE, the sovereign canton of Switzerland, joined the Swiss League 1352; the town Berne was made a free city by the emperor Frederick, May, 1218; it successfully resisted Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1288. It surrendered to the French under general Brune, 12 April, 1798. The town has bears for its arms, and some of these animals are still maintained on funds specially provided for the purpose. It was made capital of Switzerland, 1848.

BERRY (the ancient *Biturigum regis*), central France, held by the Romans since the conquest by Caesar (58-50 B.C.) till it was subdued by the Visigoths; from whom it was taken by Clovis in A.D. 507. It was erected into a duchy by John in 1360, and was not incorporated into the royal domains till 1601.

BERSAGLIERI, the sharpshooters of the Sardinian army, first employed about 1848.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified town on the north-east extremity of England, the theatre of many bloody contests while England and Scotland were two kingdoms; it was claimed by the Scots because it stood on their side of the river. It was annexed to England in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482. In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and afterwards to general Monk in 1659. Since the union of the crowns (James I. 1603), the strong fortifications have been much neglected.

BESSARABIA, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, &c., it was conquered by the Turks in 1474, and ceded to Russia in 1812.

BESSEMER STEEL, see *Steel*.

BETHLEHEM (Syria) now contains a large convent, enclosing, as is said, the very birth-place of Christ; a church erected by the empress Helena, in the form of a cross, about 325; a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—The Bethlehemite monks existed in England in 1257.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem), a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1547. The old Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields, erected in 1675, pulled down in 1814, was built in imitation of the Tuilleries at Paris. The present hospital in St. George's-fields was begun April, 1812, and opened in 1815. In 1856 extensive improvements were completed under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke, costing between nine and ten thousand pounds.

BETHUNE, France, an independent lordship since the 11th century, was annexed to the monarchy by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, after several changes.

BETTING-HOUSES, affording much temptation to gaming, and consequent dishonesty, in the lower classes, were suppressed by an act passed in 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119).

BETROUT (the ancient Berytus), a seaport of Syria, colonised from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 566; was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after many changes, fell into the power of Amurath IV., since when it remained with the Ottoman empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout (the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon), took place 10 Oct. 1840. Sir C. Napier was the English admiral engaged. Beyrout suffered greatly in consequence of the massacres in Syria in May 1860. In Nov. 1860 above 27,000 persons were said to be in danger of starving; see *Syria*.

BHOOTAN, a country north of Lower Bengal, with whom a treaty was made 25 April, 1774. After fruitless negotiations, Bhootan was invaded by the British in Dec. 1864, in consequence of injurious treatment of an envoy; see *India*, 1864-5.

BHUTPORE (India), capital of Bhurtapore, was besieged by the British, 3 Jan. 1805, and attacked five times up to 21 March, without success. The fortress was taken by general Lake, after a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Mahratta chief, 2 April, 1805. This defeat led to a treaty, by which the rajah of Bhurtapore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, ceded territories that had been granted to him, and delivered his son as hostage, 17 April, 1805. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhurtapore was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, 18 Jan. 1826; see *India*.

BIANCHI (Whites), a political party at Florence, in 1300, in favour of the Ghibelines or imperial party, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed the Neri (or Blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati. The latter banished their opponents, among whom was the poet Dante, in 1302.

BIARCHY. When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons, twins, Eurythenes and Procles; and the people not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B.C. The descendants of each reigned alternately for 800 years. *Herodotus*.

BIARRITZ, a bathing-place, near Bayonne. Here resided the comtesse de Montijo and her daughter Eugénie, now empress of the French, till her marriage, 29 Jan. 1853; since when it has been frequently visited by the emperor and empress.

BIBERACH (Wurtemberg). Here Moreau twice defeated the Austrians,—under Latour, 2 Oct. 1796, and under Kray, 9 May, 1800.

BIBLE (from the Greek *biblos*, a book), the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 458 and 450 B.C. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants; * see *Apocrypha*.

OLD TESTAMENT.†	
Genesis contains the history of the world from B.C. 4004—1635	
Exodus	1635—1490
Leviticus	1490
Numbers	1490—1451
Deuteronomy	1451
Job	about 1520
Joshua	from 1451—1420
Judges	1425—1120
Ruth	1322—1312
1st and 2nd Samuel	1171—1017
1st and 2nd Kings	1015—562
1st and 2nd Chronicles	1004—536
Book of Psalms (principally by David)	1063—1015
Proverbs written about	1000—700
Song of Solomon about	1014
Ecclesiastes	about 977
Jonah	about 862
Joel	about 800

Hosea	about 785—725
Amos	about 787
Isaiah	about 760—698
Micah	about 750—710
Nahum	about 713
Zephaniah	about 630
Jeremiah	about 629—588
Lamentations	about 583
Habakkuk	about 626
Daniel	from 607—534
Ezekiel	from 595—574
Obadiah	about 587
Ezra	about 536—456
Ether	about 521—495
Haggai	about 520
Zechariah	about 520—518
Nehemiah	about 446—434
Malachi	about 397

NEW TESTAMENT.

GOSPELS by Matthew, Mark,

Luke, and John B.C. 5—A.D. 33	
Acts of the Apostles	A.D. 33—65
EPISTLES—1st and 2nd to Thessalonians	about 54
Galatians	58
1st Corinthians	59
2nd Corinthians	60
Romans	60
Of James	60
1st of Peter	60
To Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Hebrews, Philemon	64
Titus, and 1st to Timothy	66
2nd to Timothy	66
2nd of Peter	66
Of Jude	66
1st, 2nd, and 3rd of John	after 90
Revelation	90

TRANSLATIONS.

The Old Testament, in *Greek*, termed the Septuagint (*which see*), generally considered to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 286 or 285 B.C.; of this many fabulous accounts are given.

Origen, after spending twenty-eight years in collating MSS., commenced his *polygot* Bible at Cæsarea in A.D. 231; it contained the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, all made in or about the 2nd century after Christ.

The following are ancient versions:—*Syriac*, 1st or 2nd century; the old *Latin* version, early in the 2nd century, revised by Jerome, in 384; who, however, completed a new version in 405, now called the *VULGATE*, (*which see*): the first edition was printed (without date) about 1456; the first dated 1462;—*Coptic*, 2nd or 3rd century; *Ethiopic*, *Armenian*, 4th or 5th century; *Slavonic*, 9th century; and the *Moro-Gothic*, by Ulfilas, the apostle of the Goths, about 360, a manuscript copy of which, called the *Codex Argenteus*, is at Upsal. The Psalms were translated into *Saxon* by bishop Aldhelm, about 706; and the Gospels by bishop

The most ancient copy of the *Hebrew* Scriptures existed at Toledo, called the Codex of Hillel; it was of very early date, probably of the 4th century after Christ, some say about 60 years before Christ. The copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

The oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in *Greek*, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the 4th or 5th century, and published in 1586. The next in age is the Alexandrian Codex (referred to the 5th century) in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in 1628. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baber, 1786—1821.—Codex Ephraemi, or Codex Regius, ascribed to the 5th century, in the Royal Library, Paris; published by Tischendorf in 1843.

The Hebrew Psalter was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete Hebrew Bible was first printed by Soncino in Italy in 1488, and the Greek Testament (edited by Erasmus) at Rotterdam, in 1516. Aldus's edition was printed in 1518; Stephens's in 1546; and the *textus receptus* (or received text) by the Elzevirs in 1624.

* In April, 1865, was published a proposal for raising a fund for exploring Palestine in order to illustrate the Bible by antiquarian and scientific investigation. The first meeting was held 22 June, 1865, the archbishop of York in the chair; see *Palestine*.

† The division of the Bible into *chapters* has been ascribed to archbishop Lanfranc in the 11th, and to archbishop Langton in the 13th, century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the 13th century. The division into *sections* was commenced by Rabbi Nathan (author of a Concordance), about 1445, and completed by Athras, a Jew, in 1661. The present division into *verses* was introduced by the celebrated printer, Robert Stephens, in his Greek Testament (1551) and in his Latin Bible (1556-7).

BIBLE, *continued.*

Egbert, about 721; the whole Bible by Bede, in the 8th century.

ENGLISH VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.*

W3. paraphrase of the whole Bible at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, dated by Usher . . . 1290
 Versions (from the Vulgate) by Wickliffe and his followers about . . . 1380

[Part published by Lewis, 1731; by Baber, 1810; the whole by Madden and Forshall, published at Oxford 1850.]

William Tyndale's version of Matthew and Mark from the Greek, 1524; of the whole New Testament . . . 1525 or 1526

Miles Coverdale's version of the whole Bible; printing finished 4 Oct. . . . 1535

N. TEST. BIBLE.		N. TEST. BIBLE.	
Flemish	A. D. 1477	Italian	1471
Spanish (Valencian)	1478	Spanish	1543
German	1522	Russian (parts)	1519
English	1526	Welsh	1567
French	1512	Hungarian	1574
Swedish	1526	Bohemian	1488
Danish	1524	Polish	1551
Dutch	1560	Virginian Indians	1661

[Ordered by Henry VIII. to be laid in the choir of every church, "for every man that would to look and read therein."] T. Matthews' (fictitious name for John Rogers) version (partly by Tyndale and Coverdale) . . . 1537

Crammer's Great Bible (Matthews' revised) . . . 1539

Geneva version (the first with figured verses) . . . 1540—1557

Archbishop Parker's, called "The Bishops' Bible" (eight of the fourteen persons employed being bishops) . . . 1568

King James' Bible; the present authorised version—Translation began 1604; published . . . 1611

Roman Catholic authorised version: New Testament, at Rheims, 1582; Old Testament, at Douay . . . 1609-10

Dr. Benjamin Blayney's revised edition . . . 1769

Authorised Jewish English version . . . 1851-61

N. TEST. BIBLE.		N. TEST. BIBLE.	
Irish	1602	Georgian	1743
Portuguese	1712	Manks	1748
Turkish	1666	Turkish	1767
Sanscrit	1808	Modern Greek	1814
Chinese	1814	Chinese	1823

The British and Foreign Bible Society continue to make and print translations of the Bible in all the dialects of the world; see *Polyglot*.

BIBLE DICTIONARIES. The most remarkable are Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1722-8; Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," 1843; and Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1860; see *Concordances*.†

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following:—

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge . . . 1698	Sunday School Society	1785
Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts . . . 1701	French Bible Society	1792
Society in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge . . . 1709	British and Foreign Bible Society, § . . . 1804	
Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, 1750; Naval and Military Bible Society	Hibernian Bible Society	1806
	City of London Auxiliary Bible Society . . . 1812	
	A bull from the Pope against Bible Societies appeared in	1817

BIBLIA PAUPERUM (the Bible for the poor), consisting of engravings illustrating scripture history, with texts, carved in wood, a "block book," printed early in the 15th century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1260. A facsimile was published by J. Russell Smith, in 1859.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the Science of Books.

Genesi's "Bibliotheca Universale" appeared . . . 1545	Classical, the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin	
De Bure's "Bibliographie Instructive," . . . 1763	English, Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica . . . 1824	
Freignot, Manuel	Lowndes, Bibliographer's Manual, 1834 (new ed. by Bohn)	1857-64
Horne, Introduction to the Study of Bibliography	British Catalogues, by Sampson Low . . . 1835-6	
Brunet's Manuel du Libraire, 1st ed. 1810; 5th ed. 1862-5	French, Querard	1828-64
Scriptural, Orme, Bibliotheca Biblica, 1824; Darling, Bibliographica		1854-8

BIBLIOMANIA (or book-madness) very much prevailed in 1811, when Dr. Dibdin's work with this title was published; see *Boccaccio*.

BICOCCA, N. Italy. Lautrec and the French were here defeated by Colonna and the Imperialists, 29 April, 1522, and Francis thereby lost his conquests in Milan.

* "The Bible of Every Land," ed. 1860, published by Messrs. Bagsters, London, is full of information respecting ancient and modern versions of the Bible.

† He was strangled at Antwerp in 1536, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!" 14 editions of his Testament had then been published.

‡ An "Index to the Persons, Places, and Subjects occurring in the Holy Scriptures," compiled by B. Vincent, editor of the present work, is sold by the queen's printers.

§ This society had issued 24,247,669 copies of the Bible or parts of it up to Jan. 1851; in May, 1863, the number had risen to 43,044,334; and in 1867 to 52,669,089. In 1857 they published a catalogue of their library, which contains a large number of remarkable editions of the Bible. The foundation-stone of their new Central Hall was laid by the prince of Wales, 11 June, 1866.

BIDASSOA. The allied army under lord Wellington, having driven the French from Spain, effected the passage of this river 8 Oct. 1813, and entered France.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS. A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Sundays, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, the reputed bequest of the Biddenden maids, two sisters named Chalkhurst.*

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty party with an infamous mark; and in England the punishment, formerly, was death. An act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I. 1276. *Viner's Statutes.* Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1603. Punishable as larceny, 35 Geo. III. 1794; by imprisonment or transportation.

BIG BETHEL (Virginia, U.S.). On 10 June, 1861, the Federals were defeated in an attack on some Confederate batteries at this place.

BILBOA (N.E. Spain), founded about 1300; was taken by the French in 1795. It was delivered from the Carlists by Espartero, assisted by the British, 24 Dec. 1836.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS. The still existing right of tendering such a bill to a judge, either to his charge, his definition of the law, or to other errors of the court, at a trial between parties, was provided by the 2nd statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284.

BILL OF PAINS, &c.; see *Queen Caroline's Trial*. **BILL OF RIGHTS, &c.**, see *Rights*.

BILLIARDS. The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist, about 1571. Slate billiard tables were introduced in England in 1827.

BILLINGSGATE, the fish-market in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lud, 400 B.C., but Stow thinks from a former owner. *Mortimer.* It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred II., A.D. 979. *Stow.* Billingsgate was made a free market, 1699. *Chamberlain.* Fish by land-carriage, as well as seaborne, now arrives daily here. In 1849, the market was extended and improved, and a new one was erected in 1852, Mr. Bunning, architect.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE were invented by the Jews as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, 1160. *Anderson.* Bills are said to have been used in England, 1307. The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II. 1381. Regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797; again, June, 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734. In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo. IV. 1828. An act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict. July, 1839. Great alterations were made in the law on the subject by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (1854), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855).

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled by order of Cromwell, about 1538, 30 Hen. VIII., but in a more formal and recognised manner in 1603, after the great plague of that year. No complete series of them has been preserved. They have been superseded by the weekly returns of the registrar-general, since 1837. The following show the numbers at decennial periods:—

<i>Christenings.</i>		<i>Burials.</i>	<i>Christenings.</i>		<i>Burials.</i>	<i>Christenings.</i>		<i>Burials.</i>	
1780	. . .	16,634	. . .	20,507	1810	. . .	19,930	. . .	19,892
1790	. . .	18,980	. . .	18,038	1820	. . .	26,158	. . .	19,348
1800	. . .	19,176	. . .	23,068	1830	. . .	27,028	. . .	23,524

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
1840	. 502,303	. 356,634	1858	. 655,481	. 449,656	1863	. 727,417	. 473,837
1845	. 543,521	. 349,366	1859	. 689,881	. 441,790	1864	. 740,275	. 495,531
1849	. 578,159	. 440,839	1860	. 684,048	. 422,721	1865	. 748,069	. 499,009
1853	. 612,391	. 421,097	1861	. 696,406	. 436,114	1866	. 753,188	. 500,958
1856	. 657,453	. 390,506	1862	. 712,684	. 436,573	1867	. 767,997	. 511,302

IN LONDON AND SUBURBS.

<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
1854	84,684	73,697	1862	97,114	66,950
1856	86,833	57,786	1864	102,187	77,721
1858 (<i>Females</i> , 43,400).	88,620 (<i>Females</i> , 31,319)	63,882	1867 (<i>Females</i> , 54,862).	112,264	79,588

* Tradition states they were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, in 1100, and lived to the age of thirty-four, and died within six hours of each other. Cakes, bearing a corresponding impression of the figures of two females, are given. Hasted deems this tale fabulous, and states that the print on the cakes is of modern origin, and that the land was given by two maiden ladies named Preston. In 1656, Wm. Horner, the rector, was non-suited in an attempt to add the lands termed "Bread and Cheese lands" to his glebe; see *Siamese Twins*.

BINARY ARITHMETIC, that which counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Baron Leibnitz of Leipsic, the celebrated statesman, philosopher, and poet, about 1703. For the *Binary theory* in chemistry, see *Compound Radical*. *Moreri*.

BINOMIAL ROOT, in Algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*; a term first used by Recorda, about 1550, when he published his Algebra. The celebrated *binomial theorem* of Newton was first mentioned in 1688. *Hutton*.

BIOGRAPHY (from the Greek *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write), defined as history teaching by example. The book of *Genesis* contains the biography of the patriarchs; and the Gospels that of Christ. Plutarch wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men; Cornelius Nepos, Lives of Military Commanders; and Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Cæsars (all three in the first century after Christ); Diogenes Laërtius, Lives of the Philosophers (about 205).—Boswell's Life of Johnson (published in 1790) is the most remarkable English biography.

BIOLOGY, a name given to the science of life and living things, by Treviranus, of Bremen, in his work on Physiology, published 1802-22. Biology includes zoology, anthropology, and ethnology (*which see*). Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology," published 1865-67.

BIRCH TREE. The black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1736. The birch tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into Kew-gardens, England, by Mr. James Gordon, from North America, 1762. The tree known as the *Birch* is now largely cultivated in all the countries of Europe. *Hardy's Annals*.

BIRDS were divided by Linnaeus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach, into eight (1805); and by Cuvier, into six (1817). The most remarkable works are those published by John Gould, F.R.S.; they are to consist of about 31 folio volumes of coloured plates, &c. They include the birds of Europe, Asia, Australia, and Great Britain, besides monographs on the humming-birds, &c.

BIRKENHEAD (Cheshire), a modern town on the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool. The great dock here was projected by Mr. John Laird, constructed by Mr. Rendell, and opened in Aug. 1847 by lord Morpeth. In 1861 Birkenhead was made a parliamentary borough, and Mr. Laird was elected first representative. Population in 1831, 200; in 1861, 51,649; see *Wrecks*, 1852.

BIRMAN EMPIRE or **EMPIRE OF AVA**, see *Burmese Empire* and *India*.

BIRMINGHAM, formerly Bromwicham and Brummegem (Warwickshire), existed in the reign of Alfred, 872; and belonged to the Bermengehams, at Domesday survey, 1086. There were "many smythes" here in the time of Henry VIII. (*Leland*), but its great importance commenced in the reign of William III. It has been styled "the toyshop of Europe."

Grammar school founded	1552	Queen's College organised	Jan. 1853
Beheaded and taken by prince Rupert	1643	Public park opened (ground virtually given by Mr. Adderley)	3 Aug. 1856
Button manufactures established	1689	New music-hall opened	3 Sept. "
Soho works established by Matthew Boulton about 1764; and steam engine works about	1774	Another park opened by the duke of Cambridge, 100,000 persons present (ground given by lord Calthorpe)	1 June, 1857
Birmingham canal was originated	1768	Death of G. F. Muntz, M.P.	30 July, "
Riots against persons commemorating the French Revolution	14 July, 1791	J. Bright elected M.P., 10 Aug. 1857, & April, 1859	
Theatre destroyed by fire	17 Aug. 1792	The queen and prince consort visit Birmingham, Warwick, &c., for the first time, and open Aston park	14-16 June, 1858
More commotions	Nov. 1800	The Free Library opened	4 April, 1861
Theatre burnt	7 Jan. 1820	Factory explosion; 9 killed	23 June, 1862
Political Union, headed by T. Attwood, formed, Feb. 1831		People's park purchased by corporation	Sept. 1864
Birmingham made a borough by Reform Act (2 members)	1832	New Exchange opened	2 Jan. 1865
Town-hall built	1833	The bank of Attwoods and Spooner stop payment and cause much distress	10 March, "
Political Union dissolved itself	10 May, 1834	Meeting of British Association (3rd)	6 Sept. "
Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened as the Grand Junction	4 July, 1837	Stoppage of the "Banking Company," 13 July, 1866	
London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length	17 Sept. 1838	Great Reform meeting	"
Great Chartist riot; houses burnt	15 July, 1839	Violent riots through the lectures of Murphy, an anti-popery orator, at a tabernacle	17, 18 June, 1867
Town incorporated, and Police Act passed	"	An additional M.P. given to Birmingham by Reform Act	15 Aug. "
Meeting of British Association	29 Aug. "		
Queen's College incorporated	1843		
Corn Exchange opened	27 Oct. 1847		
British Association (meet again)	12 Sept. 1849		

BIRTHS. The births of children were taxed in England, viz., birth of a duke 30*l.*, of a common person 2*s.*, 7 Will. III. 1695. Taxed again, 1783. The instances of four children at a birth are numerous; but it is recorded that a woman of Konisberg (3 Sept. 1784),

and the wife of Nelson, a tailor, of Oxford-market, London (Oct. 1800), had five children at a birth; see *Bills of Mortality and Registers*. The queen usually presents a small sum of money to a poor woman giving birth to three or more children at one time.

BISHOP (Greek *episcopos*, overseer), a name given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city. The Jews and Romans had also like officers. St. Peter, styled the first bishop of Rome, was martyred 65. The episcopate became an object of contention about 144. The title of pope was anciently assumed by all bishops, and was exclusively claimed by Gregory VII. (1073-85).

BISHOPS IN ENGLAND * were coeval with the introduction of Christianity. The see of London is said to have been founded by Lucius, king of Britain, 179.

Bishops made barons	1072	The order of archbishops and bishops abolished by the parliament	9 Oct. 1646
The <i>Compt d'Elire</i> of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement by king John		Bishops regain their seats	Nov. 1661
Bishops were elected by the king's <i>Compt d'Elire</i> , 25 Hen. VIII.†	1534	Seven bishops (Canterbury, Bath, Chichester, St. Asaph, Bristol, Ely, and Peterborough) sent to the tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience (intended to bring the Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power), 8 June, and tried and acquitted	29-30 June, 1638
Bishops to rank as barons by stat. 31 Hen. VIII.	1540	The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689; deprived	1689
Seven were deprived for being married	1554		
Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary, see <i>Cranmer</i>	1555-6		
Bishops excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I.	1640		
Several committed for protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed while they remained deprived of their votes, 28 Dec.	1641		

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.
London (<i>abpc.</i>)	(?) 179	East Anglia (afterwds. Norwich, 1091)	630	Hereford	676	Bath	1088
York (<i>abpc.</i>)	4th cent.	Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (afterwards Durham, 995)	634	Worcester	680	Ely	1108
Sodor and Man	4th cent.	West Saxons, afterwards Winchester, 705)	635	Lindisae (afterwards Lincoln, 1067)	"	Carlisle	1132
Llandaff	5th cent.	Mercia (afterwards Lichfield, 669)	636	Sherborne (afterwds. Salisbury, 1042)	705	Peterborough	1154
St. David's	5th cent.			Cornwall (afterwards Devonshire, afterwards Exeter, 1050)	909	Gloucester	"
Bangor	about 516			Wells	"	Bristol	1154
St. Asaph	about 560					Chester	"
Canterbury	598					Oxford	"
London (<i>see above</i>)	609					Ripon	1185
Rochester	604					Manchester	1187

BISHOPS IN IRELAND are said to have been consecrated in the 2nd century.

Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by cardinal Pappo, legate from pope Eugene III.	1151	[By this statute, of the four archbishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were to be abolished on the decease of the then archbishops which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishoprics should, as they became void, be henceforth united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1850: so that the Irish church establishment at present consists of two archbishoprics and ten bishoprics.]	
Several prelates deprived by queen Mary	1554		
Bp. Atherton suffered death ignominiously	1640		
Two bishops deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary	1691		
Church Temporalities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, passed	14 Aug. 1833		

Ossory founded	402	Connor	about 500	Ferns	about 598	Cashel, before 901; <i>abpc.</i>	1152
Killala	about 434	Tuam, about	501	Cloyne	before 604	Killaloe, <i>abpc.</i>	1019
Trim	432	<i>abpc.</i>	1152	Cork	about 606	Waterford	1096
Armagh, 445; <i>abpc.</i>	1152	Dromore	about 510	Glandalagh	before 612	Limerick	before 1106
Emly	about 448	Kildare	before 519	Derry	before 618	Kilmore	1136
Elphin	450	Meath	520	Kilmaeduaich, about	620	Dublin, <i>abpc.</i>	1152
Ardagh	454	Achoury	530	Lismore	about 631	Kilfenora	before 1254
Clogher	before 493	Louth	534	Leighlin	632	(For the new combinations, see the separate articles.)	
Down	about 499	Clonmacnois	548	Mayo	about 665		
Ardfert and Aghadoe	before 500	Clonfert	558	Raphoe	before 685		
		Ross	about 570				

BISHOPS IN SCOTLAND were constituted in the 4th century. Episcopacy was abolished in 1638; restored by Charles II. 1661; again abolished, 1689.]]

* Bishops have the titles of *Lord* and *Right Rev. Father in God*. The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace*. The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to seniority of consecration.

† *Retirement of Bishops*. In 1856 the bishops of London and Durham retired on annuities. The new bishops held their sees subject to future provision. In 1857 the bishop of Norwich also resigned.

‡ An order in council, Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon; this order, as regarded the union of the sees, was rescinded 1846.

§ The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, 1856.

|| Bishop Rose connected the established episcopal church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been bishop of Edinburgh from 1687 till 1720, when, on his death, Dr. Fullarton became the first post-revolution bishop of that see. Fife (now St. Andrew's, so called in 1844) now unites the bishopric of Dunkeld (re-instituted in 1727) and that of Dunblane (re-instituted in 1731). Ross (id

BISHOPS IN SCOTLAND, *continued*.

Orkney, founded.	Caithness . . . about 1066	Edinburgh . . . 1633	Brechin . . . 1731
Uncertain.	Brechin . . . before 1155		Glasgow (and Gallo-
Isles . . . 360	Moray . . . 1115	POST-REVOLUTION	way) . . . "
Galloway . . . before 500	Ross . . . 1124	BISHOPS.	St. Andrew's (Dun-
St. Andrew's, 800;	Aberdeen . . . 1125	Edinburgh . . . 1720	keld, Dunblane,
edg. . . 1470	Dunkeld . . . 1130	Aberdeen and the	&c.) . . . 1733
Glasgow, about 560;	Dunblane . . . before 1153	Isles . . . 1721	Argyll and the Isles 1847
edg. . . 1488	Argyll . . . 1200	Moray (and Ross) . . 1727	

BISHOPS, AMERICAN. The first was Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 14 Nov. 1784. The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, 4 Feb. 1787, and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. Several American bishops formed part of the Pan-Anglican synod, at Lambeth, 24-27 Sept. 1867. The first *Roman Catholic* bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll of Maryland, in 1780.

BISHOPS, COLONIAL, &c.* By 15 and 16 Vict. c. 52 (1852), and 16 and 17 Vict. c. 49 (1853), the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction.

Nova Scotia . . . 1787	Huron . . . 1842	Mauritius . . . 1854	Otago . . . 1866
Quebec . . . 1793	Tasmania . . . "	Labuan . . . 1855	New Westminster
Calcutta . . . 1814	Colombo . . . 1845	Christchurch . . . 1856	(Columbia) . . . "
Bambooos . . . 1824	Frederickton . . . "	Perth . . . "	
Jamaica . . . "	Adelaide . . . 1847	Wellington . . . 1858	MISSIONARY BISHOPS.
Madras . . . 1835	Cape Town . . . "	Nelson . . . "	Jerusalem, estab-
Australia . . . 1836	Melbourne . . . "	Brisbane . . . 1859	lished . . . 1841
Montreal . . . "	Newcastle . . . "	British Columbia . . . "	Melanesia . . . 1860
Demby . . . 1837	Sydney (formerly	Goulburn . . . "	Honolulu . . . 1861
Newfoundland . . . 1839	Australia) . . . "	St. Helena . . . "	Central Africa, Orange
Toronto . . . "	Rupert's Land . . . 1849	Walapa . . . "	River, 1863; Niger
Gibraltar . . . 1841	Victoria . . . "	Kingston, Canada . . 1861	territory . . . 1864
New Zealand . . . 1842	Sierra Leone . . . 1852	Ontario, Canada . . . "	
Antigua . . . 1842	Graham's-town . . . 1853	Nassau, Bahamas . . . "	
Ceylon . . . "	Natal . . . "	Grafton, Australia . . 1863	

BISMUTH was recognised as a distinct metal by Agricola, in 1529. It is very fusible and brittle, and of a yellowish white colour.

BISSEXTILE, see *Calendar* and *Leap Year*.

BITHYNIA, a province in Asia Minor, previously called *Bebricia*, is said to have been invaded by the Thracians under Bithynus, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were rebuilt by Grecian colonists.

Dariusus revolted and reigned about . . . B.C. 430-440	He receives and employs Hannibal, then a fugitive . . . 187
Botyras, his son, succeeds . . . 378	Who poisons himself to escape betrayal to the Romans . . . 183
Bes, or Bias, son of Botyras, 376; repulses the Greeks . . . 328	Prusias II. succeeds . . . 180
Zmeas, son of Bias, resists Lykimachus . . . 326	Nicomedes II. kills his father Prusias and reigns . . . 149
Nicomedes I., succeeds (he invites the Gauls into Asia) . . . 278	Nicomedes III., surnamed Philopator . . . 91
He rebuilds Astacus, and names it Nicomedia . . . 264	Deposed by Mithridates, king of Pontus . . . 88
Zelas, son of Nicomedes, reigns, about . . . 250	Restored by the Romans . . . 84
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at a feast, Zelas is detected in his design, and is himself put to death, and his son Prusias I. made king, about . . . 228	Bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans . . . 74
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes cities . . . 223	Pliny the younger, pro-consul . . . A.D. 103
Prusias allies with Philip of Macedon, and marries Apamea, his daughter . . . 208	The Oghusian Tartars settle in Bithynia . . . 1231
	The Ottoman Turks take Prusa, the capital (and make it the seat of their empire till they possess Constantinople) . . . 1327

BITONTO (Naples). Here Montemar and the Spaniards defeated the Germans, on 26 May, 1734, and eventually acquired the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for Don Carlos.

BLACK ACT, 9 Geo. I. c. 22 (1722), was passed to punish armed persons termed *blacks*, going about in disguise with their faces blacked, robbing warrens and fish-ponds, cutting

uncertain date) was united to Moray (re-instituted in 1727) in 1838. Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1847, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year. Galloway has been added to the see of Glasgow.

* Between 1847 and 1859, Miss Burdett-Coutts gave 60,000*l.* to endow colonial bishoprics. In 1866 she petitioned parliament, on account of some of the bishops professing independence of the church of England. Since then, colonial bishops have been appointed without intervention of the civil power. Much discussion took place in 1867, through the deposition of Dr. Coleman, bishop of Natal, by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown, and the attempts of the latter to consecrate a new bishop, in opposition to the law; see under *Africa*, and *Church of England*.

down plantations, killing deer, &c. By this act, sending anonymous letters demanding money, &c., was made felony.

BLACK ASSIZE, see under *Oxford*.

BLACK BOOK • (*Liber Niger*), a book kept in the exchequer, which received the orders of that court. It was published by Hearn in 1728.

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, so called in Domesday-book. The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn cheque, carried on in 1650, was superseded by Blackburn greys. In 1767, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning-jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the country. About 1810 or 1812, the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture, now their staple trade.

BLACK DEATH, see *Plagues*, 1340 and 1866. **BLACK FRIARS**, see *Dominicans*.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, London. The first stone was laid 31 Oct. 1760, and it was completed by Mylne, in 1770. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches, approaching to the form of an ellipsis, were substituted for semicircles. It was repaired in 1834, 1837, 1840. Since 1850 the bridge gradually sank. The old bridge was pulled down: and a temporary one opened for use in 1864. The foundation stone of the new bridge (erected according to a design by Mr. J. Cubitt) was laid by the lord mayor, Hale, 20 July, 1865. The first railway train (London, Chatham, and Dover) entered the city of London over the new railway bridge, Blackfriars, 6 Oct. 1864.

BLACK FRIDAY, 11 May, 1866, the height of the commercial panic in London, through the stoppage of Overend, Gurney, & Co. (limited), on 10 May.

BLACKHEATH, Kent, near London. Here Wat Tyler and his followers assembled 12 June, 1381; and here also Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, 1 June, 1450: see *Tyler and Cade*. Here the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flannock's insurrection quelled, 22 June, 1497. The cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, the retreat of Cade, and the haunt of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was re-discovered in 1780.

BLACK HOLE, see *Calcutta*.

BLACK LEAD, see *Graphite*.

BLACK LETTER, employed in the first printed books in the middle of the 15th century. The first printing types were Gothic; but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469; Pliny's *Natural History* being then printed in the new characters.

BLACK-MAIL, a compulsory payment for protection of cattle, &c. made in the border counties, was prohibited by Elizabeth in 1601. It was exacted from the lowlanders by the highlanders, till 1745. It rendered agricultural improvement almost impossible.

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday, 6 April, 1351, "when the hailstones are said to have killed both men and horses, in the army of our king Edward III. in France." *Bailey*. "This was a memorable Easter Monday, which in the 34th of Edward III. happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold," 1351. *Stow*. In Ireland, Black Monday was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1209.

BLACK MONEY, base money.

BLACK MONKS, see *Dominicans*.

BLACK ROD has a gold lion at the top, and is carried by the usher of the Order of the Knights of the Garter (instituted 1349), instead of the mace. He also keeps the door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords and acts as their messenger to the commons.

BLACK SEA, *THE EUXINE* (Pontus Euxinus of the Ancients), a large internal sea between the S.W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the sea of Azoff by the straits of Yenikalé, and with the sea of Marmora by the channel of Constantinople. This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians, till it was closed to all nations by the Turks after the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kainardji, 10 July, 1774. In 1779 it was partially opened to British and other traders, since which time the Russians gradually obtained the preponderance. It was entered by the British and French fleets, 3 Jan. 1854, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, 30 Nov. 1853. A dreadful storm in this sea raged from 13 to 16 Nov. 1854, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See *Russo-Turkish War*. By the treaty of 1856 the Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations.

BLACKS, see *Bianchi*.

* A book was kept in the English monasteries, wherein details of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Hen. VIII. 1535, in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution: hence possibly the phrase, "I'll set you down in the black book."

BLACKWALL (London), the site of fine commercial docks and warehouses. See *Docks*. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public, 4 July, 1840; the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch-street.

BLACK WATCH, armed companies of the loyal clans (Campbells, Monros, &c.) employed to watch the Highlands from about 1725 to 1739, when they were formed into the celebrated 42nd regiment, which was formally enrolled "The Royal Highland Black Watch." Their removal probably facilitated the outbreak in 1745. They wore dark tartans, and hence were called *Black Watch*.

BLACKWATER, BATTLE OF, in Ireland, 14 Aug. 1598, when the Irish chief O'Neal defeated the English under sir Henry Bagnall. Pope Clement VIII. sent O'Neal a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as to crusaders.

BLADENSBURG, see *Washington*, 1814.

BLANK VERSE, see *Verse*.

BLANKETEERS. A number of operatives who on 30 March, 1817, met in St. Peter's field, near Manchester, many of them having blankets, rugs, or great coats rolled up and fastened to their backs. This was termed the Blanket meeting. They proceeded to march towards London, but were dispersed by the magistracy. It is stated that their object was to commence a general insurrection. See *Derby*. Eventually the ringleaders had an interview with the cabinet ministers, and a better understanding between the working classes and the government ensued.

BLANKETS are said to have been first made at Bristol by Thos. Blanket, in the 14th century.

BLASPHEMY was punished with death by the law of Moses (*Lev. xxiv.*) 1491 B.C.; and by the code of Justinian, A.D. 529. It is punishable by the civil and canon law of England, regulated by 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (1819). Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, 6 March, 1812. Robert Taylor, a protestant clergyman, was tried twice for the same crime. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, July, 1831. In Dec. 1840, two publishers of blasphemous writings were convicted.

BLAZONRY. Bearing coats-of-arms was introduced and became hereditary in France and England about 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades. *Dugdale*.

BLEACHING was known in Egypt, Syria, India, and Gaul. *Pliny*. An improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There are large bleach-fields in Lancashire, Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The application of the gas chlorine to bleaching is due to Berthollet about 1785. Its combination with lime (as chloride of lime) was devised by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for the process in 1798, and by his firm it is still extensively manufactured. In 1822 Dr. Ure published an elaborate series of experiments on this substance. In 1860 bleaching and dyeing works were placed under the regulations of the Factories Act.

BLenheim, or Blindheim, in Bavaria, the site of a battle fought 2 Aug. (new style, 13), 1704, between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria. The latter were defeated with the loss of 27,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners (including Tallard). Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The British nation gave Marlborough the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him the house of Blenheim.*

BLIND. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Haüy, at Paris in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool, in 1791; in Scotland, at Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Haüy in 1786. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his forty years' exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1855-6. He aided the establishment of a college for the blind of the upper classes at Worcester, in 1866. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction.† Laura Bridgman, born in

* On 5 Feb. 1861, a fire broke out at this place, which destroyed the "Titian Gallery" and the pictures; the latter, a present from Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, to John, the great duke of Marlborough.

† James Holman, the "*Mind traveller*" (born 1786, died 1857), visited almost every place of note in the world. His travels were published in 1825. In April, 1838, a blind clergyman, rev. J. Sparrow, was elected chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London, and read the service, &c., from embossed books. Viscount Cranbourne (blind) was the author of many interesting historical essays. He died in June, 1865. On 13 July, 1865, Henry Fawcett, the blind professor of political economy at Cambridge, was elected M.P. for Brighton.

1829, became dumb and blind two years after; she was so well taught by Dr. Howe, of Boston, U.S., as to become an able instructor of blind and dumb persons. By the census of 1851, there were in Great Britain, 21,487 blind persons, 11,273 males; 10,214 females: about one blind in 975.

BLINDING, by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages the penalty was frequently changed from total blindness to a diminution of sight. A whole army was deprived of their eyes, by Basil, in the 11th century. See *Bulgarians*. Several of the eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads.

BLISTERS, used by Hippocrates (460-357 B.C.), made, it is said, of cantharides (*which see*).

BLOCKADE is the closing an enemy's ports to all commerce; a practice introduced by the Dutch about 1584. The principle recognised by the European powers is that every blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective. The Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain, 1803; the Baltic, by Denmark, 1848-49 and 1864; the gulf of Finland by the Allies, 1854; and the ports of the Southern States of North America by president Lincoln, April 19, 1861. See *Orders in Council*, and *Berlin*.

BLOCK BOOKS, see *Printing*.

BLOCKS employed in the rigging of ships were much improved in their construction by Walter Taylor, about 1781. In 1801, Mark I. Brunel invented a mode of making blocks which was put into operation in 1808, and in 1815 was said to have saved the country 20,000*l.* a year.

BLOIS, France, the Roman *Blesæ*. The count Guy II. sold it with his domains to Louis duke of Orleans in 1391, and eventually it accrued to the crown. The states-general were held here 1576 and 1588, on account of the religious wars; and here Henry duke of Guise was assassinated by order of the king, Henry III., 23 Dec. 1588. The empress Maria Louise retired here in 1814.

BLOOD. The circulation of the blood through the lungs was known to Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, or Father Paolo (real name Peter Sarpi), discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honour of the positive discovery of the circulation belongs to William Harvey, between 1619 and 1628. *Freind*.

EATING BLOOD was prohibited to Noah, *Gen. ix.*, to the Jews, *Lev. xvii.*, &c., and to the Gentile converts by the apostles at an assembly at Jerusalem, A.D. 52, *Acts xv.*

BLOOD-DRINKING was anciently tried to give vigour to the system. Louis XI. in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1483. *Hénault*.

In the 15th century an opinion prevailed that the declining vigour of the aged might be repaired by

TRANSFUSING into their veins THE BLOOD of young persons. It was countenanced in France by the physicians about 1668, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict. It was attempted again in France in 1797, and more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823. *Med. Journ.* "An English physician (Louver, or Lower) practised in this way; he died in 1691." *Freind*.

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, with his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, intending to hang him, and had got him to Tyburn, when he was rescued by his friends, 4 Dec. 1670. Blood afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, attempted to steal the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower, 9 May, 1671; yet, notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500*l.* per annum settled on him by Charles II. 1671. He died in 1680, when in prison for a libel on the duke of Buckingham.

"**BLOODY ASSIZES**," held by Jeffreys in the west of England, in Aug. 1685, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth in the battle of Sedgemoor. Upward of 300 persons were executed after short trials; very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined; and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

BLOOMER COSTUME, see a *note* to article *Dress*.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III., in consequence of their meeting at Bloomsbury house, the residence of the duke of Bedford, the chief; the marquess of Stafford, the last survivor, died 26 Oct. 1803.

BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire), where 23 Sept. 1459, the earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, lord Audley, was slain with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict.

BLOWING-MACHINES, the large cylinders, used in blowing-machines, were erected by Mr. Smeaton at the Carron iron works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge fires was erected at the king's dock-yard, Woolwich. The *hot-air blast*, a most

important improvement, causing great economy of fuel, was invented by Mr. James B. Nelson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828. He died 18 Jan. 1865.

BLOW-PIPE. An Egyptian using one is among the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. It was employed in mineralogy, by Andrew Von Swab, a Swede, about 1733, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1802, professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved blow-pipes, in 1816, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the earths, alkalies, metals, &c. The best work on the blow-pipe is by Plattner and Muspratt, 1854.

BLUE was the favourite colour of the Scotch covenanters in the 16th century. Blue and orange or yellow, became the whig colours after the revolution in 1688; and were adopted on the cover of the whig periodical, the "Edinburgh Review," first published in 1802. The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1710. Fine blues are now obtained from coal-tar, 1864; see *Aniline*. **BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS**, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The Blue-coat school in Newgate-street, London, was instituted by Edward VI. in 1552; see *Christ's Hospital*. **BLUE-STOCKING**, a term applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society comprising both sexes (1760, *et seq.*). Benjamin Stillingfleet, the naturalist, an active member, wore blue worsted stockings; hence the name. The beautiful Mrs. Jerningham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversaciones* of lady Montagu.

BLUMENAU, Lower Austria; on 22 July, 1866, the Austrians in possession of this place were attacked by the Prussians on their march towards Vienna, a severe conflict was interrupted by the news of the armistice agreed to at Nikolsburg; and the same evening Austrians and Prussians bivouacked together.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, CONTROL, GREEN-CLOTH, HEALTH, TRADE, &c., see under *Admiralty, &c.*

BOATS. Flat-bottomed boats, made in England in the reign of William I.; again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690; see *Life-Boat*. A mode of building boats by the help of the steam-engine was invented by Mr. Nathan Thompson of New York in 1860, and premises were erected for its application at Bow, near London, in 1861; see *University*.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERONE, a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many very immoral), severely satirising the clergy, feigned to have been related in ten days, during the plague of Florence in 1348. Boccaccio lived 1313–75. A copy of the first edition (that of Valdarfer, in 1471) was knocked down at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough, for 2260*l.*, 17 June, 1812. This copy was afterwards sold by public auction, for 875 guineas, June 5, 1819.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford, founded in 1598, and opened in 1602, by sir Thos. Bodley (died, 28 Jan. 1612). It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in this country. For rare works and MSS. it is said to be second only to the Vatican.

BEOTIA, a division of Greece, north of Attica, known previously as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, and Cadneis. Thebes, the capital, was celebrated for the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The term *Beotian* was used by the Athenians as a synonym for dullness; but unjustly,—since Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and Corinna, were *Beotians*. The early dates are conjectural; see *Thebes*.

Arrival of Cadmus, founder of Cadmea (<i>Halca</i> , 1934; <i>Clinton</i> , 1313)	B.C. 1493	Battle of Coronea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians	447
Reign of Polydore	1459	The Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, enrol their Sacred Band, and join Athens against Sparta	377
Isabellachus ascends the throne	1430	Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, and restores Thebes to independence	571
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laius	1388	Pelopidas killed at the battle of Cyncephalum	364
Œdipus, not knowing his father Laius, kills him in an affray, confirming the oracle foretelling his death by the hands of his son	1276	Epaminondas gains the victory of Mantinea, but is slain	362
Œdipus resolves the Sphinx's enigmas	1266	Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians near Cheronea	338
War of the Seven Captains	1225	Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the house of Pindar	335
Thebes besieged and taken	1213	Boetia henceforth partook of the fortunes of Greece; and was conquered by the Turks A.D. under Mahomet II.	1456
Thebes under reigns 1198; slain	1193		
The Thebans abolish royalty (ages of obscurity follow)	about 1120		
The Thebans fight with the Persians against the Greeks at Plataea	479		
The Spartans aiding the Thebans defeat the Athenians near Tanagra	456		

BOGS, probably the remains of forests, covered with peat and loose soil. An act for the drainage of Irish bogs, passed March, 1830. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at

3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan. 1849, Mr. Rees Reece took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat have been since sold in London.

BOGOTÀ, SANTA FÉ DE, capital of New Grenada (*which see*).

BOHEMIA, formerly the Hercynian forest (*Boiemum, Tacitus*), derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe. It was governed by dukes (Bozzivoi the first, 891) till Ottocar assumed the title of king, 1198. The kings at first held their territory from the empire, but at length threw off the yoke: and the crown was elective till it came to the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary. The original Bohemians term themselves Czechs, and, following the example of Hungary, now call for *autonomy*. Prague, the capital, is famous for sieges and battles. Population in 1857 4,705,525; see *Prague*.

The Czechs (Slavonians) seize Bohemia about	550	Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia	1742
City of Prague founded	795	Prague taken by the Prussians	1744
Introduction of Christianity	894	The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Prague, 6 May, 1757	
Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III. who spreads devastation through the country	1041	Revolt of the peasantry	1775
Ottocar (or Premislas) I., first king of Bohemia	1198	Edict of Toleration promulgated	1781
Ottocar II., rules over Austria, and obtains Styria, &c., 1253; refuses the imperial crown	1272	The French occupy Prague	1806
Ottocar vanquished by the emperor Rudolph and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola, 1277; killed at Marchfeld.	1278	Insurrection at Prague, 12 June; submission, state of siege raised	20 July, 1848
King John (<i>blind</i>), slain at the battle of Crecy	1346	The Prussians enter Bohemia, which becomes the seat of war (<i>see Germany</i> , 1866) 24 June, 1866	
John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, are burnt for heresy, which occasions an insurrection	1415, 1416	Agitation of the Czechs, who require the emperor to be crowned king of Bohemia with the crown of St. Wenceslas at Prague, autumn, 1867	
Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague 1419; dies of the plague	1424	KINGS.	
Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary	1437		
The succession infringed by Ladislas, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a protestant chief.	1440-1458	1198. Premislas I., or Ottocar I.	
Ladislas, king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia, on the death of Podiebrad	1471	1230. Wenceslas III.	
The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown	1527	1253. Premislas II., or Ottocar II.	
The emperor Ferdinand II., oppressing the protestants, is deposed, and Frederic the elector palatine, elected king	5 Sept. 1619	1278. Wenceslas IV., king of Poland.	
Frederic, totally defeated at Prague, flies to Holland	9 Nov. 1620	1305. Wenceslas V.	
Bohemia secured to Austria by treaty	1648	1306. Rudolph of Austria.	
		1307. Henry of Carinthia.	
		1310. John of Luxemburg (killed at Crecy).	
		1346. Charles I., emperor (1347).	
		1378. Wenceslas VI., emperor.	
		1419. Sigismund I., emperor.	
		1437. Albert of Austria, emperor.	
		1440. Ladislas V.	
		1458. George von Podiebrad.	
		1471. Ladislas VI., king of Hungary (in 1490).	
		1516. Louis king of Hungary (killed at Mohatz).	
		1526. Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand	

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN, a body of Christians in Bohemia, appear to have separated from the Calixtines (*which see*), a branch of the Hussites in 1467. Dupin says "They rejected the sacraments of the church, were governed by simple laics, and held the scriptures for their only rule of faith. They presented a confession of faith to king Ladislas in 1504 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." They appear to have had communication with the Waldenses, but were distinct from them. Luther in 1533, testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Melancthon commends their severe discipline. They were doubtless dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the 17th century.

BOII, a Celtic people of N. Italy, who emigrated into Italy, and were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 283 B.C. They were finally subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191 B.C.

BOILING OF LIQUIDS. Dr. Hooke, about 1683, ascertained that liquids were not increased in heat after they had once begun to boil, and that a fierce fire only made them boil more rapidly. The following boiling points have been stated:—

Ether	94° Fahr.	Nitric acid	187° Fahr.	Oil of turpentine	312° Fahr.
Alcohol	173 "	Sulphuric acid	600 "	Sulphur	822 "
Water	212 "	Phosphorus	554 "	Mercury	662 "

BOILING TO DEATH, made a capital punishment in England, by stat. 22 Hen. VIII., 1531, repealed in 1547. This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by Richard Roose, otherwise Coke, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died. Margaret Davy, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, 28 March, 1542. *Stone*.

BOIS-LE-DUC, Dutch Brabant, the site of a battle between the British and the French republican army, in which the British were defeated, and forced to abandon their position

and retreat to Schyndel, 14 Sept. 1794. This place was captured by the French, 10 Oct. following; it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in Jan. 1814.

BOKHARA, the ancient Sogdiana, after successively forming part of the empires of Persia, of Alexander, and of Bactriana, was conquered by the Turks in the 6th century, by the Chinese in the 7th, and by the Arabs about 705. After various changes of masters it was subdued by the Uzbek Tartars, its present possessors, in 1505. The British envoys, colonel Stoddart and captain Conolly, were murdered at Bokhara, the capital, by the khan, in 1843. In the war with Russia, begun in 1866, the emir's army was defeated several times in May, and seq. Peace was made 11 July, 1867.

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru. Population in 1858, 1,287,352.

The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, headed by Tupac Amaru Andres, took place here, 1780-2. The country declared its independence, 6 Aug. 1824. Secured by the victory of Ayacucho, 9 Dec. " Took the name of Bolivia, in honour of general Bolivar . . . 11 Aug. 1825. First congress met . . . 25 May, 1826. Slavery abolished . . . 1836. General Sucre governed ably . . . 1826-8. Santa Cruz ruled . . . 1828-34. Free-trade proclaimed . . . 1853. General Cordova, president . . . 1855-7.

Succeeded by the dictator José Maria Linarez, 31 March, 1859. George Cordova, constitutional president . . . 1860. Succeeded by José M. de Acha . . . May, 1861. General Molgarejo defeats the troops of president De Acha . . . 28 Dec. 1864. Becomes chief of the republic . . . Feb. 1865. Puts down an insurrection under Belzu, March, 1865. Totally defeats Arguedas at Viacha and publishes an amnesty . . . 24 Jan. 1866. Suppresses a revolt . . . 17 Oct. "

BOLLANDISTS, see *Acta Sanctorum*.

BLOGNA (central Italy) the ancient Felsina, afterwards Bononia, a city distinguished for its architecture.

University founded by Theodosius . . . 473. Bologna joins the Lombard League . . . 1167. Pope Julius II. takes Bologna; enters in triumph . . . 11 Nov. 1506. It becomes part of the states of the Church . . . 1513. In the church of St. Petronius, remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line over one drawn by Father Ignatius Daute in 1575 . . . 1653. Bologna was taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and restored to the pope in . . . 1815.

A revolt suppressed by Austrian interference . . . 1831. Rebellion . . . 1848. Bologna taken by Austrians . . . 16 May, 1849. The Austrians evacuate Bologna; and cardinal Ferretti departs: the citizens rise and form a provisional government . . . 12 June, 1859. Which decrees that all public acts shall be headed "Under the reign of king Victor Emmanuel," &c. . . 1 Oct. 1860. He enters Bologna as sovereign . . . 2 May, "

BOMARSUND, a strong fortress on one of the Aland isles in the Baltic sea, taken by sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic expedition, aided by the French military contingent under general Baraguay d'Hilliers, 16 Aug. 1854. The governor Bodisco, and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

BOMBAY, the most westerly and smallest of our Indian presidencies, was visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and acquired by them in 1530. It was given (with Taugier in Africa, and 300,000*l.* in money) to Charles II. as the marriage portion of the infant Catherine of Portugal, 1662. In 1668, it was granted to the East India company, who had long desired it, "in free and common socage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l.* Confirmed by William III. 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsees (descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers) and the Borahs (sprung from early converts to Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity.

First British factory established at Ahmednugur . . . 1612. Mr. Gyfford, deputy-governor, 100 soldiers, and other English, perish through the climate, Oct. 1675-Feb. 1676. Captain Keigwin usurps the government . . . 1681-84. Bombay made chief over the company's settlements . . . 1687. The whole island, except the fort, seized and held for a time by the mogul's admiral . . . 1690. Bombay becomes a distinct presidency . . . 1708. Additions to the Bombay territory:—Bancoot river, 1756; island of Salsette . . . 1775. Bishopric established . . . 1833. Population of the presidency, 12,034,483 . . . 1858. The benevolent sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee (who erected several hospitals, &c.) dies . . . 15 April, 1859.

His son sir Cussetjee, visits England. Rioting against the income-tax suppressed . . . Nov. & Dec. " Sir Henry Bartle Frere appointed governor . . . March, 1862. Greatly increased prosperity through the cotton trade, leads to immense speculation, Nov. 1864. Reported failure of Mr. Byramjee Cama, a Parsee, for 3,300,000*l.*; other failures, and great depression; the projected international exhibition in 1867 abandoned . . . May, 1865. Recovering from commercial crisis . . . Aug. " Mr. W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, appointed governor . . . Nov. 1866. Arrived . . . 28 Feb. 1867.

BOMBS (iron shells filled with gunpowder), said to have been invented at Venlo, in

1495, and used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes in 1522. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only by the Dutch and Spaniards. Bomb-vessels were invented in France in 1681. *Voltaire*. The *shrapnel* shell is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy; a thirteen-inch bomb-shell weighs 198 lbs.

BONAPARTE FAMILY. &c., see *France*, 1793, *note*.

BONDAGE, see *Villanage*.

BONES. The art of softening bones was discovered about 1688, and they were used in the cutlery manufacture, &c., immediately afterwards. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-fins) imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., amounts annually to more than 300,000*l.* (in 1851 about 32,000 tons). Bone-dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840.

BONE-SETTING cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620. *Bell*.

BONHOMMES, hermits of simple and gentle lives, appeared in France about 1257; in England about 1283. The prior of the order was called *le bon homme*, by Louis VI.

BONN, a town on the Rhine (the Roman Bonna) was in the electorate of Cologne. It has been frequently besieged, and was assigned to Prussia in 1814. The academy founded by the elector in 1777, made a university, 1784; abolished by Napoleon; re-established and enlarged 1818. Here Albert, our late prince consort, was entered as a student, May 1837.

BOOK (Anglo-Saxon, *boc*; German, *buch*). Books were originally made of boards, or the inner bark of trees: afterwards of skins and parchment. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books with leaves of vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 198 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of papyrus, rolled and charred and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The most ancient books are the Pentateuch of Moses and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The first **PRINTED BOOKS** (see *Printing*) were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back.

Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw. VI. *Stow* . . . 1552

2032 volumes of new works, and 773 of new editions, were published in London in . . . 1839

3359 new works, and 1199 new editions, exclusive of 908 pamphlets, were published in . . . 1852

3553 volumes were published in . . . 1864

In Paris, 6445 volumes were published in 1842; and 7350 in 1851. See *Bibliography*.

PRICES OF BOOKS.—Jerome (who died 420) states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given by Alfred for a book on cosmography, about 872. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for about 30*l.*; and a homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l.* to 40*l.* each in 1400. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, was declared worth 500 guineas. *Butler*. A yet more superb copy was insured in a London office for 3000*l.* See *Boccaccio's Dreamer*.

BOOK-BINDING.—The book of St. Cuthbert, the

earliest ornamental book, is supposed to have been bound about . . . 690

A Latin Psalter, was bound in oak boards, the 9th century.

A MS. copy of the four Evangelists, the book on which our kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an inch thick . . . 1130

Velvet was the covering in the 14th century; and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the 15th century; it was stamped and ornamented about . . . 1510

Leather came into use about the same time.

The rolling machine, invented by Mr. Wm. Burr, was substituted for the beating-hammer, and gas stoves began to take the place of the charcoal fires used to heat the glider's finishing tools . . . about 1830

Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally about . . . 1530

Caoutchouc, or India-rubber, backs to account-books and large volumes, were introduced in 1841

BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES (already in Scotland) begun in England in 1851 by archdeacon Wigram (since bishop of Rochester). The hawkers vend moral and religious books in a similar manner to the French colporteurs.

BOOK-KEEPING. The system by double-entry, called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of Algebra published by Burgo, in the 15th century, at Venice. John Gough, a printer, published a treatise "on the keeping of the famous reconyng . . . Debitor and Creditor," London, 1543. This is our earliest work on book-keeping. James Peele published his *Book-keeping* in 1569. John Mellis published "A Briefe Instruction and Manner how to Keepe Bookes of Accompts," in 1588. Improved systems were published by Benjamin Booth in 1789 and by Edw. Thos. Jones in 1821 and 1831.

BOOK OF SPORTS, see *Sports*.

BOOKSELLERS, at first migratory like hawkers, became known as *stationarii*, from

their practice of having booths or stalls at the corners of streets and in markets. They were long subject to vexatious restrictions, from which they were freed in 1758.*

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsula, the N.W. point of America, discovered by sir John Ross in 1830, and named after sir Felix Booth, who had presented him with 20,000*l.* to fit out his Polar expedition. Sir Felix died at Brighton in Feb. 1850.

BOOTS, said to have been the invention of the Carians, were made of iron, brass, or leather. Leather boots were mentioned by Homer 907 B.C., and frequently by the Roman historians. A variety of forms may be seen in Fairholt's "Costume in England." An instrument of torture termed "*the boot*" was used in Scotland so late as 1690.

BORAX (Boron), known to the ancients, is used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, and was called *chrysocola*. Borax is produced naturally in the mountains of Thibet, and was brought to Europe from India about 1713. Hornberg in 1702 discovered in borax *boracic acid*, which latter in 1808 was decomposed by Gay-Lussac, Thénard, and H. Davy, into oxygen and the previously unknown element, boron. Borax has lately been found in Saxony. It is now largely manufactured from the boracic acid found by Hæfer to exist in the gas arising from certain lagoons in Tuscany; and an immense fortune has been made by their owner M. Lardarel since 1818.

BORDEAUX, see *Bourdeaux*.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese about 1520.

The Dutch trade here in 1604; and establish factories 1609

The pirates of Borneo chastised by the British in 1812, and by captain Keppel in March, 1843

By a treaty with the sultan, the island of Labuan, or Labuan (N. W. of Borneo), and its dependencies, incorporated with the British empire, and formally taken possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs 2 Dec. 1846

James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak, by whose exertions this island was annexed to the British crown, governor of Labuan and consul-general of Borneo, visits England and receives many honours Oct. 1847

He destroys many of the Bornean pirates 1849

Labuan made a bishopric; the bishop was con-

secrated at Calcutta, the first English bishop consecrated out of England 18 Oct. 1855

The Chinese in Sarawak rise in insurrection and massacre a number of Europeans; sir J. Brooke escapes by swimming across a creek; he speedily returns with a force of Malays, &c., and chastises the insurgents, of whom 2000 were killed 17, 18 Feb. 1857

He comes to England to seek help from the government, without success 1858

His health being broken up, an appeal for a subscription for him made "

Deputation of merchants waits on the earl of Derby recommending the purchase of Sarawak, which is declined 30 Nov. "

Sir J. Brooke returns to Borneo 20 Nov. 1860

BORNOU, an extensive kingdom in central Africa, explored by Denham and Clapperton, who were sent out by the British Government in 1822. The population is estimated by Denham at 5,000,000, by Barth at 9,000,000.

BORODINO, a Russian village on the river Moskwa, near which a sanguinary battle was fought, 7 Sept. 1812, between the French under Napoleon, and the Russians under Kutusoff; 20,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory; but the Russians retreated, leaving Moscow, which the French entered, 14 Sept.; see *Moscow*.

BORON, see *Borax*.

BOROUGH or **BURGH**, anciently a company of ten families living together, now such towns as send members to parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III. 1265. Charters were granted to towns by Henry I. 1132; which were remodelled by Charles II. in 1682-4, but restored in 1688. 22 new English boroughs were created in 1553. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish Parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326; and into the Irish, 1365. Acts to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales passed 7 June, 1832, and 15 Aug. 1867; and the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations, 9 Sept. 1835; see *Constituency*.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE (W. R. of York), the site of a battle between the earls of Hereford and Lancaster and Edward II., 16 March, 1322. The latter, at the head of 30,000 men, pressed Lancaster so closely, that he had not time to collect his troops together in sufficient force, and being defeated and made prisoner, was led, mounted on a lean horse, to an eminence near Pontefract, or Pomfret, and beheaded by a Londoner.

* **BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION**. In 1829 a number of eminent publishers in London formed themselves into an association for the regulation of the trade, and fixed the amount of discount to be allowed, 20 Dec. 1829, and for some years restricted the retail booksellers from selling copies of works under the full publishing price. A dispute afterwards arose as to the right, maintained by the latter, to dispose of books (when they had once become theirs by purchase) at such less profit as they might deem sufficiently remunerative. The dispute was referred to lord chief justice Campbell, before whom the parties argued their respective cases, at Stratheden House, 14 April, 1852. His lordship gave judgment in effect against the association, which led to its immediate dissolution, 19 May following.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits, is mentioned as occurring 834. It was abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III. in 1062.

BOSCOBEL, near Donington, Shropshire, where Charles II. concealed himself after his defeat at Worcester (*which see*), 3 Sept. 1651.* The "Boscobel Tracts" were first published in 1660. In 1861 Mr. F. Manning published "Views," illustrating these tracts.

BOSNIA, in European Turkey, formerly part of Pannonia, was governed by chiefs till a brother-in-law of Louis king of Hungary was made king, 1376. He was defeated by the Turks in 1389, and became their vassal. Bosnia was incorporated with Turkey in 1463. Many efforts have been made by the Bosnians to recover their independence. The last rebellion began in 1849, and was quelled by Omar Pasha in 1851.

BOSPHORUS, THRACIAN (now Channel of Constantinople). Darius Hystaspes threw a bridge of boats over this strait when about to invade Greece, 493 B.C. See *Constantinople*.

BOSPORUS (improperly **BOSPHORUS**), now called *Circassia*, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, the straits of Kertch or Yenikalé. The history of the kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 350 years. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders, about 750 B.C.

The Archanactidae from Mitylene rule, B.C.	502-480	Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Cæsar over	
They are dispossessed by Spartacus I.	438	Pharnaces II. (Cæsar writes home, <i>Veni, vidi,</i>	
Seleucus, 431; Satyrus I.	407	<i>vici</i> , "I came, I saw, I conquered")	B.C. 41
Leucon, 393; Spartacus II., 353; Parysades	348	Asander usurps the crown	"
Eumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother Satyrus II., is defeated; but Satyrus is killed	310	Cæsar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king	"
Prytanis, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is murdered by Eumelus	310-9	Polemon conquers Bosphorus, and, favoured by	14
Eumelus puts to death all his relations, 309; and is killed	304	Agrippa, reigns	14
The Scythians conquer Bosphorus	285	Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus	23
Mithridates VI., of Pontus, conquers Bosphorus	80	Mæotis	A.D. 23
He poisons himself; and the Romans make his son, Pharnaces, king	63	Polemon II. reigns, 33; Mithridates II. reigns	41
		Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by order of Claudius	49
		A list of obscure kings given by some writers ends with Sauronates VII.	244

BOSTON, a N. city in the United States, built about 1627. Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence. The act of parliament laying duties on tea, papers, colours, &c. (passed June, 1767), so excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston, that they destroyed several hundreds of chests of tea, Nov. 1773. Boston seaport was shut by the English parliament, until restitution should be made to the East India Company for the tea lost, 25 March, 1774. The town was besieged by the British next year, and 400 houses were destroyed. A battle between the royalists and independent troops, in which the latter were defeated, took place on 17 June, 1775. The city was evacuated by the king's troops, April, 1776. The inhabitants were very zealous against slavery. An industrial exhibition was opened here in Oct. 1856, and lasted two weeks.

BOSWORTH FIELD, Leicestershire, the site of the thirteenth and last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, 22 Aug. 1485, when Richard III. was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and slain. Sir Wm. Stanley at a critical moment changed sides, and thus caused the loss of the battle. It is said that Henry was crowned on the spot with the crown of Richard found in a hawthorn bush near the field.

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the science (about 347 B.C.). *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus was written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany became numerous at the close of the 15th century. Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others, wrote between 1535 and 1600. The system and arrangement of the great Linnæus was made known about 1750; and Jussieu's system, founded on Tournefort's, and called "the natural system," in 1758. At Linnæus's death, 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000.† J. C. Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," a most comprehensive work, first appeared in 1829. De Candolle's "Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis" (of which Vol. I. appeared in 1818), is nearly completed (1868). An International Botanical Congress was opened in London, 23 May, 1866, professor A. de Candolle president.

* The king, disguised in the clothes of the Pendrills, remained from 4 to 6 Sept. at White Ladies; on 7 and 8 Sept. he lay at Boscobel house, near which exists an oak, said to be the scion of the Royal Oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with col. Careless. *Sharpe*.

† Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland in 1803, died 10 June, 1858, aged 85. He was acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day (*facile princeps*).

BOTANY, continued.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established about.</i>	<i>Established</i>
Padua . . . 1545	Upsal . . . 1657	Cambridge . . . 1763	Royal Botanic Society's, Regent's Park . . . 1839
Leyden . . . 1577	Chelsea . . . 1673	Coimbra . . . 1773	Royal Horticultural Society's, S. Kensington . . . 1860
Leipsic . . . 1580	Edinburgh . . . 1680	St. Petersburg . . . 1785	
Paris (Jardin des Plantes) . . . 1624	Vienna . . . 1753	Calcutta . . . 1793	
Jena . . . 1629	Madrid . . . "	Dublin . . . 1800	
Oxford . . . 1632	Kew (greatly improved, 1841-65) . . . 1760	Horticultural Society's, Chiswick . . . 1821	

BOTANY BAY, Australia, was discovered by captain Cook, 28 April, 1770, and took its name from the great variety of plants which abounded on the shore. It was fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, capt. Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. The colony was eventually established at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay; see *New South Wales*, and *Transportation*.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, Lanarkshire. The Scotch covenanters, who took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II., and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Drumclog, 1 June, 1679, were totally routed by the earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, 22 June, 1679, and many prisoners were tortured and executed.

BOTTLE-CONJURER. A conjurer having advertised that he would jump into a quart bottle at the Haymarket theatre, on 16 Jan. 1749, the house was densely crowded and besieged by thousands anxious to gain admittance. The rogue carried off the receipts, the pickpockets had a rich harvest, and the duped crowd nearly pulled down the edifice.

BOTTLES in ancient times were made of leather. The art of making glass bottles and drinking-glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79; for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. Bottles were made in England about 1558. A bottle which contained two hogsheads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in Jan. 1747-8; see *Glass*.

BOUILLON, Belgium, formerly a duchy, was sold by Godfrey, its ruler, to Albert, bishop of Liège, to obtain funds for the crusade, 1095. It was seized by the French in 1672, and held by them till 1815, when it was given to the king of the Netherlands, as duke of Luxemburg. It was awarded to Belgium after the Revolution of 1830.

BOULOGNE, a seaport in Picardy, N. France, was taken by the British under Henry VIII. on 14 Sept. 1544, but restored at the peace, 1550. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels and sinking five, 3 Aug. 1801. In another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and captain Parker of the *Medusa* and two-thirds of his crew were killed, 18 Aug. following. In 1804 Bonaparte assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1500 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England. The coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps. It is supposed that this French armament served merely for a demonstration, and that Bonaparte never seriously intended the invasion. Sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire-machines called catamarans, 2 Oct. 1804. Congreve-rockets were used in another attack, and they set the town on fire, 8 Oct. 1806. The army was removed on the breaking out of war with Austria in 1805. Louis Napoleon (now emperor) made a descent here with about 2000 followers, 6 Aug. 1840, without success. On 10 July, 1854, as emperor, he reviewed the French troops destined for the Baltic, and on 5 Sept. following he entertained Prince Albert and the king of the Belgians; see *France*.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Reform Bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867. Viscount Eversley, Russell Gurney, sir John T. B. Duckworth, sir Francis Crossley, and John Walter, first sat 16 Aug. England and Wales were divided into 18 districts, and other arrangements made.

BOUNTIES, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, or importer of certain articles; a principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first granted on corn, in 1688, were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods.

BOUNTY MUTINY, took place on board the *Bounty*, an armed ship which quitted Otaheite, with bread-fruit trees, 7 April, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Isles, 28 April, 1789; they reached the Island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a voyage of nearly 4000 miles. Some of the mutineers were tried 15 Sept. 1792; six were condemned and three executed. For the fate of the others, see *Pitcairn's Island*.

BOURBON, HOUSE OF (from which come the royal houses of France, Spain, and Naples), derives its origin from the Archambauds, lords of Bourbon in Berry.

Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the heiress Beatrix in 1272; died 1317; their son Louis I. created duke of Bourbon and peer of France by Charles IV. . . . 1327

The last of the descendants of their *elder* son Peter I., Susanna, married Charles, duke of Montpensier, constable of Bourbon, who, offended by his sovereign Francis I., entered into the service of the Emperor Charles V., and was killed at the siege of Rome. 6 May, 1527

From James, the *younger* son of Louis I., descended Antony, duke of Vendôme, who married (1548) Jean d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. Their son, Henry IV. born at Pau, 23 Dec. 1553, became king of France, 31 July, 1589

The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1700, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht (*Rapin*) . . . 1713

Bourbon FAMILY COMPACT (a defensive alliance between France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies) concluded by M. de Choiseul). . . 15 Aug. 1761

The Bourbons expelled France, 1791; restored 1814; again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the person of Charles X. and his family, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year.

Orleans branch ascended the throne in the person of the late Louis-Philippe, as "king of the French," 9 Aug. 1830; deposed 24 Feb. 1848; and his family also was expelled.

The Bourbon family fled from Naples, 6 Sept. 1860; and Francis II. lost his kingdom; see *France, Spain, Naples, Orleans, Parma, Conde, and Legitimists*.

BOURBON, ISLE OF (in the Indian Ocean), discovered by the Portuguese about 1545. The French are said to have first settled here in 1642. It surrendered to the British, under admiral Rowley, 21 Sept. 1809, and was restored to France in 1815. *Alison*. An awful hurricane in Feb. 1829, did much mischief. Bourbon was named "Ile de la Réunion" in 1848; see *Mauritius*.

BOURDEAUX, or BORDEAUX (W. France), was united to the dominions of Henry II. of England by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, 1151. Edward the Black Prince brought John, king of France, captive to this city after the battle of Poitiers in 1356, and here held his court eleven years: his son, our Richard II., was born at Bourdeaux, 1366. Bourdeaux finally surrendered to Charles VII. of France, 14 Oct. 1453. The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743. Bourdeaux was entered by the victorious British army after the battle of Orthes, fought 27 Feb. 1814.

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, who, in 1658, took the Augustine habit and travelled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse. A disciple named Court left her a good estate. She died in 1680, and her works, 21 volumes 8vo, were published 1686.

BOURNOUS, the Arabic name of a hooded garment worn in Algeria, which has been introduced in a modified form into England and France since 1847.

BOUVINES (N. France), the site of a desperate battle, 27 July, 1214, in which Philip Augustus of France was victorious over the emperor Otho and his allies, consisting of more than 150,000 men. The counts of Flanders and Boulogne were taken prisoners.

BOWLS or BOWLING, an English game as early as the 13th century. Charles I. played at it, and also Charles II. at Tunbridge. *Grammont*.

BOW-STREET, see *Magistrates*.

BOWS AND ARROWS, see *Archery*.

BOXING, or PRIZE-FIGHTING, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, once a favourite sport with the British, who possess an extraordinary strength in the arm, which gives them superiority in battles decided by the bayonet. A century ago, boxing formed a regular exhibition, and a theatre was erected for it in Tottenham-court:—

Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, built . . . 1742

Schools opened in England to teach boxing as a science in . . . 1790

Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in . . . 1791

Boxing was much patronised from about 1820 to 1830

John Gully, originally a butcher, afterwards a prize-fighter, acquired wealth and became M.P. for Pontefract in 1835, died 9 March, 1863

Desperate conflict at Farnborough between Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, a light Sussex man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and John Heenan, the "Benecia Boy," a huge American, in height 6 feet 1 inch. Strength, however, was matched by skill;

and eventually the fight was interrupted, 17 April, 1860. Both men received a silver belt on 31 May following.

Tom King beat Mace, and obtained the champion's belt, &c. . . . 26 Nov. 1862

He beat Goss, 1 Sept., and Heenan (nearly to death) . . . 10 Dec. 1863

A trial, in consequence of the last fight, ensued: the culprits were discharged, on promising not to offend again . . . 5 April, 1864

Wormald obtained the championship after a contest with Marsden . . . 4 Jan. 1865

Contest for championship between Mace and O'Baldwin, a giant; prevented by the arrest of Mace . . . 15 Oct. 1867

BOXTEL (in Dutch Brabant), where the British and allied army, commanded by the duke of York, was defeated by the French republicans, who took 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, Sept. 17, 1794.

BOX-TREE, indigenous to this country, and exceedingly valuable to wood-engravers. In 1815 a large box-tree at Box-hill, Surrey, was cut down, and realised a large sum. Macculloch says, that "the trees were cut down in 1815, and produced upwards of 10,000*l*." About 1820 the cutting of all the trees on the hill produced about 6000*l*.

BOYDELL'S LOTTERY for the Shakspeare gallery of paintings was got up in 1791 by alderman Boydell, lord mayor of London. Every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died, 12 Dec. 1804, before the decision of the wheel.

BOYLE LECTURES, instituted in 1691 by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), a philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues, and benevolence. Eight lectures (in vindication of the Christian religion) are delivered at St. Mary-le-bow church, London, on the first Monday in each month, from January to May and September to November.

BOYNE, a river in Kildare, Ireland, near which William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., 1 July, 1690. The latter lost 1500 (out of 30,000) men; the Protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 30,000). James fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed, shot by mistake by his own soldiers as he was crossing the river, and here also was killed the rev. George Walker, who defended Londonderry, in 1689. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1736 by the Protestants of the empire in commemoration of this victory.

BOYNE, man-of-war of 98 guns, destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, 4 May, 1795, by the explosion of the magazine; numbers perished. Portions were recovered June, 1840.

BRABANT, part of Holland and Belgium, an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to the share of his son Charles. It became a separate duchy (called at first Lower Lorraine) in 959. It descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the 17th century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes through the wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794. It was united to the Netherlands in 1814, but South Brabant was given to the kingdom of Belgium, under Leopold, 1830. The heir of the throne of Belgium is styled duke of Brabant; see *Belgium*.

BRACELETS were worn by the ancients, and *armilla* were Roman military rewards. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies.

BRADFIELD RESERVOIR, see *Sheffield*, 1864. **BRADFORD**, see *Poison*.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE was first published by Mr. G. Bradshaw in Dec. 1841. He had previously published occasionally a *Railway Companion*.

BRAGANZA, a city in Portugal, gave title to Alfonso, natural son of Pedro I. of Portugal (in 1422), founder of the house of Braganza. When the nation, in a bloodless revolution in 1640, threw off the Spanish yoke, John, duke of Braganza, was called to the throne as John IV., and his descendants reign over *Portugal* and *Brazil* (*whic*h see).

BRAHMINS, the highest of the four castes of the Hindoos. Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The modern Brahmins derive their name from Brahmah, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. The modern Indian priests are still the depositaries of the sacred learning of India; see *Vedas*.

BRAINTREE CASE (in Essex), was decided in 1842 by Dr. Lushington, who determined that a minority in a parish vestry cannot levy a church rate.

BRAMHAM (W. R. York): near here the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf were defeated and slain by sir Thomas Rokeby, the general of Henry IV., 19 Feb. 1408; and Fairfax was defeated by the royalists under the duke of Newcastle, 29 March, 1643.

BRANDENBURG, a city in Prussia, founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Bamber*, which signified *Guard of the Forest*, according to some; others explain the name as *Burg*, or city, of the *Brenns*. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified Brandenburg, 926, as a rampart against the Huns, and bestowed the government on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of Margrave, or protector of the marches or frontiers. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, of the house of Hohenzollern, ancestor of the royal family of Prussia, made elector in 1417. For a list of the Margraves since 1134, see *Prussia*.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, Hammersmith, see *Queen Caroline*.

BRANDY (German *Branntwein*, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. It appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the 13th century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the 14th. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were

ascribed to its influence. In 1852, 3,959,452, and in 1866, 5,621,930 gallons were imported into the United Kingdom. It is now largely manufactured in Britain.

BRANDYWINE, a river in N. America, near which a battle took place between the British and the revolted Americans, in which the latter (after a day's fight) were defeated with great loss, and Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors, 11 Sept. 1777.

BRASS was known among all the early nations. *Usher*. The British from the remotest period were acquainted with its use. *Whitaker*. When Lucius Mummius burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition described as *Corinthian Brass*. This is well doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper; and the Syriac translation of the Bible says, that Hiram made the vessels for Solomon's temple of Corinthian brass. *Du Fresnoy*. Some of the English sepulchral engraved *brasses* are said to be as old as 1277.

BRAURONIA, festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns, dedicated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five; and therefore their consecration was called "*dekateuein*," from *deka*, ten; 600 B.C.

BRAY, THE VICAR OF. Bray, in Berks, is famous in national song for its vicar, the rev. Symon Symonds, who is said to have been twice a papist and twice a protestant—in four successive reigns—those of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, between the years 1533 and 1558. Upon being called a turn-coat, he said he kept to his principle, that of "living and dying the vicar of Bray." *Fuller's Church History*. The modern song refers to the political changes of the 17th and 18th centuries.

BRAZEN BULL, traditionally said to have been contrived by Perillus, at Athens, for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, 570 B.C. It had an opening in the side to admit the victims, and a fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death; the throat was so contrived that their groans resembled the roaring of a bull. Phalaris admired the invention, but said it was reasonable the artist should make the first experiment, and ordered his execution. The Agrigentes revolted against Phalaris, cut his tongue out, and roasted him in the brazen bull, 549 B.C.

BRAZIL, an empire in South America, was discovered by Vincent Pinzon in Feb., and Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, driven upon its coasts by a tempest, April, 1500. He called it the land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently called Brazil, on account of its red wood. The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed 7 March, 1808. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; but others are tolerated. Population in 1867, 10,780,000; see *Portugal*.

Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci, about	1504	Independence recognised by Portugal	29 Aug. 1825
Divided into captaincies by the king of Portugal	1530	Revolution at Rio Janeiro; abdication of Dom Pedro I.	7 April, 1831
Martin de Souza discovers Rio, and founds the first European colony at San Vincente	1531	Reform of the constitution	1834
Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil	1548	Accession of Pedro II.	1840
San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de Souza	1549	Steam-ship line to Europe commenced	1850
French protestants occupy bay of Rio Janeiro	1555	Suppression of the slave-trade; railways commenced	1852
Expelled	1567	Rio Janeiro lit with gas	1854
Sebastian founded	"	The British ship "Prince of Wales" wrecked at Albardas, on coast of Brazil, is plundered by some of the natives, and some of the crew killed, about	7 June, 1861
Brazil, with Portugal, becomes subject to Spain	1580	Reparation long refused; reprisals made; five Brazilian merchant ships being seized by the British	31 Dec. 1862
James Lancaster captures Pernambuco	1593	The Brazilian minister at London pays 3,200 <i>l.</i> as an indemnity, under protest	26 Feb. 1863
The French establish a colony at Maranhão	1594	The Brazilian government request the British to express regret for reprisals; declined; diplomatic intercourse suspended	5-28 May, "
Belem founded by Caldeira	1615	Dispute between the governments respecting the arrest of some British officers at Rio Janeiro (17 June, 1862) referred to the arbitration of the king of Belgium, who decides in favour of Brazil	18 June, "
The French expelled	"	New ministry formed; F. J. Furtado, president—prospect of reconciliation with Great Britain	30 Aug. 1864
The Dutch seize the coast of Brazil, and hold Pernambuco	1630	U. S. war-steamer "Wachusett" seizes the Confederate steamer "Florida," in the port of Bahia, while under protection of Brazil,	7 Oct.; after remonstrance, Mr. Seward,
Defeated at Guararapes	1646		
Give up Brazil	1661		
Gold mining commences	1663		
Destruction of Palmares	1697		
The French assault and capture Rio Janeiro	1710-11		
Diamond mines discovered in Sezzo Frio	1729		
Jesuits expelled	1758-60		
Capital transferred from Bahia to Rio Janeiro	1763		
Royal family of Portugal arrive at Brazil, 7 Mar.	1808		
First printing-press established	"		
Brazil becomes a kingdom	1815		
King John VI. returns to Portugal, and Dom Pedro becomes regent	1821		
Brazil declares its independence	7 Sept. 1822		
Pedro I. crowned emperor	1 Dec. "		
New constitution ratified	25 March, 1824		

BRAZIL, *continued.*

U. S. foreign minister, apologises. [The "Florida" (inadvertently?) sunk]	26 Dec.	1864	Two days' fight; allies defeated	16, 18 July,	1866
The comte d'Eu and princess Isabella (on marriage tour) land at Southampton	7 Feb.	1865	Fruitless meeting of president Lopez with the chiefs on proposals of peace	12 Sept.	"
War with Uruguay—the Brazilians take Payandú, and march upon Monte Video	2 Feb.	"	The allies attack the fortress of Curupaiti; defeated with severe loss	17-19, 22 Sept.	"
Lopez, president of Paraguay, declares war against the Argentine Republic	April,	"	The allies' camp bombarded	18 Oct.; the Paraguayans repulsed at Tuyutí	30 Oct.
Treaty between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic against Paraguay, governed by Lopez, signed	1 May,	"	The Brazilians take Corumba	13 June,	1867
Scientific expedition under Agassiz favoured by the emperor	July,	"	The duke of Edinburgh visits Rio de Janeiro	15-22 July,	"
Amicable relations with England restored	Aug.	"	The Paraguayans victors	24 Sept.; severely defeated	3 and 21 Oct.
The emperor joins the army against Lopez	Aug.	"	Proposals for peace by Lopez declined	Oct.	"
The allies under Flores defeat the Paraguayans at Santayuna on the Uruguay	1 Sept.	"	Freedom decreed to slaves belonging to the nation who shall become soldiers	6 Nov.	"
Uruguayana surrenders to the allies	18 Sept.	"			
Indecisive battle between the allies and the Paraguayans, at Paso de la Patria about	25 Feb.	1866			
Paraguayans defeated on the Parana	16, 17 April,	"			
Victory of the allies at Estero Velhaco	2 May;	"			
Indecisive battle there	24 May,	"			
Bombardment of the allied camp on the Parana	14 June,	"			

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.	
1822.	Dom Pedro (of Portugal) abdicated in favour of his infant son, 7 April, 1831; died 24 Sept. 1834.
1831.	Dom Pedro II. (born 2 Dec 1825): assumed the government 23 July, 1840; crowned 18 July, 1841; married 4 Sept. 1843; princess Theresa of Naples.
Heiress:	Isabella, born 29 July, 1846; married to Louis comte d'Eu, son of the duc de Nemours, 15 Oct. 1864.

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BREAD. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus* xii. 15. It became a profession at Rome, 170 B.C. After the conquest of Macedonia, 148 B.C., numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained the monopoly of the baking trade. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to the famine which then raged, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594. *Henault.* In the time of James I., barley bread was used by the poor; and now in Iceland, cod-fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; potato-bread is used in Ireland. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1307. Bread-street was once the London market for bread. Until 1302, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their own shops. *Stow.* Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634. In 1856 and 1857 Dr. Daughlish patented a mode of making "aërated bread," in which carbonic acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour, and which is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity. In 1862 a company was formed to encourage Stevens' bread-making machinery.* An act for regulating bakehouses was passed in July, 1863. We give the prices of bread in various years:—

<i>Quarter Loaf (4lb. 5½oz.)</i>	1810	1812 (Aug.)	1814	1820	1840	June.	Dec.	1859	June.	Dec.
1755	5½d.	21½	12½	11	7½d.	7½d.	8d.	8½	8½	7½d.
1765	4½	12½	11	11	7½d.	7½d.	8½	8½	8½	7½d.
1775	5	12½	11	11	7½d.	7½d.	8½	8½	8½	7½d.
1785	7	12½	11	11	7½d.	7½d.	8½	8½	8½	7½d.
1795	6½	12½	11	11	7½d.	7½d.	8½	8½	8½	7½d.
1805	12½	12½	11	11	7½d.	7½d.	8½	8½	8½	7½d.
1815	17½	12½	11	11	7½d.	7½d.	8½	8½	8½	7½d.
1825	12½	12½	11	11	7½d.	7½d.	8½	8½	8½	7½d.
1835	12½	12½	11	11	7½d.	7½d.	8½	8½	8½	7½d.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE, a native of the South Sea islands. A vessel under captain Bligh was fitted out to convey some of these trees to various British colonies in 1789 (see *Bounty*), and again in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1793. The tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, 1802.

BREAKWATERS. The first stone of the Plymouth breakwater was lowered August 12, 1812. It was designed to break the swell, and stretches 5280 feet across the sound; it is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom and more than thirty at the top, and consumed 3,666,000

* **ASSIZE OF BREAD.** The first statute for the regulation of the sale of bread was 3 John, 1203. The chief justiciary, and a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the assize. *Matthew Paris.* The assize was further regulated by statute in 51 Hen. III. 1266, and 8 Anne, 1710. Bread Act, Ireland, placing its sale on the same footing as in England, 1 Vict. 1838. Bread was directed to be sold by weight in London in 1822; the statute "Assessa Panis" was repealed in 1824; and the sale of bread throughout the country was regulated in 1836.

tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841, and cost a million and a half sterling. The architects were Mr. John Rennie and his son sir John. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid 1 Feb. 1841. Breakwaters have been constructed at Holyhead, Portland, Dover, &c.

BREAST-PLATE. One was worn by the Jewish high priest, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. xxxii.*) Goliath "was armed with a coat of mail," 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam. xvii.*) Breast-plates dwindled to the diminutive gorgets. Ancient breast-plates are mentioned as made of gold and silver.

BRECHIN, Scotland; sustained a siege against the army of Edward III., 1333. The battle of Brechin was fought between the forces of the earls of Huntly and Crawford; the latter defeated, 1452. The see of Brechin was founded by David I. in 1150. One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made prelate when but a boy, 1556. The bishopric, discontinued soon after the revolution in 1688, was revived in 1731.

BREDA, Holland, was taken by prince Maurice, of Nassau, in 1590; by the Spaniards, under Spinola, in 1625; and by the Dutch, in 1637. The "*Compromise of Breda*" was a proposal to Philip II., deprecating his harsh measures in the Netherlands, presented and refused in 1566. Our Charles II. resided here at the time of the restoration, and here he issued his declaration of a free general pardon, 4 April, 1660; see *Restoration*. Breda was taken by the French in 1793. The French garrison was expelled by the burghesses in 1813.

BREECHES. Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, was worn in the time of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Honorius, about 394, the *braccarii*, or breech-makers, were expelled from Rome; but soon afterwards the use of breeches was adopted in other countries, and at length became general.

BREECH-LOADERS, see under *Cannon and Firearms*.

BREHONS, ancient judges in Ireland, are said to have administered justice with religious impartiality, but in later times with a tendency to love of country. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny, that no English subject should submit to the Brehon laws, 40 Edw. III., 1365. These laws, however, were recognised by the native Irish till about 1650. A translation of them was proposed in 1852, and a commission appointed.

BREITENFELD, see *Leipsic*.

BREMEN (N. Germany), said to have been founded in 788, and long an archbishopric and one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic league, was allowed a seat and a vote in the college of imperial cities in 1640. In 1648 it was secularised and erected into a duchy and held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark in 1731, by whom it was ceded to Hanover. It was taken by the French in 1757, who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1758. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815. It became a member of the North German Confederation in 1866. Population of the province, Dec. 1864, 104,091; see *Hanse Towns*.

BRENNEVILLE, N. W. France. Here Henry I. of England defeated Louis VI. of France, who had embraced the cause of William Cliton, son of Robert, duke of Normandy, 20 Aug. 1119.

BRENTFORD, county town of Middlesex. Here Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes, May, 1016. It was taken by Charles I., after a sharp fight, 12 Nov. 1642.

BRESCIA, N. Italy (the ancient Brixia), became important under the Lombards, and suffered by the wars of the Italian Republics, being attached to Venice. It was taken by the French under Gaston de Foix in 1512, when it is said 40,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. It surrendered to the Austrian general Haynau, 30 March, 1849, on severe terms; annexed to Sardinia in 1859.

BRESLAU, in Silesia, was burnt by the Mongols in 1241, and conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia, in Jan. 1741. A fierce battle took place here between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated 22 Nov. 1757. Breslau was taken: but was regained, 21 Dec. the same year. It was besieged by the French, and surrendered to them Jan. 1807, and again in 1813.

BREST, a sea-port, N. W. France, was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.—possessed by the English, A.D. 1378—given up to the duke of Brittany, 1390. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley slaves, burnt, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by fire, 10 July, 1784. From this great depôt of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war, among them the fleet which lord Howe defeated on 1 June, 1794. England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbour from 1793 to 1815; but

with little injury to France. It is now a chief naval station of that country, and from the fortifications and other vast works of late construction it is considered impregnable. The British fleet visited Brest, Aug. 1865.

BRETAGNE, see *Brittany*. BRETHREN, see *Bohemian and Plymouth Brethren*.

BRETIGNY, PEACE OF, concluded with France, 8 May, 1360, by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, and acquired other provinces; renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; was to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release king John, long a prisoner. The treaty not being carried out, the king remained and died in London.

BRETON, see *Cape Breton*.

BRETWALDA (wide-ruling chief), one of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, chosen by the others as a leader in war against their common enemies. The following are mentioned by Bede (500 to 642), Ella, king of Sussex; Cæwlin of Wessex; Ethelbert of Kent; Redwald of East Anglia; Edwin, Oswald, and Oswy of Northumberland. The title was bestowed upon Egbert, 828; see *Britain*.

BREVIARY (so called as being an abridgment of the books used in the Roman Catholic Service), contains the seven canonical hours, viz.: matins or lauds (began about 3 a.m.), primes (about 6), tierce (about 9), sexte (about 12), nones (about 2 p.m.), vespers (about 4), complines (about 7). The breviary is ascribed to pope Gelasius I. about 492. It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary; came into use among the ecclesiastical orders about 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the printing type called *brevier* (in which this page is printed).

BREWERS are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Tindal. "One William Murle, a rich maltman or brier, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414." *Stow*. In Oct. 1851, there were 2305 licensed brewers in England, 140 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland; total 2548: these are exclusive of retail and intermediate brewers. There were 40,418 licensed brewers in the United Kingdom in 1858; the revenue from whom to the state was in that year 81,030*l*. In 1858 in England there were 205 great brewers; see *Ale, Porter*.

BEIAR'S CREEK (N. America), near which the Americans, 2000 strong, under general Ashe, were totally defeated by the English under general Prevost, 3 March, 1779.

BRIBERY forbidden, *Deut.* xvi. 19. Samuel's sons were guilty of it, 1112 B.C. (1 *Sam.* viii. 3.) Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished for bribery in 1288; he was chief justice of the common Pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the king's bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l*. for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe, Jan. 1784.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. In 1854 an important act was passed consolidating and amending previous acts relating to this offence, from 7 Will. III. (1695) to 5 & 6 Vict. c. 184.*

Messrs. Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery 14 March, 1776
Messrs. Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping, imprisoned for bribery at Ilchester 28 April, 1804
Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and sir Manasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l*. and to two years' imprisonment for bribery at Grampound, Oct. 1819
The members for Liverpool and Dublin unseated in 1831
The friends of Mr. Knight, candidate for Cambridge, convicted of bribery 20 Feb. 1835
Elections for Ludlow and Cambridge made void 1840

Sudbury disfranchised, 1848; St. Alban's also 1852
Elections at Derby and other places declared void for bribery, in 1853
Gross bribery practised at Gloucester, Wakefield, and Berwick, in 1859
Mr. Edward Leatham convicted of bribery at Wakefield 19 July, 1860
Government commissions of inquiry respecting bribery, sat at Great Yarmouth, Totnes, Lancaster, and Reigate; and disgraceful disclosures were made Aug.-Nov. 1866
The boroughs were disfranchised by the Reform bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867

BRICKS were used in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; in England by the Romans about 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886. *Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, above 1,100,000,000; in 1840, 1,400,000,000; and in 1850, 1,700,000,000. The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in 1850. In 1839 Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham brought out their machinery by which, it is said, 18,000 bricks may be made in ten hours. Messrs. Dixon and Corbett, near Newcastle, in 1861, were making bricks by steam at the rate of 1500 per hour. The machinery is the invention of Clayton & Co., London.

* In the case of Cooper v. Slade, it was ruled that the payment of travelling expenses was bribery, 17 April, 1848. An act passed permitting candidates to provide conveyances for voters, but forbidding payment of travelling expenses; see *Elections*.

BRIDEWELL, originally a palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London, was rebuilt by Henry VIII., 1522, and given to the city for a workhouse by Edward VI., 1553. The New Bridewell prison, erected in 1829, was pulled down in 1864; that of Tothill-fields was rebuilt in 1831.

BRIDGES were first of wood. The ancient stone bridges in China are of great magnitude. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 105. Brotherhoods for building bridges existed in S. France about 1180.*

Triangular bridge at Croyland Abbey referred to in a charter dated	943	The fine chain suspension bridge at the Menai Strait	1825
First stone bridge erected at Bow, near Stratford, by queen Matilda	about 1100-18	Westminster, opened, 1750; Blackfriars, 1760; Waterloo, 1817; Southwark, 1819; Hungerford, 1845; Chelsea, 1858; Vauxhall, 1816.	
Bishop's bridge, Norwich	1295	A railway bridge $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long projected over the Firth of Forth (not executed)	Dec. 1864
London Bridge: one existed about 978; one built of wood 1014; one by Peter of Colechurch 1176-1209; new London Bridge finished	1831	Probably the widest bridge in the world at present is the Victoria bridge over the Thames (by which the London, Chatham and Dover railway enters the Victoria station, Fimlico); founded by lord Harris	22 Feb. 1865
The first large iron bridge erected over the Severn, Shropshire	1777	For details see separate articles, and also <i>Tubular bridge, Niagara, Victoria bridge, &c.</i>	
Sunderland bridge by Wilson, 100 feet high, an arch, with a span of 236 feet	1796		

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire, was incorporated by king John, in 1200. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced part of the town to ashes, 1643. Here stood an ancient castle in which the ill-advised duke of Monmouth lodged when he was proclaimed king in 1685.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, styled the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1759, and opened 1761. James Brindley was the engineer. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, covers the canal across the river Irwell. The length of the canal is about twenty-nine miles.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. The rev. Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will 8000*l.* to be given to eight persons, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should write an essay "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation." The essays (by sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, Peter M. Roget, and the revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published 1833-35.

BRIEF, a written instrument in the Roman Catholic church, of early uncertain origin. Briefs are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and are usually written short, hence the name, and without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample, and are always written on parchment. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope. The Queen's letter authorising collections in churches for charitable purposes are called "briefs."

BRIENNE (N. E. France). Here the allied armies of Russia and Prussia were defeated by the French, 29 Jan. 1814.

BRIGHTON, formerly Brighthelmstone, Sussex, once inhabited chiefly by fishermen, now a place of fashionable resort.

Here Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester	1651	Part of the cliff fell; great damage	16 Nov. 1807
The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) founded the Pavilion	1784	Chain-pier, 1,134 feet long, 13 wide, completed	1823
Greatly enlarged and made to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow, 1784-1823; it was sold to the town for 53,000 <i>l.</i>	1849	Brighton made a parliamentary borough	1822
The Block-house swept away	26 March, 1780	The railway to London opened	21 Sept. 1841
		Collision of trains in Clayton tunnel, 23 persons killed and many wounded	25 Aug. 1861
		Volunteer reviews here on Easter Mondays	1862-6

BRILL or **BRIEL**, Holland. A seaport, seized by the expelled Dutch confederates, became the seat of their independence. Brill, given up to the English in 1585 as security for advances made by Queen Elizabeth to Holland, was restored in 1616.

BRISSOTINS, see *Girondists*.

* The Devil's bridge in the canton of Uri, so called from its frightful situation, was built on two high rocks; and many stories have been invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, which is there 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it; a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet waggons heavily laden passed over without danger. The bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799.

BRISTOL (W. England), built by Brennus, a British prince, 380 B.C., is mentioned in A.D. 430 as a fortified city. It was called *Caer Oder*, a city in the valley of Bath; and sometimes *Caer Brito*, the British city, and by the Saxons *Brightstowe*, pleasant place. *Gildas* and *Nennius* speak of Bristol in the 5th and 7th centuries.

Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence
of his sister Maud, the empress, against king
Stephen 1138*
Eleanor of Brittany (daughter of Geoffrey, son
of Henry I.) dies in the castle after 39 years'
imprisonment 1241
St. Mary's church built 1292
Bristol made a distinct county by Edward III. . 1373
Bishopric founded by Henry VIII. 1542
A new charter obtained 1581
Taken by prince Rupert, 26 July, 1643; by
Cromwell Sept. 1645
Edw. Colston's hospital, a free school, and
other charities established (his birthday,
14 Nov. kept annually) 1708
Act passed for new exchange, 1723; erected . 1741
Dread riots 1753
Bridge built May, 1760
Attempt to set the shipping on fire . . 22 Jan. 1777

Riot on account of a toll; the troops fire on the
populace, and many are wounded . . . 25 Oct. 1793
Docks built 1804-9
Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell,
the recorder, into the city, he being opposed
to the reform bill, and thus obnoxious to
the lower classes. The mansion house, the
bishop's palace, several merchants' stores,
some of the prisons (the inmates liberated),
nearly 100 houses burned, and above 500 per-
sons killed by the military or perished . . 29-31 Oct. 1831
Trial of rioters, 2 Jan. (four executed and
twenty-two transported). Suicide of col.
Brereton, during his trial by court-martial . . 9 Jan. 1832
Meeting of British Association Aug. 1836
Railway to London completed 30 June, 1841
Clifton suspension-bridge opened 8 Dec. 1864
Industrial Exhibition opened 19 Sept. 1865

BRISTOL, SEE OF, one of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils
of the monasteries and religious houses which that monarch had dissolved, 1542. The
cathedral was the church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded here by Robert Fitz-Harding,
son to a king of Denmark, and a citizen of Bristol, 1148. It is valued in the king's books
at 33*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Paul Bushe, provincial of the Bons-hommes, was the first bishop, in 1542—
deprived for being married, 1554. The see of Bristol was united by an order in council
with that of Gloucester, in 1836, and they now form one see under the name of Gloucester
and Bristol. The cathedral (under repair since 1844) was reopened in 1861.

BISHOPS OF BRISTOL.

Arch. Bon. G. Pelham, translated to Exeter	1807	1827. Robert Gray, died	28 Sept. 1834
Arch. John Luxmoore, translated to Hereford	1808	1834. Joseph Allen, the last bishop, translated to Ely in June, 1836. (In October the diocese was united with Gloucester.)	
Arch. Wm. Lort Mansell, died	27 June, 1820		
Arch. John Kaye, translated to Lincoln	1827		

BRITAIN (called by the Romans *Britannia*,† from its Celtic name *Prydhain*, *Camden*).
The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cam-
brians. The Celts, the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, were the first inhabi-
tants of Britain. It is referred to as the *Cassiterides* or tin-islands by Herodotus, 450 B.C.;
as *Albion* and *Ierne* (England and Ireland) by Aristotle, 350 B.C., and Polybius, 260 B.C.
Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called *Albion*, the name of
Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—*Albion* to only one. *Pliny*; see
Albion, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

Britannus, king of the Suessones, in Gaul, B.C. and to have supremacy over part of Britain . . .	57	an embassy on religious affairs to pope Eleutherius, about	181
First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Caesar	55-54	The Britons (allies of Albinus) defeated at Lyons by Severus	197
He defeats Cassivelaunus, British general . . .	54	Southern Britain subdued and divided by the Romans into two provinces	204
Cymbeline (Cunobelin) king of Britain	4	Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum, 208; finishes his wall, and dies at York	4 Feb. 211
Julius Plautus defeats the Britons, A.D. 43; he and Vespasian reduce S. Britain	47	Carausius usurps the throne of Britain . . .	286
Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, 50; carried in chains to Rome	51	He is killed by Allectus, another usurper . .	294
Romans defeated by Boadicea; 70,000 slain, and London burnt: she is defeated by Sueton- ius; 80,000 slain	61	Constantius recovers Britain from Allectus .	296
Agrippa, governor, conquers Anglesey, and overruns Britain in seven campaigns, and reforms the government	78-84	St. Alban and 17,000 Christians martyred (<i>Bede</i>) Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York, 25 July,	306
He defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus; surrenders the islands	84	British bishops at the council of Arles . .	314
The emperor Adrian visits Britain, 120; and builds a wall from the Tyne to the Solway .	121	Scots and Picts invade Britain, 360; routed by Theodosius	368
London, king of the Britons, said to have sent		Romans gradually withdraw from Britain .	402-436
		The Saxons and Angles aid in expelling the Picts and Scots	429

* From the period of Henry II. in the 12th to the middle of the 18th century, Bristol ranked next to
London, as the most populous, commercial, and flourishing place in the kingdom; but since then it has
been surpassed by Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

† The Romans eventually divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* (country south of the Thames and
Ipswich); *Britannia Secunda* (Wales); *Flavia Caesariensis* (between the Thames, Severn, and Humber);
Maxima Caesariensis (between the Humber and Tyne); and *Valentia* (between the Tyne and Firth of Forth).

BRITAIN, *continued.*

The Anglo-Saxons attack the Britons, driving them into Wales 449-455
 Many Britons settled in Armorica (Brittany) 388-457
 Ella invades South Britain, 477; founds kingdom of Sussex 491
 The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven or more kingdoms 457
 Supposed reigns of Vortigern, 446; Vortimer,

464; Vortigern again, 471; Aurelius Ambrosius, 481; and Arthur Pandragon 500
 The renowned king Arthur said to reign 506-542
 Arrival of St. Augustin (or Austin), and re-establishment of Christianity 597
 Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, reigns 678
 Lindisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen 794
 The Saxon Heptarchy ends, and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes KING OF ENGLAND 828

KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY,* see *Bretwalda.*KENT. [*The shire of Kent.*]

454. Hengist. [473, Saxon Chronicle.]
 488. Æsc, Esca, or Escus, son of Hengist; in honour of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.
 512. Octa, son of Æsc.
 542. Hermeric, or Ermenric, son of Octa.
 560. St. Ethelbert; first Christian king (styled *Rex Anglorum*).
 616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.
 640. Ercenbert, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald.
 664. Ecbert, or Egbert, son of Ercenbert.
 773. Lothar, or Lothair, brother of Ecbert.
 685. Eðric; slain in 687. [The kingdom now subject to various leaders.]
 694. Wihtred, or Wihtred.
 725. Eadbert, }
 748. Ethelbert II., } sons of Wihtred, succeeding
 760. Alric, } each other.
 794. Edbert, or Ethelbert Pryn; deposed.
 796. Guthred, or Guthred.
 805. Baldred; who in 823 lost his life and kingdom to EGBERT, king of Wessex.

SOUTH SAXONS. [*Sussex and Surrey.*]

491. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by
 514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years.
 [The South Saxons then fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex.]
 648. Edilwald, Edilwach, Adelwach, or Ethelwach.
 686. Authun and Berthun, brothers; reigned jointly; vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 689; kingdom conquered in 725.

WEST SAXONS. [*Berks, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*]

519. Cerdicus.
 534. Cynric, or Kenric, son of Cerdic.
 560. Ceawlin, son of Cynric; banished; dies in 593.
 591. Ceolric, nephew to Ceawlin.
 597. Coolwulf.
 611. } Cynegils, and in
 614. } Cwiclelm, his son reigned jointly.
 643. Cenwal, Cenwalh, or Cenwald.
 672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia; of great qualities; probably deposed.
 674. Eacwine; in conjunction with Centwine; on the death of Eacwine,
 676. Centwine rules alone.
 685. Cædwallo; went to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there.
 688. Ina or Inas, a brave and wise ruler; journeyed to Rome; left an excellent code of laws.
 728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.
 740. Cuthred, brother to Ethelheard.
 754. Sigebright, or Sigebert, having murdered his friend Cuthred, governor of Hampshire, was compelled to fly. He was slain by one of his victim's retainers.
 755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Cenulpe, a noble youth of the line of Cerdic; murdered by a banished subject.
 784. Bertric, or Beorhtric; poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.
 800. EGBERT, afterwards sole monarch of England, and Bretwalda.

EAST SAXONS. [*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hert.*]

- 526, 527, or 530. Erchenwin, or Erchwine.
 587. Sledda; his son.
 597. St. Sebert, or Sabert; son of the preceding: first Christian king.
 614. Saxred or Sexted, or Serred, jointly with Sigebert and Seward; all slain.
 623. Sigebert II. surnamed the little: son of Seward.
 655. Sigebert III. surnamed the good; brother of Sebert: put to death.
 661. Swithelm (or Suidhelm), son of Sexbald.
 663. Sigher, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebba, who became a monk.
 693. Sigehard, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.
 700. Offa; left his queen and kingdom, and became a monk at Rome.
 709. Suebriht, or Sloed.
 738. Swithred, or Swired; a long reign.
 792. Sigeric; died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
 799. Sigered.
 823. Kingdom seized by EGBERT of Wessex.

NORTHUMBRIA. [*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

- * Northumbria was at first divided into two governments, *Bernicia* and *Deira*: the former stretching from the Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber.
 547. Ida; a valiant Saxon.
 560. Adda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.
 " Ella, king of Deira; afterwards the sole king of Northumbria (to 587).
 567. Glappa, Clappa, or Elappa; Bernicia.
 572. Hoodwulf; Bernicia.
 573. Freodwulf; Bernicia.
 580. Theodoric; Bernicia.
 588. Ethelric; Bernicia.
 593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.
 617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590. The greatest prince of the heptarchy in that age.
 Hume. Slain in battle with Penda, of Mercia.
 634. The kingdom divided; Eanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Osric in Deira; both put to death.
 635. Oswald slain in battle.
 642. Oswen, or Oswy; a reign of great renown.
 670. Ecfred, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.
 685. Alcfred, or Aldferth.
 705. Osred, son of Ealdferth.
 716. Cenric; sprung from Ida.
 718. Osric, son of Alcfred.
 729. Coolwulf; died a monk.
 737. Eadbert, or Egbert; retired to a monastery.
 757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.
 759. Edilwald, or Mollo; slain by Alred.
 765. Alred, Ailred, or Alured; deposed.
 774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.
 778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.
 789. Osred, son of Alred; fled.
 790. Ethelred restored; afterwards slain.
 794. Erdulf, or Ardulf; deposed.
 806. Alfwold.
 808. Erdulf restored.
 809. Eanred.
 841. Kingdom annexed by EGBERT.
 EAST ANGLES. [*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, &c.*]
 526. Uffa lands.

* The term "Octarchy" is sometimes used; Northumbria being divided into Bernicia and Deira separate kingdoms.

BRITAIN, *continued.*

- 571 or 575. Uffa; a noble German, said to be first king.
 578. Titilus, or Titulus; son of Uffa.
 579. Redwald, son of Titilus; the greatest prince of the East Angles.
 604. Erpwald, Eorpwald, or Eordwald.
 607. Ricbert.
 609. Sigebert, half-brother to Erpwald.
 620. Egfrid, or Egrie; cousin to Sigebert.
 625. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler; killed.
 654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere; slain in battle.
 655. Ethelwald; his brother.
 664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.
 713. Selred, or Ethelred.
 716. Alfwald.
 740. Beorna and Ethelred, jointly.
 758. Beorna alone.
 760. Ethelred.
 770. Ethelbert, or Ethelbryht; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by EOBERT.
 870. St. Edmund (vassal king) slain by the Danes.

MERCIA. [Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.]

96. Crida, or Cridda, a noble chieftain.

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, see *Tubular Bridge*.BRITANNY, see *Brittany*.

BRITISH AMERICA (see *America*) comprises Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, Labrador, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. Population about 3,334,000.

Delegates from the first six provinces met at Quebec on 30 Oct., and agreed to the basis of a Federal Union, with the queen as the executive (represented by the governor-general), a legislative council of 49 members for life, and a house of commons of 74 members, 20 Oct. 1864.

The secretary for the colonies, Mr. Cardwell, expressed his approval of the plan, 3 Dec. 1864.

The plan was opposed by New Brunswick, 7 March, 1865.

593. [Interregnum—Ceolric.]
 597. Wibba, a valiant prince, his son.
 615. Ceorl, or Cbeorl; nephew of Wibba.
 626. Penda; fierce and cruel; killed in battle.
 655. Peada, son of Penda; killed to make way for
 656. Wulfhere (brother); he slew his two sons with his own hand.
 675. Ethelred; became a monk.
 704. Cenred, Cendred, or Kendred; became a monk at Rome.
 709. Ceolred, Celred, or Chelred; son of Ethelred.
 716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by one of his own chieftains, his successor, after a defeat in battle.
 755. Beornred, or Bernred; himself slain.
 " Offa; he formed the great dyke on the borders of Wales known by his name.
 794. Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa; died suddenly.
 " Cenulph, Cenwulph, or Kenulph; slain.
 819. Kenelm, or Cenehm, a minor; reigned five months; killed by his sister Quendreda, from the hope of reigning. *Humr.*
 " Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; expelled.
 821. Beornulf; killed by his own subjects.
 823. Ludecan; a valiant ruler; slain.
 825. Withlafa, or Wiglaf.
 838. Berthulf, or Bertulf.
 852. Burhrod, or Burdred.
 874. Ceolwulph; deposed by the Danes 877. [The kingdom merged into that of England.]

Messrs. Cartier and Galt came to England, to advocate it, April, 1865.

Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the name of Canada, brought into parliament by the earl of Carnarvon, 19 Feb., passed 29 March, 1867.

(The British government guaranteed a subsidy of 3,000,000*l.* to complete the intercolonial railway.)

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science, was established by sir David Brewster, sir R. I. Murchison, &c. in 1831. Professor John Phillips was secretary till 1863. It holds annual meetings; the first of which was held at York on 27 Sept. 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." It appoints commissions and makes pecuniary grants for scientific research; and publishes annually a volume containing Reports of the proceedings. Kew observatory was presented to the association by the Queen in 1842. Superintendents, Francis Ronalds; the first; John Walsh, 1852; Balfour Stewart, 1859.

1. York Meeting . . . 1831	11. Plymouth . . . 1841	21. Ipswich . . . 1851	31. Manchester (2d) 1861
2. Oxford . . . 1832	12. Manchester . . . 1842	22. Belfast . . . 1852	32. Cambridge (3rd) 1862
3. Cambridge . . . 1833	13. Cork . . . 1843	23. Hull . . . 1853	33. Newcastle (2nd) 1863
4. Edinburgh . . . 1834	14. York (2nd time) 1844	24. Liverpool (2nd) 1854	34. Bath . . . 1864
5. Dublin . . . 1835	15. Cambridge (2nd) 1845	25. Glasgow (2nd) . 1855	35. Birmingham (3d) 1865
6. Bristol . . . 1836	16. Southampton . 1846	26. Cheltenham . 1856	36. Nottingham . 1866
7. Liverpool . . . 1837	17. Oxford (2nd) . 1847	27. Dublin (2nd) . 1857	37. Dundee . . . 1867
8. Newcastle . . . 1838	18. Swansea . . . 1848	28. Leeds . . . 1858	38. Norwich <i>for</i> . 1868
9. Birmingham . 1839	19. Birmingham (2d) 1849	29. Aberdeen . . . 1859	
10. Glasgow . . . 1840	20. Edinburgh (2nd) 1850	30. Oxford (3rd) . 1860	

BRITISH, see *Architects; Antiquities; Banks, Joint Stock; Guiana, Honduras, National.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA (N. America). In June, 1858, news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's Island. A great influx of gold-diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence. Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver's Island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory with adjacent islands was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was

nominated and the government settled by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 1858), and a bishop nominated in 1859.—For a dispute in July, 1859, see *United States*. The colony in 1866 was said to be flourishing; and fresh gold discoveries made.

BRITISH INSTITUTION (for the encouragement of British artists, Pall Mall, founded in 1805) opened 18 Jan. 1806, on a plan formed by sir Thomas Bernard. In the gallery (erected by alderman Boydell, to exhibit the paintings executed for his edition of Shakespeare), were annually exhibited pictures by the old masters and deceased British artists, till 1867, when the lease of the premises expired.

BRITISH LEGION, raised by lord John Hay, col. De Lacy Evans, and others to assist queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835, defeated them at Hernani, 5 May, 1836, and at St. Sebastian's, 1 Oct.

BRITISH MUSEUM, originated with the grant by parliament (5 April, 1753) of 20,000*l.* to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l.* The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of virtu enumerated in the catalogue. Montagu-house was obtained by government as a place for their reception. The museum was opened 15 Jan. 1759, and has since been enormously increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases; viz. the Cottonian, Harleian, and other libraries; the Townley marbles (1805 and 1814); by the Elgin marbles (1816); the Lycian marbles, obtained by sir C. Fellows (1842-6); the Assyrian antiquities, collected by Mr. Austin Layard between 1847 and 1859; the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus (now Budrum), including remains of the celebrated tomb of Mausolus, by Mr. C. T. Newton (Nov. 1858); antiquities from Carthage (1860), Cyrene, Rhodes, and the Farnese palace (1864); and the purchase of the Blacas collection (1867). George II. presented the royal library in 1757; and in 1823, George IV. presented the library collected at Buckingham-house by George III., consisting of 65,250 volumes, and about 19,000 pamphlets. In 1846 the right hon. Thos. Grenville bequeathed to the museum his library, consisting of 20,240 volumes. Great additions to, and improvements in, the buildings have since been made, independently of the annual grant.* The fine iron railing enclosing the frontage, was completed in 1852. The magnificent reading-room, erected by Mr. Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the librarian, at a cost of about 150,000*l.*, was opened to the public, 18 May, 1857. The height of the dome is 106 feet, and the diameter 140 feet. The room contains about 80,000 volumes, and accommodates 300 readers.—The daily increasing library contained in 1860 above 562,000 volumes, exclusive of tracts, MSS., &c. In 1861 the incorporation of the four library catalogues into one alphabet began—three copies being made. The Blacas collection of ancient gems, &c. (collected by the duc de Blacas, about 50 years ago) purchased for 48,000*l.* by parliamentary vote 18 Feb. 1867. The proposed separation of the antiquarian, literary, and scientific collections, was disapproved by a commission in 1860; and a bill to remove the natural history collections to South Kensington was rejected by the commons on 19 May, 1862. A refreshment room for readers was opened 21 Nov. 1864. Mr. Panizzi the librarian resigned and was succeeded by Mr. John Winter Jones, 1866.

BRITISH SOCIETIES, see *Societies, Architects, National*.

BRITTANY, or BRETAGNE (N. W. France), the ancient Armorica, (*which see*) formed part of the kingdom of the Franks.

Nomenoi revolts and becomes the first count . . . 841
Geoffroy I., the first duke . . . 992
Alan V., 1008; Conan II. . . . 1040
Hoel V., 1066; Alan VI. . . . 1084
Conan III. . . . 1112
Hoel VI. expelled; Geoffroy of Anjou elected duke . . . 1155
Conan IV. duke, 1156; on the death of Geoffroy, cedes Brittany to Henry II. of England, and betroths his daughter, Constance, to Henry's son, Geoffroy (both infants) . . . 1159
Geoffroy succeeds, 1171; killed at a tournament . . . 1185
His son, Arthur, murdered by his uncle, John of England; his daughter, Eleanor, imprisoned at Bristol (for 39 years) . . . April, 1203
Alice, daughter of Constance, and her second husband, Guy de Thours, proclaimed duchess, 1203; marries Peter of Dreux, made duke . . . 1213

John I., duke, 1237; John II. . . . 1296
John III., 1312; dies without issue . . . 1341
The succession disputed between John of Montfort (John IV.) supported by Edward of England, and Charles of Blois, made duke by Philip VI. of France. John is made prisoner; his wife, Jane, besieged at Hennebonne, holds out, and is relieved by the English, 1343; John of Montfort dies . . . 1345
Charles of Blois defeated and slain at Auray, 29 Sept.; John V., son of Montfort, duke . . . 1344
John VI., duke, 1399; Francis I. . . . 1440
Peter II., 1450; Arthur III. . . . 1457
Francis II., 1458; takes part with the Orleansists in France; defeated at St. Aubin, 28 July, 1488; dies . . . 1488
Anne, his daughter, and heiress, marries 1st, Charles VIII. of France, 1491; and, Louis

* The total expenditure by the government on the British Museum for the year ending 31 March, 1866, was 78,445*l.*; 1861, 92,776*l.*; 1864, 95,500*l.*; 1867, 110,756*l.*: the number of visitors to the general collection in 1851 (exhibition year), 2,544,754; in 1859, 517,895; in 1862 (exhibition year), 895,007; in 1863, 440,301; in 1866, 516,550.

BRITTANY, *continued.*

XII., 1499: her eldest daughter, Claude, (born 1499) marries Francis, count of Angoulême, 1514: king of France 1515	Brittany held by the Spaniards, 1591: recovered by Henry IV. 1594
Brittany formally united to the monarchy 1532	The Bretons take part in the Vendean insurrection (see <i>La Vendée</i>) in 1791

BRITTON, an ancient treatise on English law written in French by or in the name of king Edward I. about 1291. Coke attributed the work to John le Breton, bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275. An edition of "Britton," with a translation in English by Mr. F. Nicholls, was published in 1865.

BROAD ARROW, a mark for goods belonging to the royal dockyards or navy, is said to have been ordered to be used in 1698, in consequence of robberies.

"BROAD BOTTOM" ADMINISTRATION. The Pelham administration (*which see*) was so called because it formed a coalition of parties, Nov. 1744.

BROCADE, a silken stuff, variegated with gold or silver, and enriched with flowers and figures, originally made by the Chinese; the manufacture was established at Lyons in 1757.

BROCOLI was brought to England from Italy in the 17th century.

BROKERS, both of money and merchandise, were known early in England. See *Appraisers*. They are licensed, and their dealings regulated by law in 1695-6, 1816, and 1826. The dealings of *stock-brokers*, were regulated in 1719, 1733, and 1736, and subsequently; see *Pawnbroker*, and *Barnard's Act*.

BROMINE (from the Greek *brōmos*, a stink), a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by M. Balard in 1826. It is found in combination with metals and mineral waters, but not as yet in the free state.

BRONZE was known to the ancients, some of whose bronze statues, vessels, &c. are in the British Museum. The bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris (demolished 10 Aug. 1792), the most colossal ever made; it contained 60,000 lbs. Bronze is composed of copper and tin, with sometimes a little zinc and lead. *Pro.* The present bronze coinage, penny, halfpenny and farthing (composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc), came into circulation Dec. 1860.

BROUGHAM, a popular vehicle said to have been invented in 1839, and so named in consequence of its adoption by lord Brougham.

BROWNIAN MOTION. So called from Robert Brown, the celebrated botanist, who in 1827, by the aid of the microscope, observed in drops of dew a motion of minute particles which at first was attributed to rudimentary life, but was afterwards decided to be due to currents occasioned by inequalities of temperature and evaporation.

BROWNISTS or **BARROWISTS**, the first Independents (*which see*), began with Robert Brown, a schoolmaster in Southwark, about 1580. In 1592 there were said to be 20,000 Brownists. Henry Penry, Henry Barrow, and other Brownists, were cruelly executed for alleged sedition, 29 May, 1593.

BRUCE'S TRAVELS. James Bruce, the "Abyssinian Traveller," set out in June 1768, to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jedda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb. 1779. On 14 Nov. 1770, he obtained a sight of the sources of the Blue Nile. He returned to England in 1773, and died 27 April, 1794.

BRUGES, Belgium, in the 7th century was capital of Flanders, and in the 13th and 14th centuries had become almost the commercial metropolis of the world. It suffered much through an insurrection in 1488, and the consequent repression. It was incorporated with France in 1794, with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830.

BRUMAIRE REVOLUTION, see *Directory*.

BRUNANBURG (supposed by some to be near Ford, Northumberland). Anlaf, with an army of Northmen from Ireland and Constantine III. king of Scots landed at the mouth of the Humber; and were defeated with very great slaughter at Brunanburg by Athelstan 937.

BRÜNN, capital of Moravia, since 1641; was entered by the French under Murat 18 Nov. 1805; and by the Prussians 13 July, 1866.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS, established to maintain the house of Hanover and the Protestant ascendancy in church and state, began in England at Maidstone, 18 Sept. 1828; in Ireland at the Rotunda in Dublin, 4 Nov. same year. Other cities formed similar clubs.

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF. The duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterwards by counts and dukes. Albert-Azzo II. marquis of Italy and lord of Este, died in 1097, and left by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph,

duke of Carinthia in Bavaria), a son, Guelph, who was invited into Germany by Imtza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step-father, Guelph of Bavaria; see *Bavaria*. His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England, and was the founder of the Brunswick family. His dominions were very extensive; but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., through the emperor's resentment he was proscribed at the diet at Wurtzburg, in 1180. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho of Wittelsbach ancestor of the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but at the intercession of our Henry II. Brunswick and Lunenburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815.—Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1858, 273,400; 1864, 293, 388.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK.

- 1136. Henry, duke of Bavaria.
- 1139. Henry the Lion (son).
- 1195. Henry the Long and William (sons).
- 1213. Otho I. (son of William).
- 1252. Albert I. (son of preceding).
- 1278. Albert II. (son).
- 1318. Otho, Magnus I., and Ernest (sons).
- 1368. Magnus II. (Torquatus) (son of Magnus I.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.

First Branch.

- 1409. Henry I. (son of Magnus II.)
- 1416. William I. and Henry II. (sons).
- 1482. Frederic and William II. } sons of William I.
- 1495. Henry III. and Eric. }
- 1514. Henry IV. (son of Henry II.)
- 1568. Julius (son of preceding).
- 1589. Henry Julius (son).
- 1613. Frederic-Ulric (son), died without issue.

Second Branch.

- 1634. Augustus (son of Henry of Lunenburg).
- 1666. Rodolph-Augustus; who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulric, in the government, from 1685; died, 1704.
- 1704. Anthony-Ulric now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.
- 1714. Augustus-William (son).
- 1731. Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
- 1735. Ferdinand-Albert, duke of Brunswick-Bevern, married Antoinette-Amelia, daughter of Lewis-Rodolph, and succeeded him.
- 1735. Charles (son).
- 1780. Charles-William-Ferdinand (son); a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763); married princess Augusta of England; was killed at the battle of Auerstadt, 14 Oct. 1806; succeeded by his fourth son (his elder sons being blind, abdicated)
- 1806. William-Frederick, whose reign may be dated

from the battle of Leipsic in Oct., 1813; fell at Quatre-Bras, commanding the *avantgarde* under the duke of Wellington, 16 June, 1815; succeeded by his eldest son,

- 1815. Charles-Frederick-William; assumed government 30 Oct. 1823. [Revolution at Brunswick; the duke retires to England, 7 Sept. 1830.]
- 1830. William, brother; born 25 April, 1806; succeeded provisionally, 7 Sept. 1830; and, on the demand of the Germanic diet, definitely, 25 April, 1831; the PRESENT duke; unmarried. (His magnificent palace was destroyed by fire, 24 Feb. 1865.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG.

- 1409. Bernard (son of Magnus II., duke of Brunswick, *see above*).
- 1434. Otho and Frederic (his sons).
- 1478. Henry (son of Otho).
- 1532. Ernest I. (son of Otho). His sons were
- 1546. Henry (founder of second branch of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel) and William, whose seven sons cast lots to determine who should marry. The lot fell on GEORGE, sixth son. Four of the brothers reigned, viz:—
- 1592. Ernest II.
- 1611. Christian. } no issue.
- 1633. Augustus.
- 1636. Frederic II.
- 1648. Christian-Lewis (son of the George *above-mentioned*).
- 1665. George-William (brother of Christian-Lewis dies in 1705; leaving as heiress SOPHIA-DOROTHEA, his daughter, who married in 1682 her cousin, prince GEORGE-LEWIS of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England (son of Ernest of Hanover, youngest son of the *above-mentioned* George.)

(See *Hanover*, and *England*.)

BRUNSWICK THEATRE, Well Street, East London, built to replace the *Royalty*, (burnt down 11 April, 1826), was opened 25 Feb., 1828. On the 29th the building was destroyed by the falling in of the walls, too much weight being attached to the heavy iron roof. Fortunately the catastrophe happened in the day-time (during a rehearsal of "*Guy Mannering*"), and only twelve persons perished.

BRUSSELS, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of Belgium (since 1831), was founded by St. Gery, of Cambrai, in the 7th century. It is celebrated for its fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a turret 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind; see *Belgium*.

Bombarded by marshal Villerot, 14 churches and 4000 houses destroyed Aug. 1605
Taken by the French, 1746; and by Dumouriez 1792
The revolution commences 25 Aug. 1830
The costly furniture of 16 houses demolished in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange 5 April, 1834

Maritime conference to obtain uniform meteorological observations held here 1853
International philanthropic congress Sept. 1859
International association for social science meet 22-25 Sept. 1890

BRUTTIUM (now Calabria Ultra), S. Italy. The Bruttians and Lucanians defeated and slew Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C. They were conquered by Rome, 277 B.C.

BUBBLE COMPANIES, see *Companies*, *Law's Bubble*, and *South-sea Bubble*.

BUCCANEERS,* piratical adventurers, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, who commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1609, when many of the discharged sailors joined the Buccaneers, and extended the range of their ravages. The first levy of ship-money in England in 1635 was to defray the expense of chastising these pirates. The principal commanders of the first Buccaneers were Montbar, Lolonois, Baseo, and Morgan, said to have murdered thousands and plundered millions. The expedition of Van Horn, of Ostend, was undertaken in 1603; that of Gramont in 1685; and that of Pointis in 1697.

BUCENTAUR, the vessel in which the doge of Venice used to proceed to wad the Adriatic, from the 12th to the 18th century.

BUCHANITES (in Scotland) : followers of Mrs. Buchan, who about 1779 promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, prophesied the end of the world, &c. She died in 1791, when her followers dispersed.

BUCHAREST (in Wallachia). Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier of the two empires; signed 28 May, 1812. The subsequent war between these powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty. Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians successively in the Crimean war. The last quitted it in 1856.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the London residence of the sovereign. Old Buckingham-house was built on the "Mulberry-gardens," by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1761 it was bought by George III., who in 1775 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence; and here all her children, except the eldest, were born. Here were married the duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; the duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; the prince of Hesse-Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse the same year. The house was pulled down in 1825, and the present palace commenced on its site. After an expenditure of nearly a million sterling, it was completed, and occupied by queen Victoria, 13 July, 1837. Further improvements were made in 1853. The marble arch, taken down from the exterior of this palace, was re-erected at Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park, 29 March, 1851.

BUCKLERS, used in single combat, are said to have been invented by Prætus and Arctius of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them bucklers of gold and silver, 309 B.C. The light cuirass of the horse-soldiers called cuirassiers is something akin to the ancient buckler.

BUCKLES were first worn instead of shoe-strings in the reign of Charles II., and soon became fashionable and expensive from the richness of their material; about 1791 they had fallen out of use. Buckles continue to be used in court dress and by persons of rank in most countries of Europe.

BUDA (or **OFEN**), the ancient Aquincum, on the W. bank of the Danube opposite Pesth, and with it, the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Charlemagne in 799; and sacked by Solyman II. after the battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Malometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. It suffered much in 1848, and was entered without resistance, by the Austrians 5 Jan. 1849. Here the emperor Francis Joseph was crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; see *Hungary*.

BUDDHISM, the religion formerly of India, and now of a large part of Asia beyond the Ganges and Japan. Buddha (also Bud, Bot, and Poot), or the Wise, flourished about 1000 or 800 B.C. The Buddhists believe that the soul is an emanation from God, and that if it continue virtuous it will return to him on the death of the body; but if not so, that it will undergo various degrees and changes of abode. Buddhism was expelled from India about A.D. 956.

BUDE LIGHT (so named from Bude in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Goldsworthy Curney, its inventor), consists of two or more concentric argand gas-burners, one rising above another, which produce a most brilliant flame, like the petals of a rose. The illuminating powers were increased by subjecting manganese, &c., to the action of the flame, in order to produce oxygen and hydrogen gas. This light was patented 1839 and 1841.

BUDGET (from the French *bougette*, Latin, *bulga*, a small bag), a term applied to the

* Raynal asserts that the name is derived from a Caribbee word *boucan*, signifying the place where the native savages dried their food by smoke; a custom necessarily adopted by the pirates from their mode of life.

English chancellor of exchequer's annual statement of the finances of the country, from the documents having been formerly presented in a leather bag. The budgets of sir R. Peel in 1842 (including the income-tax) and 1846 (free trade), and of Mr. Gladstone in 1860 (in connection with the treaty with France), are the most important in recent times.

BUENOS AYRES, a republic of S. America. The country was explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and the capital, Buenos Ayres, founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535. In 1585 the city was rebuilt and recolonised, after several abandonments. Population in 1859 about 350,000; see *Argentine Confederation*.

A British fleet and army, under sir Home Popham and general Beresford, take the city with slight resistance, 27 June; it is retaken 12 Aug. . . . 1806
 Monte Video taken by storm by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 3 Feb.; evacuated 7 July . . . 1807
 General Whitelock and 8000 British enter Buenos Ayres; severely repulsed . . . 5 July, 1816
 Independence of the province declared, 19 July, 1816
 Recognised as forming part of the Argentine confederation . . . Feb. 1822
 [A prey to civil war through the violent intrigues of Rosas, Oribe, Urquiza, and others, for many years.]
 Oribe defeated by general Urquiza, to whom Buenos Ayres capitulates . . . 3 Feb. 1852
 Rosas flees, arrives at Plymouth . . . 25 April, "
 Urquiza deposed, 10 Sept.; invests the city; after some successes he retires . . . Dec. 1852

Constitution voted . . . 23 May, 1853
 Buenos Ayres secedes from the Argentine confederation, and is recognised as an independent state; the first governor, Dr. D. Pastor Obligado, elected . . . 12 Oct. "
 Dr. Valentín Alsina elected governor . . . May, 1857
 War breaks out; Urquiza, general of the forces of the Argentine confederation, has an indecisive conflict with the Buenos Ayres general Mitre . . . 23 Oct. 1859
 A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres is reunited with the Argentine confederation . . . 11 Nov. 1859
 Fresh contests: Mitre defeats Urquiza in an almost bloodless contest at Pavón; Urquiza retires . . . 17 Sept. 1861
 National congress at Buenos Ayres . . . 25 May, 1862
 Mitre installed president . . . "

BUFFOONS were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. Their shows were discouraged by Domitian, and abolished by Trajan, 98; see *Jesters*.

BUILDING. In early times men dwelt in caves; wood and clay were the first building materials. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians; in England it may be referred to Benedict the monk, about 670. In Ireland a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the king of Connaught, in 1161; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the *Wonderful Castle*." Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England in 886. It was adopted by the earl of Arundel, about 1598, London being then almost wholly built of wood; see *Architecture*.

Building acts were passed by Elizabeth in 1562, 1580, and 1592; and by Charles II. in 1667. Recent acts are very numerous. The Building Act for the Metropolis, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 84 (1844), was amended in 1855 and 1860. Building societies, formed to enable a person

to purchase a house by paying money periodically to a society for a certain number of years, instead of paying rent to a landlord, began about 1836, when an act was passed for their regulation.

BULGARIA, anciently Mœsia, now part of European Turkey. The Bulgarians were a Slavonian tribe, who harassed the Eastern empire and Italy from 499 to 678, when they established a kingdom. They defeated Justinian II., 687; but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the emperor Basil, in 1018. After defeating them in 1014, having taken 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, he caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home. The kingdom was re-established in 1086; but after many changes was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1396. In Jan. 1861, it was stated that the Bulgarians had seceded from the Greek to the Roman church.

BULL, or **EDICT OF THE POPE**. The bulla is properly the seal, either of gold, silver, lead, or wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul; and on the other the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. A bull against heresy was issued by Gregory IX. in 1231. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, 25 April, 1570; in 1571 bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England. The bull *Unigenitus* (beginning with this word) against the Jansenists was issued by Clement XI., 1713; confirmed by Benedict XIII., 1725. The Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV., so called from its golden seal, was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356; see *Brazen Bull*.

BULL-BAITING, or **BULL FIGHTING**, was an amusement at Stamford in the reign of John, 1209; and at Tutbury, 1374. In the *Sports of England*, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Clink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the commons, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr. Windham, who made a speech in favour of the custom, 24 May, 1802. It was made illegal in 1835; see *Cruelty to Animals*. Bull-fights were introduced into Spain

about 1260 : abolished there, "except for *pious* and *patriotic* purposes," in 1784. In June, 1833, ninety-nine bulls were killed at bull-fights at Madrid, ladies present. A bull-fight at Lisbon, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, 14 June, 1840.

BULLETS of stone were in use, 1514. Iron ones are mentioned in the *Fadera*, 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the 16th century. The cannon-ball in some eastern countries was long of stone. *Ashe*. The conoidal cup rifle-ball was invented by capt. Minié, about 1833 ; a modification of this (conoidal but without cup), by Mr. Pritchett (1853), is used with the Enfield rifle. Other bullets have been since devised.

BULLION, uncoined gold and silver. The "Bullion Report" of a parliamentary committee in 1810, principally guided by Mr. Horner and Mr. (afterwards sir R.) Peel, established the conclusion, that paper money is always liable to be over-issued and consequently depreciated, unless it be at all times immediately convertible into gold. This principle has been adopted in British monetary arrangements.

BULL RUN BATTLES, see *Manassas*.

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, ratified 4 July, 1850, by which sir Henry Lytton Bulwer on behalf of the British, and Mr. Clayton on behalf of the American government, declared that neither should obtain exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country. Disputes afterwards arose with respect to this treaty, and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (*which see*), which were settled in 1857.

BUNDSCHUH, see *Jacquerie*.

BUNHILL-FIELDS (originally Bonhill-Field), a burial-ground near Finsbury-square, E. London, termed by Southey the "Campo Santo of the Dissenters;" first used in 1665. Here were interred Thomas Goodwin (1679), John Owen (1683), Isaac Watts, John Bunyan (1688), George Fox, the quaker (1690), general Fleetwood, son-in-law of Cromwell (1692), and Daniel De Foe (1731). *Cunningham*. After some agitation an act for the preservation of the ground as an open space was passed, 15 July, 1867.

BUNKER'S HILL (near Boston, U.S.). Here the British (nearly 3000) compelled the revolted Americans (about 2000) to retreat, 17 June, 1775. It was one of the earliest actions in the war, and the Americans refer to it with pride, on account of their heroic resistance. Ralph Farnham, who was present at the battle, died on 28 Dec. 1860, aged 104½ years. He was introduced to the prince of Wales when in America.

BUONAPARTE, see *France*, 1793, &c.

BURFORD CLUB, the appellation given (according to Mr. Laver, the barrister, a conspirator, see *Laver*) by the Pretender and his agents to a club of Tory lords and others, of which lord Orrery was chairman, and lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, lord Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Phipps, general Webb, lord Bingley, lord Craven, Mr. Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr. Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This club was said to meet at the members' houses, to form designs against the government. This story was set aside by the solemn declarations of lord Cowper and lord Strafford, that they did not know of its existence. The list of this pretended club was published in the *Weekly Journal*, printed in Whitefriars ; but when Read, the printer of the paper, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded. March, 1722. *Salmon*.

BURGESSES, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with its corporations. They were called to parliament in England, 1265 ; in Scotland in 1326 ; and in Ireland about 1365. Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in parliament, 1 Hen. V. (1413) ; see *Borough*.

BURGHES AND ANTI-BURGHES. In 1732 Ebenezer Erskine and others seceded from the church of Scotland. Differing in regard to the interpretation of the burgess oath, they divided into two sections with the foregoing names in 1747. In 1820 they were reunited as the United Associate Synod of the Secession church, which, on 13 May, 1847, joined the Relief church, together forming the United Presbyterian church.

BURGLARY was a capital offence till 1829. Formerly, he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish offices, 1699 ; Statute of Rewards, 5 Anne, 1706 ; and 6 Geo. 1. 1720. Receivers of stolen plate and other goods to be transported, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Persons having upon them picklock-keys, &c., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 13 Geo. III. 1772-3. The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's acts between 1823 and 1829 ; and by the criminal laws of 1861.

BURGOS (Spain), the burial place of the Cid, 1099. Lord Wellington entered Burgos on 19 Sept. after the battle of Salamanca (fought 22 July, 1812). The castle was besieged by the British and allied army, but the siege was abandoned 21 Oct. same year. The fortifications were blown up by the French, 12 June, 1813.

BURGUNDY, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in 275, but were driven out by the emperor Probus: they returned in 287, and were defeated by Maximin. In 413 they established a Kingdom, comprising the present Burgundy, large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, &c. Gondicar, their leader, the first king. It was conquered by the Franks, 534.—The *second* kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clotaire I. of France, in 561. The kingdom of Arles, Provence, and Transjuran Burgundy, were formed out of the old kingdom.—In 877 Charles the Bald made his brother-in-law Richard the first DUKE of Burgundy. In 938, Hugh the Great, count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant, Henry, on becoming king of France, conferred it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe de Rouvre, without issue, in 1361. In 1363, king John of France, made his fourth son, Philip, duke; see *Austria and Germany*.

DUKES.

1363. Philip the Bold; marries Margaret, heiress of Flanders, 1369.
 1404. John the Fearless (son); joined English invading France; supposed to have been privy to the assassination of the duke of Orleans in 1407; was himself assassinated at Montreuil, in the presence of the dauphin, Sept. 1419.
 1419. Philip the Good (son), the most powerful duke in the world.

1467. Charles the Bold: married to Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV., 9 July, 1468; invaded France, 1472; Switzerland, 1476; killed in an engagement with the Swiss, before Nancy, 4 Jan. 1477.
 1477. Mary (daughter); married, 19 Aug. 1477, to Maximilian of Austria; died 27 March, 1482.
 1479. Louis XI. annexed Burgundy to France. The other dominions fell to Austria.

BURIALS. Abraham buried Sarah at Machpelah, 1860 B.C., *Gen.* xxiii. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in A.D. 210. *Eusebius*. The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways; hence the necessity for inscriptions. The first Christian burial-place, it is said, was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in churchyards, 758. Many of the early Christians are buried in the catacombs at Rome; see *Catacombs*. Vaults were erected in chancels first at Canterbury, 1075. Woollen shrouds only were permitted to be used in England, 1666. Linen scarfs were introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729; and woollen shrouds used, 1733. Burials were taxed, 1695—again, 1783. The acts relating to metropolitan burials were passed 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1857; see *Cemeteries*. Parochial registers of burials, births, and marriages, were instituted in England by Cromwell, lord Essex, about 1538. *Stow*. A tax was enacted on burials in England—for the burial of a duke 50*l.*, and for that of a common person 4*s.*—under Will. III. 1695, and Geo. III. 1783; see *Bills of Mortality*.

BURKING, a new species of murder, committed in Britain, thus named from Burke, the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were sold to the surgeons for dissection. He was executed at Edinburgh, 28 Jan. 1829. A monster named Bishop was apprehended in Nov. 1831, and executed in London, 5 Dec. with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor friendless Italian boy named Carlo Ferrari. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS. Here a fierce contest took place between the British and the United States American forces, 6 June, 1813. The British carried the heights.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, London, was built by Denham for lord Burlington, about 1664; and rebuilt by lord Burlington, the architect, about 1731. It was bought for 140,000*l.* by the government, authorised by vote of the house of commons, on 27 July, 1854. In 1857, it became the home of the Royal, Linnean, and Chemical societies. In 1866, sites for buildings for the University of London and the Royal Academy were granted, in the grounds of Burlington House.

BURMESE, or BIRMAN, EMPIRE, founded in the middle of the 18th century by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power in 1795, was amicably adjusted by general Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, and they took Rangoon on May 11. The fort and pagoda of Syriam were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, 1 Dec. same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace, 24 Feb. 1826. For the events of this war, and of the war in 1851, see *India*. Pegu was annexed to our Indian empire, 20 Dec. 1852. The war ended 20 June, 1853. In Sept. 1866, the Burmese sovereign was said to have been deposed; there being four claimants for his throne. Rebellion soon suppressed.

BURNETT PRIZES, to be awarded every 40 years to the authors of the two best essays, on "The evidence that there is a Being all powerful, wise, and good, by whom everything

exists, &c.," were founded by Mr. Burnett, a Scottish gentleman, who died 1784, bequeathing monies for the purpose. Various amounts have been paid.*

BURNING ALIVE was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, and was countenanced by bulls of the pope; see *Witches*. Many persons have been burned alive as heretics. Sir William Sawtre, priest of St. Osyth, London, suffered 9 Feb. 1401. In the reign of Mary, numbers were burned; among others, Ridley, bishop of London, Latimer, bishop of Rochester, and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, at Oxford, in 1555 and 1556.† Bartholomew Leggatt and Edward Wightman were burned for heresy in 1612, by warrant of James I.

BURNING THE DEAD was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and Homer gives descriptions. It was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla about 78 B.C. It is still practised in parts of the East Indies; see *Sultees*, *Barrows*.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burnt a fleet in the harbour of Syracuse, 214 B.C. Their powers were increased by Settalla; Tschirnhausen, 1680; Buffon, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. The following experiments were made about 1800, with Mr. Parker's lens or burning mirror, which cost 700*l.*, and is said to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Pekin.

<i>Substances fused.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Substances fused.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Pure gold	20 grains	4 seconds.	A crystal pebble	7 grains	6 seconds.
Silver	20 "	3 "	Flint	10 "	30 "
Copper	33 "	20 "	Cornelian	10 "	75 "
Platina	10 "	3 "	Pumice stone	10 "	24 "
Cast iron (a cube)	10 "	3 "	Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils immediately; bones are calcined; and things not capable of melting at once become red-hot, like iron.		
Steel	10 "	12 "			
A topaz	3 "	45 "			
An emerald	2 "	25 "			

BURSE, see *Exchange*.

BURWELL FIRE. A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show in a barn at Burwell near Newmarket, 8 Sept. 1727. A candle having set fire to a heap of straw, seventy-six individuals perished, and others died of their wounds.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk, named from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes on 20 Nov. 870, and buried here, and to whom its magnificent abbey was founded. It shares with Runnymede the honour of producing Magna Charta in 1215; it having been prepared here by the barons on 20 Nov. 1214. Henry VI. summoned a parliament in 1447, when Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608; and was desolated by plague in 1636.

BURYING ALIVE. In Bœotia, Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to it for any levity that excited suspicion of their chastity. The vestals buried alive on a charge of incontinence, were Minutia, 337 B.C.; Sextilla, 274 B.C.; Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; Duns Scotus being of the number. The two assassins of Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct. 1831.

BUSACO, or BUZACO (Portugal). Here the British, under lord Wellington, repulsed the French, under Massena, 27 Sept. 1810. The latter losing one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 3000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners; the loss of the allies did not exceed 1300; the British retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, which were too strong for Massena to force, and the two armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

BUSHEL. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII. 1500; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III. 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218.192 cubic inches is to the Winchester of 2150.42 as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV., June, 1824, which act came into operation 1 Jan. 1826.

* To Dr. W. L. Brown, and to rev. J. B. Sumner, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, 1815; to rev. R. A. Thompson, and to Dr. J. Tulloch, 1855.

† It is computed, that during the three years of Mary's reign, there were 277 persons brought to the stake; besides those who were punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 55 women, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner. The latter is said to have derived a savage pleasure from witnessing the torture of the sufferers.

BUSHIRE (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by sir H. Leeke, and by land by general Stalker, was taken 10 Dec. 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and col. Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Reshire, 9 Dec. The loss of the British was four officers killed, and one wounded; five men killed and thirty-five wounded.

BUSSORAH, see *Bassorah*.

BUSTS. This mode of preserving the remembrance of the human features is the same with the *hermæ* of the Greeks. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds, from which he cast wax figures. 328 B.C. *Pliny*. Busts from the face in plaster of Paris were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

BUTCHERS. Among the Romans there were three classes: the *Suarii* provided hogs, the *Boarii* or *Pecuarii* oxen, which the *Lanii* or *Carnifices* killed. The butchers' company in London is ancient, although not incorporated till 1604.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION. John earl of Bute, tutor of prince George (afterwards George III.), formed an administration in May, 1762, which, after various changes, resigned April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.

John earl of Bute, *first lord of the treasury*
Sir Francis Dashwood, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Grenville, *president of the council*.
Duke of Bedford, *privy seal*.
Earl of Halifax, *admiralty*.
Earl of Egremont and George Grenville, *secretaries of state*.

Lord Ligonier, *ordnance*.
Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, *paymaster of the forces*.
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the Navy*.
Lord Sandys, *first lord of trade*.
Duke of Marlborough, earl Talbot, lord Huntingdon, lord North, &c.

BUTTER. It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food. The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps instead of oil, in the 3rd century. Butter forming an important article of commerce as well as food in these countries, various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale; the principal of which are the 36th & 38th Geo. III. and 10 Geo. IV. 1829. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk. *Mungo Park*. The import duty of 5s. per cwt. on foreign butter (producing in 1859, 104,587*l.* on 421,354 cwt.) was repealed in 1860.

BUTTONS, an early manufacture in England; those covered with cloth were prohibited, to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 Geo. I. 1721.

BUXAR, a town in Bengal near which, on 23 Oct. 1764, major, afterwards sir Hector Monro (with 857 Europeans and 6215 sepoys) gained a great victory over the troops of the nabob of Oude, &c., 50,000 in number; 6000 of these were killed, and 130 pieces of cannon were taken. The loss of the English was trifling.

BY-LAWS, or **BYE-LAWS** (from Danish, *bue*, a town), private ordinances made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1834, those made by corporate bodies become valid, if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca, 20 May, 1756, condemned for an error of judgment, and shot on board the Monarch at Spithead, 14 March, 1757.

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe, 21 June, 1764, and returned 9 May, 1766. He discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, 16 Aug. 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill-fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foulweather Jack."

BYZANTIUM, now *Constantinople*, in the ancient Thrace, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667 B.C.; but various dates and persons are given. It was taken successively by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C., in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, &c., it became an ally of the Romans, by whom it was taken, A.D. 73. Rebelling it was taken after two years siege and laid in ruins by Severus in 196. Byzantium was refounded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated on 22 May, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed; from him it received the name of Constantinople; see *Constantinople*. **BYZANTINE ART** flourished from the time of Constantine to about 1204. The Byzantine or Eastern empire really commenced in A.D. 395, when Theodosius divided the Roman empire; see *East*.

C.

CAABA, a sacred black stone, in a temple at Mecca venerated by the Arabs, long before the Christian era. Its guardians, the tribe of Koreish, were defeated by Mahomet and the worship abolished, 623-630.

CABAL (from Italian and Spanish *cabala*, secret knowledge). In English history the term has been applied to the cabinet of Charles II. in 1670; the word Cabal being formed from the initials of their names: sir Thomas, afterwards lord Clifford (C); the lord Ashley (A), (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L).

CABBAGES were brought to England from Holland about 1510, it is said by sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset, and introduced into Scotland by Cromwell's soldiers.

CABBALA, a Jewish system of philosophy or theosophy, deriving its name from a Hebrew word, signifying reception or tradition, said to have been given by God to Adam, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (587 B.C.), but to have been revealed again to Ezra.*

CABEIRA (Asia Minor). Here Mithridates, king of Pontus, was defeated by Lucullus, 71 B.C.

CABINET COUNCIL. There were councils in England as early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758; and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great. *Spelman*; see *Administrations*.†

CABLES. A machine was invented in 1792, for making the largest, by which human labour was reduced nine-tenths. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy about 1812.

CABOCHIENS, an armed Burgundian faction, including 500 butchers, named from their leader Simonet Cabochie, a Skinner. They ruled Paris with violence, and constrained the doctors of the Sorbonne to become their allies and the dauphin to recognise them as the "White Hoods," and reformers of the state. They were eventually exterminated by the indignant citizens, in 1418.

CABRIOLETS (*vulgo* Cabs), one-horsed vehicles, were introduced into the streets of London in 1823, when the number plying was twelve. In 1831 they had increased to 165, and then the licences were thrown open. The number in 1862 running in the metropolis exceeded 6000 (of which about 1800 only plied on Sunday). Previous to throwing open the trade, the number of hackney carriages was limited to 1200, when there were few omnibuses.

Cab Strike.—On 28 June, 1853, an act (called Mr. FitzRoy's act) was passed for "the better regulation of metropolitan stage and hackney carriages, and for prohibiting the use of advertising vehicles," by which the cab fares were reduced to 6d. a mile. It came into operation 11 July, and on the 27th a general strike of the London cabmen took place. Much inconvenience was felt, and every kind of vehicle was employed to supply the deficiency. Some alterations (previously agreed on) having been made in the act, the cabs re-appeared on the stands on the 30th.

Cabmen's clubs began at Paddington in Feb. 1859
A London General Cab Company published its prospectus, professing a reformed system, July, 1862

Cabs running in London; in 1855, 3296; in 1867, 6149

Cab Tragedy.—S. H. Hunt, a servant of Butler and MacCulloch's, seedsmen, Covent-garden, London, poisoned his wife and children in a cab, on 7 Nov. 1863; and himself on 9 Nov. at his own house, just before his apprehension.

The cabmen in Paris strike against a company; above 3000 vehicles stopped, 16 June; fierce attack on men who give in; strikers subside, 23 June, 1865

Second Cab Strike.—Metropolitan Streets Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 17 (passed 20 Aug.), required hackney carriages to carry lamps; and changed lowest fare from 6d. to 1s. The cab-proprietors and drivers struck at 4 p.m., 3 Dec.; but by the intervention of lord Elcho, an arrangement was made with Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the home secretary, and the strike ceased 4 Dec. 1867

CABUL, or CABOOL, a city of Afghanistan, taken 977 by Subuctajeen, grandfather of Mahomed, founder of the Gaznevide dynasty, and by Nadir Shah in 1738. It was the

* Its supporters assert that the cabalistic book "Sohar," or "Splendour," a mystic commentary on the Pentateuch, was first committed to writing by Simon Ben Jochai, A.D. 72-110. The true date of the books containing the cabala is now considered to range from 9th to the 14th centuries and their origin to be the mingling of talmudism with the Greek philosophy termed Neo-Platonism. Some of their dogmas are akin to Christian tenets, such as the trinity, the incarnation, &c. The cabala exercised much influence upon the mental development of the Jews, and even captivated the greatest thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

† *Cabinet Noir*, or "Dark Closet," a name given to the chamber in which letters entrusted to the French post, were opened for state purposes. The system, which began with Louis XI., was organised under Louis XV., who derived much entertainment from it; and it is said has been only discontinued within the last few years (1868).

capital of the Durani empire at the end of the last century. In 1809 the sovereign Shah Soojah was expelled by Futtah Khan; and in 1818 Cabul came into the hands of Dost Mahomed, a clever and ambitious chieftain. In 1839 the British restored Shah Soojah; but in Nov. 1841 a dreadful outbreak took place. The chief British civil officer, sir Wm. M'Naghten, was massacred, and the British commenced a most disastrous retreat. Of 3849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp followers, only one European, Dr. Dryden, and four or five natives escaped. In the same year (16 Sept.) general afterwards sir George Pollock retook the town, and rescued lady Sale and many of the prisoners. After destroying many public buildings, he left Cabul 12 Oct. 1842.

CACHET, see *Lettres de Cachet*.

CADDEE, or **LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE**, the league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray League, (Graubünden), about 1424. A third league, the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436; see *Grisons*.

CADE'S INSURRECTION. Jack Cade, a fugitive Irishman, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed about 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew sir Humphrey Stafford, at Sevenoaks, 27 June, 1450, entered London in triumph, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence, 3 July. The insurgents losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed, and Cade, deserted by his followers, fled. A reward was offered for his apprehension; he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 11 July.

CADETS' COLLEGE, see *Sandhurst*.

CADIZ (W. Spain), anciently Gadiz, the Roman Gades; said to have been built by the Phœnicians, about 1100 B.C.

One hundred vessels of the Spanish armada
destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake . . . 1587
Cadiz was taken by the English, under the earl
of Essex, and plundered . . . 15 Sept. 1596
Vainly attacked by sir George Rooke . . . 1702
Bombarded by the British . . . July, 1797
Blockaded by lord St. Vincent for two years 1797-9
Again bombarded by the British . . . Oct. 1800
A French squadron of five ships of the line and

a frigate surrender to the Spaniards and
British . . . 14 June, 1808
Besieged by the French, but the siege was
raised after the battle of Salamanca . . . July, 1812
Insurrection, 1819; massacre of many inhabi-
tants by the soldiery . . . 9, 10 March, 1820
Taken by the French in Oct. 1823, and held till 1828
Declared a free port . . . 1829

CADMIUM, a metal, discovered by Stromeyer and Hermann in 1818.

CAEN (N. France), a place of importance before 912, when it became the capital of the possessions of the Normans, under whom it flourished. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417; but was finally recovered by the French 1 July, 1450. Here were buried William the conqueror, (1087) and his queen (1083).

CAERNARVON (N. Wales). In the castle (founded in 1283 or 1284) Edward II. was born, 25 April, 1284; and the town was chartered by Edward I. in the same year. The town suffered by the civil war of Charles, but was finally retained for the parliament.

CESAREA, the Roman capital of Judea, built by Herod the Great, 10 B.C. Eusebius the historian was bishop about 315.

CESAREAN SECTION, which, it is said, first gave the name of Caesar to the Roman family, is performed by cutting the child out of the womb.*

CÆSARS, see *Rome; Emperors*. The Era of the Cæsars or Spanish Era, is reckoned from 1 Jan. 38 B.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synod held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar; and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.

CÆSIUM (Latin, bluish), a rare alkaline metal found in some mineral waters by Bunsen in 1861, by means of the "Spectrum analysis," which see.

* The case of Alice O'Neal, an Irishwoman, who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr. Gabriel King, of Armagh, and surgeon Duncan Stewart, of Dungannon. In Jan. 1847, the operation was performed in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether: but she died the next day. On 9 Dec. 1860, a similar operation was successfully performed by Dr. James Edmunds at Bethnal Green. On the continent the operation is said to have been more frequent and more successful. Cooper's Surgical Dictionary (ed. 1861) contains a table, which, out of 2009 cases, gives a mortality of 55.4 per cent. of the mothers and 29.45 per cent. of the children.

CAFFRARIA, and CAFFRE WAR, see *Kaffraria*. CAGLIARI, see *Naples*, note.

CAGOTS, an outcast race in the Pyrenees supposed to be descendants of the ancient Goths. They have been subjected to superstitious persecution so lately as 1755.

ÇA IRA! the burden of a popular song, during the French revolution, 1791:

"*At! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira! Les Aristocrates à la lanterne!*" ("It will proceed! &c. Hang the aristocrats!")

CAL-FONG (China), was besieged by 100,000 rebels, in 1642. The commander of the relieving forces, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments. All the besiegers and 300,000 of the citizens perished.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for the minarets of its mosques, and the sepulchres of its caliphs; see *Egypt*.

Partially built by the Saracens	969	parte; they enter the city	23 July, 1798
Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans	1517	Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000	
Rained by an earthquake and a great fire,		French capitulated	27 June, 1801
when 40,000 persons perished	June, 1754	Massacre of the Mamelukes	1 March, 1811
Taken by the French under Napoleon Bona-		Visit of the prince of Wales	March, 1862

CALABRIA (the ancient Messapia, S.E. Italy), was conquered by the Romans, 266 B.C. It formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric, A.D. 493; was re-conquered (for the Eastern empire) by Belisarius, 536; subdued by the Lombards and joined to the duchy of Benevento, 572. After various changes, it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, 1058, who obtained the title of duke of Calabria, and eventually that of king of Naples; see *Naples*.

CALAIS (N. W. France), taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, 4 Aug. 1347. It was retaken by the duke of Guise, in the reign of Mary, 7 Jan. 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart, as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards, 17 Nov. same year. "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart." It was taken by the Spaniards, April 1594, restored, 1598. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April 1814.

CALATRAVA, see *Knighthood*.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution, London, by Humphry Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINES. To avoid errors in computing and printing logarithms and tables of figures, machines to calculate and print have been devised. Pascal, when nineteen years of age, invented one about 1650. The construction of Mr. C. Babbage's machine was commenced at the expense of government, in 1821, and continued till 1833, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of above 15,000*l*. The portion completed is in the library of King's College, London. In 1857, Messrs. E. and G. Scheutz, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843, after a study of the account of Mr. Babbage's machine. Messrs. Scheutz brought their machine to England in 1854. It was bought for 1000*l*. by Mr. J. F. Rathbone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley observatory in his own town, Albany. In 1857, Messrs. Scheutz were engaged to make one for the British government, which is now completed. Mr. Wiberg's machine, exhibited at Paris, Feb. 1863, was much commended. Tables constructed by means of Scheutz's machine, and edited by Dr. W. Farre, were published by the government in 1864.

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal and British India, the first settlement of the English here was made in 1689.

Purchased as a seminary, and Fort William built	1698	College founded	1801
Made the head of a separate presidency	1707	Bishopric of Calcutta instituted by act	July, 1813
The fort attacked and taken by an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants (146 of the British crammed into the "Black-hole prison," a dungeon, about 18 feet square, from whence 23 only came forth the next morning alive)	20 June, 1756	An industrial exhibition held in	Jan. 1855
Calcutta retaken by Clive	2 Jan. 1757	Great cyclone, followed by a "bore" or spring tide in the Hooghly; water rises 30 feet high; immense damage done to shipping and houses; (see <i>Cyclone</i>)	5 Oct. 1864
A supreme court of judicature established	1773	Another cyclone; about 30,000 small houses unroofed, much small shipping injured; and the crops in Lower Bengal destroyed	1 Nov. 1867
Anti-Slavery Society founded	1784	Population in 1850, 413,582.	

See *Bengal and India*.

CALEDONIA (now *Scotland*). The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael*, or *Gael-men* or *Gadel-doin*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died 99, distinguishes this portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*. Venerable Bede says that it retained this name until 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts,

who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the 4th century of the Christian era they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scythians or Scythians (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country. Hence the remarkable distinction of language, habits, customs, and persons between the Highlanders and the southern inhabitants; see *Scotland*.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about	330	The Caledonians invade South Britain, 207; A.D.	
The Picts from England settle in the south	140	repelled by the emperor Severus, who advances to the Moray Frith	207
Agricola carries the Roman arms into Caledonia, in the reign of Galdus (Corbred II.)	A.D. 79	Caledonia invaded by the Scuths, or Scotti, from Ireland, about	306
He defeats Galgacus, and builds a wall between the Forth and Clyde	84	Caledonian monarchy revived by Fergus II.	404
Wall of Antoninus built	140	After many wars, Kenneth II., king of the Scotti, subdues the Caledonians and Picts, and unites the country under one monarchy, then named <i>Scotland</i>	838 to 843
Ulpianus Marcellus repels their incursions	184		
Christianity introduced in the reign of Donald I.	201		

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM for children of indigent respectable Scotch parents, Islington, London, established in 1813.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. The act for its construction received the royal assent 27 July, 1803; and the works were commenced same year. The nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles. A sum exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and the safe navigation for ships of nearly every tonnage was opened 1 Nov. 1822. It has not paid. Annual income from tonnage, 1 May, 1859, 5080*l.*; expenditure, 6951*l.*; annual income, 1866-7, 6541*l.*; expenditure, 6698*l.*

CALENDAR, see *Jewish Era* and *calendar*. The Roman calendar, was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, 738 B.C. This year was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B.C., added two months; and Julius Caesar, 45 B.C., to make it more correct, fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap year; see *Leap year*. This calendar was defective, as the solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and not of 365 days 6 hours. This difference, in the 16th century amounted to 10 entire days, the vernal equinox falling on 11th instead of 21st March. To obviate this error, pope Gregory XIII. ordained, in 1582, that *that* year should consist of 356 days only (5 Oct. became 15 Oct.); and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century; thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so: but the year 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided; see *New Style* and *French Revolutionary Calendar*.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1868.

Year of the world (Jewish civil year) Sept. 1867	5628	Foundation of Rome (Varro)	2621
-Sept. 1868	5628	United States' Independence	92-93
Julian period	6581	Year of Queen Victoria	31-32
Hegira, (began 5 May, 1867; ends May, 1868)	1284	Year of Napoleon III.	16-17

CALENDER, a machine used in glazing various kinds of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands to these countries, about 1685. *Anderson*.

CALENDs were the first day of the Roman months. The *Nones* of March, May, July, and Oct., fell on the 7th; and their *Ides* on the 15th. The other months had the *Nones* on the 5th and the *Ides* on the 13th. As the Greeks had no *Calends*, "on the Greek Calends," *ad Græcas Calendas*, meant *never*.

CALICO, cotton cloth, named from Calicut, a city of India, visited by the Portuguese in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company in 1631. Calico-printing and the Dutch loom engine were first used in 1676, when a Frenchman established a factory at Richmond, near London. *Anderson*. Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700; and again in 1721, a penalty of 5*l.* was laid on the weaver, and 20*l.* on the seller of calico. In 1831, by the exertions of Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards lord Sydenham, and others, the consolidated duty of 3*d.* on the square yard of printed calico was taken off. Since 1834, the manufacture has been greatly increased by the applications

of science. Cylinders for printing are now engraved by galvanism, and new dyes have been introduced by the discoveries of Liebig, Hofmann, Perkin, &c.; see *Cotton* and *Dyeing*.

CALICUT, (now *Kolikod*) S.W. India, the first Indian port visited by Vasco de Gama, 20 May, 1498. It was seized by Hyder Ali, 1766, and taken by the English 1790.

CALIFORNIA (from the Spanish, *Caliente Fornalla*, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate) was discovered by Cortez in 1537; others say by Cabrillo in 1542; and visited by Sir Francis Drake, who named it New Albion, in 1579. California was admitted into the United States in 1850. It is advancing rapidly in wealth and importance, but society is still in a very disorganised state. The population in 1856 was 506,067; in 1860, 700,000.

The Spanish establish missionary and military stations	1698	Gold discovered in great abundance by capt. Sutter and Mr. Marshall	Sept. 1847
California becomes subject to Mexico	1823	Ceded to the United States	1848
After a bloodless revolution, it becomes virtually independent	1846	Made a sovereign state	1850
Occupied by the army of the United States	1846	Numerous murders in San Francisco—Lynch law prevailing	1853-60
		Adhered to the union	1861-2

CALIPER COMPASS, whereby the bore of cannon, small arms, &c. is measured, is said to have been invented by an artificer of Nuremberg in 1540.

CALIPH (Arabic), Vicar, or Apostle, the title assumed by the sophi of Persia, as successor of Ali, and, since 1517, by the sultan of Turkey, as successor of Mahomet. The caliphate began with Abubeker, the father of the prophet's second wife.

CALIPHS OF ARABIA.	655. Ali.	In 775 they were styled caliphs of
661. Abubeker.	661. Hassan.	Bagdad.
661. Omar I.	The OMNIADs ruled 661-750.	Haroun-al-Raschid ruled 786-809.
661. Othman.	The ABBASIDES ruled 750-1258.	See <i>Omnians</i> and <i>Abbasides</i> .

CALIPPIC PERIOD, invented by Calippus, about 330 B.C., to correct the Metonic cycle, consists of four cycles, or of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he incorrectly imagined the new and full moons return to the same day of the solar year. This period began about the end of June, third year of 112th Olympiad, year of Rome 424, and 330 B.C.

CALIXTINS, a sect derived from the Hussites, about 1420 demanded the cup (Greek, *Kalix*) in the Lord's supper. They were also called Utraquists as partaking of both elements. They were reconciled to the Roman church at the council of Basle, 1433. Also the followers of George Calixtus, a Lutheran, who died in 1656. He wrote against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a re-union of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' creed.

CALI YUGA, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates from 3101 B.C. (according to some, 3102), and begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, now on 11 April, N.S. In 1600 the year began on 7 April, N.S., from which it has now advanced four days, and from the precession of the equinoxes is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Cali Yuga era will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

CALLAO (Peru). Here, after an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city in 1687, and on 28 Oct. 1746. The attempt of the Spanish admiral Nuñez to bombard Callao on 2 May, 1866, was defeated by the Peruvians.

CALLIGRAPHY (beautiful writing). Callicrates is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B.C. In the 16th century Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth (to whom he presented them at Hampton court), all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done, as to be plainly legible. *Not finished.*

CALMAR, UNION OF. The treaty whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were united under one sovereign, Margaret of Waldemar, queen of Sweden and Norway, "the Semiramis of the north;" June, 1397, see *Sweden*. This union was dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

CALMUCKS, see *Tartary*.

CALOMEL ("beautiful black"), a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crollius early in the 17th century. The first directions given for its preparation were by Beguin in 1608.

CALORESCENCE. In Jan. 1865 Professor Tyndall rendered the ultra-red rays of the spectrum of the electric light visible by causing them to impinge on a plate of platinum, which they raised to a white heat. He termed the phenomenon Calorescence; see *Fluorescence*.

CALORIC, see *Heat*.

CALOTYPE PROCESS (from the Greek *kalos* beautiful), by which negative photographs are produced on paper, is the invention of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot about 1840.

CALOYERS (meaning *good old men*). The monks of the Greek church, of the order of St. Basil. Their most celebrated monastery in Asia is at Mount Sinai, endowed by Justinian (died 565); the European one is at Mount Athos.

CALVARY MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, 5 April, A.D. 30; (*Hales*, 31; *Clinton*, 29; others 38); see *Luke* xxiii. 33. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, 142. The empress Helena built a church here about 326; see *Holy Places*.

CALVES' HEAD CLUB, noblemen and gentlemen, who exposed raw calves' heads at the windows of a tavern, 30 Jan. 1735, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. An incensed mob was dispersed by soldiers, and the club was suppressed.

CALVI (Corsica). The British forces besieged the fortress of Calvi, 12 June, 1794. After fifty-nine days it surrendered on 10 Aug. It surrendered to the French in 1796.

CALVINISTS, named after John Calvin (or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, 10 July, 1509. Adopting the reformed doctrines he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christianæ Religionis* in 1533; published in 1536. He retired to Basle, and settled in Geneva, where he died, 27 May, 1564. He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity in 1553. A formal separation between the Calvinists and Lutherans took place after the conference of Poissy in 1561, where the former expressly rejected the tenth and other articles of the confession of Augsburg, and took the name of Calvinists. In France (see *Huguenots*) they took up arms against their persecutors. Henry IV., originally a Calvinist, on becoming king, secured their liberty by the *Edict of Nantes* in 1598 (*which see*). Calvinistic doctrines appear in the articles of the Church of England and in the confession of the Church of Scotland, and are held by many protestant sects.

CAMALDULES or **CAMALDOLITES**, a religious order founded at Camaldoli near Florence, by Romuald about 1012.

CAMBIUM REGIS; see *Royal Exchange*.

CAMBRAY (N. France), in the middle ages, the capital of a prince bishop subject to the emperor. Its gives its name to cambrie.

Taken by Charles V. 1544
By the Spaniards 1595
By the French and annexed 1667
Fenelon archbishop 1698

It was invested by the Austrians, 8 Aug. when the republican general, Decay, replied to the summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do that, but his soldiers knew how to fight." It was taken by Clairfait, the Austrian general, on 10 Sept. 1798
The French were defeated at Cesar's camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army under the duke of York 24 April, 1794

Cambray seized by the British, under sir Charles Colville. 24 June, 1815
League of Cambray against the republic of Venice, comprising pope Julian II., the emperor Maximilian, and Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, entered into 10 Dec. 1508
Treaty between Francis I. of France, and Charles V. of Germany, (called *Paix des Dames*, because negotiated by Louisa of Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor) 1529
Treaty between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain 1745

CAMBRIA, ancient name of Wales (*which see*).

CAMBRIC first made at Cambray; worn in England, and accounted a great luxury, 1580. *Slow*. Its importation was restricted in 1745; and prohibited in 1758; re-admitted in 1786.

CAMBRIDGE, the Roman *Camboricum* and the Saxon *Granta*, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. Roger de Montgomery destroyed it with fire and sword to be revenged of king William Rufus.

The university, said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 630; lay neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much; was restored by Edward the elder in 915; and began to revive about 1110
Henry I. bestowed many privileges
Henry III. granted a charter to the university, 1230 or 1231

In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, the rebels entered the town, seized the university records and burn them in the market-place 1381
University press was set up 1534
Letters patent granted by Henry VIII. 1571
Incorporated by Elizabeth in 1571
The university authorised to send two members to parliament 1603
The university refuses the degree of M.A. to

father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king; and the presidency of Magdalen college to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the king's mandate 1687
Cambridge Philosophical Society established in 1819, and chartered in 1822
Railway to London opened June, 1845
Commissioners were appointed for the government and extension of this university and Eton college, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88 1856
New statutes confirmed by the Queen 1858
British Association met here, 1833, 1845, 1862
Fitzwilliam museum, endowed 1816; founded 1837; completed 1847

FOURTEEN COLLEGES.

Peterhouse College, by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely, founded 1257

CAMBRIDGE, *continued.*

Pembroke College, founded by the countess of Pembroke	1347
Gonville and Caius, by Edmund Gonville	1348
Enlarged by Dr. John Caius in	1348
Corpus Christi, or Benet	1352
King's College, by Henry VI.	1352
Christ's College, founded 1442; endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.	1441
Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou	1505
Jesus College, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely	1448
St John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond	1496
Magdalen College, by Thomas, baron Audley	1511
Trinity College, by Henry VIII.	1519
Emmanuel College, by sir Walter Mildmay	1546
Sidney-Sussex College, founded by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex	1584
Downing College, by sir George Downing, by will, in 1717; its charter	1598
1800	
THREE HALLS.	
Clare Hall, or College, first founded by Dr. Richard Baden, in 1326; destroyed by fire and re-established by Elizabeth de Bourg, sister to Gilbert earl of Clare	about 1342
Trinity Hall, by Wm. Bateman, bp. of Norwich	1350

St. Catherine's College or Hall, founded . . . 1473
[*Cambridge University Calendar.*]

CHANCELLORS.

Charles, duke of Somerset, elected	1688
Thomas, duke of Newcastle	1748
Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton	1768
H. R. H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester	1811
John, marquess Camden	1834
Hugh, duke of Northumberland	1840
The Prince Consort [died Dec. 14, 1861.]	28 Feb. 1847
Duke of Devonshire	31 Dec. 1861

PROFESSORSHIPS FOUNDED.

Divinity (Margaret) 1502; Regius	1540
Laws, Hebrew, and Greek	"
Arabic	1632
Mathematics	1663
Music	1684
Chemistry	1702
Astronomy	1704, 1749
Anatomy	1707
Modern History, Botany	1724
Natural and experimental Philosophy	1783
Mineralogy	1808
Political Economy	1863

CAMBUSKENNETH (Central Scotland). Here Wallace defeated the English under Warrenne and Cressingham, 10 Sept. 1297.

CAMDEN (N. America). Here 16 Aug. 1780, lord Cornwallis defeated the revolted Americans, under Gates. At a second battle, between general Greene and lord Rawdon, the Americans were again defeated, 25 April, 1781. Camden was evacuated and burnt by the British, 13 May, 1781.

CAMEL, DAY OF THE, 4 Nov. 656 (according to some 658 or 659) when Talha and Zobeir, rebel Arab chiefs were defeated and slain by the Caliph Ali. Ayesha, Mahomet's widow, friend of the chiefs, was present in a litter on a camel, hence the name.

CAMERA LUCIDA, invented by Dr. Hooke about 1674; another by Dr. Wollaston in 1807. **CAMERA OBSCURA**, or dark chamber, constructed, it is said, by Roger Bacon in 1297; and improved by Baptista Porta, about 1500; and remodelled by sir Isaac Newton. By the invention of M. Daguerre, in 1839, the pictures of the camera are fixed; see *Photography*.

CAMDEN SOCIETY, established 1838, publishes British historical documents.

CAMERONIANS, a name frequently given to the Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland, the descendants of the covenanters of the 17th century, the established church, 1638-50. Charles II. signed the League and Covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdoms, but renounced it in 1661, and revived episcopacy. A revolt ensued in 1666, when many covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland hills, &c.), and many refusing to take the oaths required, and declining to accept the king's *indulgence*, died on the scaffold, after undergoing cruel tortures. The name *Cameronian* is derived from Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish, in 1680. In 1689 they raised a body of soldiers to support William III., who enrolled them under the command of lord Angus, as the 26th regiment, since so famous. In 1712 they renewed the public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti-popish, and anti-prelatical, anti-erastian, true presbyterian church of Scotland." They have now between thirty and forty congregations in Scotland.—The 79th regiment (*Cameron Highlanders*), raised in 1793 by Allan Cameron, has no connection with the Cameronians.

CAMISARDS (from *chemise*, Latin *camisa*, a shirt, which they frequently wore over their dress in night attacks), a name given to the more warlike French Protestants in the neighbourhood of the Cevennes (mountain chains in S. France), who defended themselves and attacked their enemies after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. They were suppressed in 1704. Their leader, Cavalier, is said to have been made governor of Jersey by William III.

CAMLET, formerly made of silk and camel's hair, but now of wool, hair, and silk. Oriental camlet first came here from Portuguese India, in 1660. *Anderson.*

* They were frequently called *hill-men* or *mountain men*, and *society people* (from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced), and McMillanites, from John McMillan, their first minister, after their secession from the church of Scotland on account of its subserviency to the English government, and its declining from its original rigid principles.

CAMP. The Hebrew encampment was first laid out by divine direction, 1490 B.C. (*Numbers* ii.) The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such exist to this day in England and Scotland. A camp was formed at Hyde Park in 1745 and 1814; see *Chobham* and *Aldersholt*.

CAMPANIA (S. Italy), was occupied by Hannibal and various cities declared in his favour 216 B.C.; conquered by the Romans, 213. Its capital was Capua (*which see*).

CAMPBELL'S ACT, introduced by lord Campbell, to compel railway companies to grant compensation for accidents, passed in 1846; amended in 1864. In accordance with it the family of a gentleman killed through the breaking of a rail, obtained a verdict for 13,000*l.* from the Great Northern Railway Company. On appeal the sum was reduced.

CAMPEACHY-BAY (Yucatan, Central America), discovered about 1517, and settled in 1540; was taken by the English in 1659; by the buccaneers, in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood-cutters made their settlement here about 1662.

CAMPERDOWN: south of the Texel, Holland, near which admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral De Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, 11 Oct. 1797. The British admiral obtained a peerage. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, 4 Aug. 1804.

CAMPO FORMIO (N. Italy). Here a treaty was concluded between France and Austria; the latter yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic, 17 Oct. 1797. By a secret article the emperor gained the Venetian dominions.

CAMPO SANTO (Holy Field), a burial-place at Pisa, surrounded by an arcade erected by archbishop Ubaldo, about 1300, which is celebrated for the frescoes painted on the walls by Giotto, Memmi, and others.

CAMP'S, see *Aldersholt* and *Chobham*.

CAMPUS RAUDIUS, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Cimbri were defeated with great slaughter by Marcus and Catulus, 101 B.C.

CANAAN (Palestine), is considered to have been settled by the Canaanites, 1965 B.C. (Clinton, 2088). The land was divided among the Israelites by Joshua, 1445 (Hales, 1602).

CANADA (N. America), was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, 24 June, 1497. In 1524, a French expedition under Verazani formed a settlement named New France, and in 1535 Jacques Cartier (a Breton mariner), ascended the St. Lawrence as far as where Montreal now stands; see *Montreal* and *Quebec*.

First permanent settlement; Quebec founded	1608	Rebellion appears in Beauharnais 3 Nov.; the
Canada taken by the English 1628; restored	1632	insurgents at Napierville, under Nelson,
War begins in 1756: Canada conquered by the		routed 6 Nov.; rebellion suppressed 17 Nov. 1838
English 1759 (see <i>Quebec</i>), confirmed to them		Sir John Colborne governor
by the treaty of Paris, signed	10 Feb. 1763	Acts relating to Government of Lower Canada,
Legislative council established; the French		passed in Feb. 1838, and
laws confirmed, and religious liberty given		Chas. Powell Thompson (afterwards lord Syden-
to Roman Catholics	1774	ham) governor
The Americans under Montgomery invade		Upper and Lower Canada reunited
Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov. 1775;		Sir Chas. Bagot governor
expelled by Carleton	March, 1776	Sir Chas. T. (aft. lord) Metcalfe governor
Canada divided into Upper and Lower	1791	Earl Cathcart governor
The "clergy reserves" established by parliament—		Riots in Montreal; parliament house burnt
one seventh of the waste lands of the		26 April, 1850
colony appropriated for the maintenance of		Canada clergy reserves abolished by the British
the Protestant clergy	"	parliament
During the debates on this bill the quarrel		Earl of Elgin gov.-general
between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose. Mr.		Concluded an important treaty with United
Fox seemed anxious for a reconciliation, but		States
Mr. Burke rejected it with disdain	"	The grand trunk railroad of Canada, 850 miles
Canada made a bishopric	1793	long, from Quebec to Toronto, opened
United States army, under general Hull, invade		12 Nov. 1856
Canada; defeated at Brownstown, 8 Aug.;		On reference having been made to the queen,
surrender	16 Aug. 1812	Ottawa, formerly Bytown, appointed the
Americans take York 27 April; Fort George		capital; this decision was unpopular; a
27 May; defeated at Chippewa 25 July; peace		federal union of the N. American colonies
signed at Ghent	24 Dec. 1814	has been since proposed
Opposition to Canada clergy reserves	1817 et seq.	Canada raises a regiment of soldiers (made one
First railway in Canada opened	July, 1836	of the line, and called the 100th)
The Papineau rebellion commences at Montreal		The prince of Wales presents the colours at
by a body called <i>Fils de la Liberté</i>	1837	Shorncliffe
The rebels defeated at St. Eustace	14 Dec. "	The prince of Wales, the duke of Newcastle, &c.,
Repulsed at Toronto by sir F. Head	5 Jan. 1838	arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, 24 July;
Earl of Durham appointed gov.-gen.	16 Jan. "	visit Halifax 30 July; Quebec 18 Aug.; Mont-
Lount and Mathews (rebels) hanged	12 April, "	real 25 Aug.; Ottawa 1 Sept.; leave Canada
Lord Durham resigns his government	9 Oct. "	20 Sept.; after visiting the United States,

CANADA, continued.

embark at Portland 20 Oct. : and arrive at Plymouth	15 Nov. 1860	Lord Monck opens the last Canadian parliament	19 Jan. 1865
Lord Monck assumes office as gov.-gen.	28 Nov. 1861	The confederation scheme rejected by New Brunswick	7 March, "
In consequence of the "Trent" affair (see United States, 1861), 3000 British troops were sent to Canada; and warlike preparations were made	Dec. "	The British parliament grant 50,000 <i>l.</i> for defence of Canada	23 March, "
British N. American Association founded in London	Jan. 1862	The St. Alban's raiders discharged by Justice Smith	30 March, "
Cartier's ministry defeated on Militia bill; Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald premier	20-23 May, "	Mr. Seward gives up claim for their extradition	April, "
The assembly vote only 5000 militia and 5000 reserve towards the defence of the country; this causes discontent in England	July, "	Messrs. Galt and Cartier visit England to advocate confederation	April, "
Political changes: Mr. J. Macdonald again premier	20 May, 1863	The threatened invasion of the Fenians; 10,000 volunteers called out	15 March, 1866
5 <i>th</i> militia bill passed	Sept. 1864	The Canadian parliament opened, for the first time, at Ottawa; the Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians fly; 35,000 men under arms (see Fenians)	8 June, "
Military measures in progress	Sept. 1864	Discovery of gold in Hastings county, Canada west	Nov. "
Meeting of about 20,000 volunteers; delegates from N. American colonies at Quebec, to deliberate on the formation of a confederation, 20 Oct.; agree on the bases	20 Oct. "	Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of Canada, with parliament, to consist of the Queen, a senate of 72 members, and a house of commons of 181 members, passed	29 March, 1867
Between 20 and 30 armed confederates quit Canada and enter the little town of St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the banks, steal horses and stores, fire, and kill one man, and wound others, and return to Canada, 10 Oct.; 13 are arrested 21 Oct.; but are discharged, on account of some legal difficulty, by Judge Coursol	14 Dec. "	Canada Railway loan act passed	12 April, "
Great excitement in United States, general Dix proclaims reprisals; volunteers called out in Canada to defend the frontier; president Lincoln rescinds Dix's proclamation	Dec. "	Lord Monck sworn in as viceroy of Canada, by virtue of the act for the union of the British provinces in North America	2 July, "
		New Canadian parliament meets at Ottawa	6 Nov. "
		Reported agitation against the new confederation in Nova Scotia	Jan. 1868
		Population in 1857: Lower Canada, 1,220,514; Upper Canada, 1,350,923.	

CANALS (artificial watercourses). A canal in China, commenced in the 13th century, is said to pass over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities; see *Ganges and Suez*.

The canal of Languedoc (Canal du Midi) which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, was completed in	1681	BRITISH CANALS.	
That of Orleans from the Loire to the Seine, commenced in	1675	The first was by Henry I., when the Trent was joined to the Witham, 1134.	
Burgundy canal	1775	Francis Mathew in 1656, and Andrew Yarranton in 1677, in vain strongly urged improvement in internal navigation.	
That between the Baltic and North Sea, at Kiel, opened	1785	In England there are 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. (Mr. Porter, in 1851, says 4000 miles.)	
That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced	1790	In Ireland there are 300 miles of canals; 150 of navigable rivers; and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick; in all, 510 miles. <i>Williams</i> .	
Seine and Loire, opened	1791	The prosperity of canals, for a time largely checked by the formation of railways, is now greatly revived.	
That from the Cattegat to the Baltic	1794-1800		
The great American Erie canal, 363 miles in length, was commenced in	1817		
That of Amsterdam to the sea	1819-25		
Ganges canal completed	1854		
(See <i>Ganges, and Suez canal</i> .)			

REMARKABLE CANALS.

New river canal, commenced	1608	Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1739; to London	1770	Worcester and Birmingham	1791
Brought to London	1614	London	"	Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	"
Thames made navigable to Oxford	1624	Leeds to Liverpool	"	Warwick and Birmingham	1793
Kennet navigable to Reading	1715	Monkland (Scotland), commenced	"	Barnsley, cut	1794
Lagan navigation commenced	1755	Ellesmere and Chester	1772	Rochdale, act passed	"
Garmathenshire canal	1756	Basingstoke canal begun	"	Huddersfield, act passed	"
Devonish to the Severn	"	Liverpool to Wigan	1774	Derby, completed	"
Irish of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal), commenced (see <i>Bridgewater</i>)	1759	Stroud to the Severn	1775	Hereford and Gloucester	1796
Northampton navigation	1761	Staffordshire canal, begun	1776	Paddington canal begun	1798
Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand)	1765-1788	Stourbridge canal, completed	"	Kennet and Avon, opened	1799
Stafford and Worcester, commenced	"	Runcorn to Manchester	"	Peak-forest canal, completed	1800
Grand Trunk commenced by Brindley	1766	Trent and Mersey, opened	1777	Thames to Fenny Stratford	"
Forth to Clyde, commenced	1768	Chesterfield to the Trent	"	Buckingham canal	1801
Birmingham to Bilston	"	Belfast to Lough Neagh	1783	Grand Surrey, act passed	"
Oxford to Coventry, commenced	1769	Severn to the Thames, completed	1789	Brecknock canal	1802
		Forth and Clyde, completed	1790	Caledonian canal begun	1803
		Bradford completed	"	Ellesmere aqueduct	1805
		Grand Junction canal	"	Asby-de-la-Zouch, opened	1807
		Birmingham and Coventry	"	Aberdeen, completed	"
		Monastereven to Athy	1791	Glasgow and Ardrossan, opened	1811
				Leeds and Liverpool, opened	1816

CANALS, *continued*.

Wye and Avon	1816	Caledonian canal completed	30 Oct. 1822	Gloucester and Berkeley, ship-canal completed	1827
Edinburgh and Glasgow Union	1818	Birmingham and Liverpool, begun	1826	Norwich and Lowestoft navigation opened	1831
Sheffield, completed	1819				
Regent's canal opened	1820				

CANARY ISLANDS (N. W. Africa), known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were re-discovered by a Norman named Bethencourt, about 1400; his descendants sold them to the Spaniards, who became masters, 1483. The *canary-bird*, a native of these isles, brought to England about 1500. Tenerife is the largest island.

CANCER HOSPITAL, West Brompton, near London, was founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, 30 May, 1859. A temporary hospital began in 1851.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, celebrated for its 100 cities, its centre Mount Ida; and the laws of its king Minos, and its labyrinth to secure the Minotaur (about 1300 B.C.). It was conquered by the Romans 68 B.C.

Seized by the Saracens	A.D. 823	The Greek steamer <i>Panhellenion</i> begins to convey volunteers, &c., to Candia	Oct. 1866
It-taken by the Greeks	960	Monastery of Arkadi besieged; blown up by the defenders; great loss on both sides	26 Nov. "
Sold to the Venetians	1204	Proposition of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland to the sultan to give up Candia, 28 March; declined	31 March, 1867
Gained by the Turks, after a twenty-four years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished	1669	Many defenceless villages said to be burnt June, Collective note from Russia and other powers urging the Porte to suspend hostilities	" "
Ceded to the Egyptian pacha	1830	The <i>Arkadi</i> Greek steamer after running the blockade 22 times, landing Greek volunteers, and bringing away women and children, destroyed by the Turkish vessel <i>Isoludin</i> 10 Aug.	" "
Restored to Turkey	1840	Insurrection subsides; the grand vizier proclaims an amnesty, and promises reforms Oct.	" "
Insurrections suppressed, 1841; by conciliation	1858	Successful blockade running by the Greeks; Omar Pasha, the Turkish general, resigns his command in the island	Nov. "
Persecution of the Christians	31 July, 1859	The insurrection maintained; successful Greek blockade running	Jan. 1868
The Christians demand redress of grievances	June, 1866	Reported victories of the Candians	Jan. "
They establish a "sacred battalion"	12 Aug. "		
Publish an address to the powers protecting Greece	21 Aug. "		
The Cretan general assembly proclaim the abolition of the Turkish authority in Candia, and union with Greece	2 Sept. "		
Commencement of hostilities: the Turkish army commanded by Mustapha Pacha	11 Sept. "		
Greeks victorious in several conflicts Sept. and Oct.	Oct. "		

CANDLEMAS DAY, 2 Feb. is kept in the church in memory of the purification of the Virgin, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, *Luke* ii. 32, "a Light to lighten the Gentiles," &c.), this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to pope Gelasius in the 5th century. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council, 2 *Edw.* VI. 1548; but it is still continued in the church of Rome.

CANDLES.^{*} The Roman candles were composed of string surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fattened were used for light among the lower classes in England, about 1300. At this time wax candles were little used, and esteemed a luxury; dipped candles were usually burnt. The Wax Chandlers' company was incorporated 1484. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the candleberry tree (*myrica cerifera*). The duty upon candles made in England, imposed in 1709, amounted to about 500,000*l.* annually, when it was repealed in 1831. Very great improvements in the manufacture of candles are due to the researches on oils and fats, carried on by "the father of the fatty acids," Chevreul, since 1811, and published in 1823. At Price's manufactory at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution; including those of Gwynne (1840), Jones and Price, (1842), and Wilson in 1844, for candles which require no snuffing (termed *composite*). Palm and cocoa-nut oils are now extensively used. In 1860, at the Belmont works 900 persons were employed, and in winter 100 tons (7000*l.* worth) of candles are manufactured weekly. Candles are manufactured at Belmont from the mineral oil or tar brought from Rangoon in the Burmese empire and from Trinidad.

CANDLESTICKS (or *lamp-stands*) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and were engraven on their seals, cups, and tombs. Bezalel made "a candlestick of pure gold" for the tabernacle, B.C. 1491 (*Exod.* xxvii. 17). Candlesticks

^{*} The custom of selling at public auctions *by inch of candle* is said to have been borrowed from the church of Rome, where there is an excommunication by inch of candle, and the sinner is allowed to come to repentance before final excommunication, while yet the candle burns.

were used in Britain in the days of king Edgar, 959, ("silver candelabra and gilt candelabra well and honourably made ;") but in 1388 they were not common.

CANDY (Ceylon), was taken by a British detachment, 20 Feb. 1803, who capitulated 23 June, following, anxious to evacuate the place on account of its unhealthiness : on the third day many were treacherously massacred at Columbo. The war was renewed in Oct. 1814 ; the king was made prisoner by general Brownrigg, 19 Feb. 1815 ; and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, 2 March, 1815.

CANICULAR PERIOD, see *Dog-star*.

CANNE (Apulia). Here, on 2 Aug. 216 B.C., Hannibal with 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards, defeated Paulus Æmilinus and Terentius Varro, with 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain. The victor sent to Carthage three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights. The place is now denominated by some "the field of blood."

CANNIBAL, an Indian term, thought to be a form of Carribal ; as Columbus, in 1493, found the Caribs of the West Indies gross cannibals. *Anthropophagi* (man-eaters) are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus ; and the practice still exists in the South Sea islands and other savage countries. Cannibals were detected in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1339, and at Milan in 1519.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION.* The illness of lord Liverpool, Feb. led to the formation of this administration, 24-30 April, 1827. He died 8 Aug. following ; see *Goderich*.

George Canning, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Barl of Harrowby, *president of the council*.

Duke of Portland, *lord privy seal*.

Viscount Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges

Bourne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries*.

W. W. Ryan, *president of the India board*.

Wm. Huskisson, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary at war*.

Lord Bexley, *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.

Duke of Clarence, *lord high admiral*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor, &c.*

Marquess of Lansdowne, *without office ; afterwards home secretary*.

Earl of Carlisle, *woods and forests*.

CANNON. Gibbon described a cannon employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople 1453 ; the bore 12 palms wide ; the stone balls each 600 lb. ; see *Artillery*.

At Ehrenbreitstein castle, one of the strongest forts in Germany, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine, is a prodigious cannon, eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. The ball made for it weighs 180 lb., and its charge of powder 94 lb. The inscription on it shows that it was made by one Simon

1529
in Diver castle is a brass gun called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, which was presented to her by the states of Holland ; this piece is 24 feet long, and is beautifully ornamented, having on it the arms of the states, and a motto in Dutch, importing thus—"Charge me well, and sponge me clean—I'll throw a ball to Calais green."

Five specimens in the Tower of London.

A leather cannon was fired three times in the King's park, Edinburgh—*Phillips*, 23 Oct. 1788

The Turkish piece now in St. James's park, was taken by the French at Alexandria ; but was retaken, and placed in the park, March, 1803

Messrs. Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun was completed in May, 1856, at Liverpool, its length is 15 feet 10 inches, and its weight 17 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. Its cost was 3,500l. With a charge of 25 lb. it struck a target 2000 yards' distance. It has been since presented to government.

1858
A select ordinance committee appointed 20 Aug. 1858

Recently great improvements have been made in the construction of cannon, by Messrs. Whitworth, Mallet, Armstrong, and others.

1859
Mr. Wm. G. Armstrong knighted 18 Feb. 1859

He had been working for four years on gun-making, and had succeeded in producing "a breech-loading rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness,

combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy." The range of a 32-lb. gun, charged with 5 lb. of powder, was a little more than 5 miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said at equal distances to be fifty-seven times more than that of our common artillery, which it greatly exceeded also in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of sir W. Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1855) for 20,000l., as consulting engineer of rifled ordnance. 22 Feb. 1859

A parliamentary committee on ordnance was appointed 20 Feb., and reported on 23 July, 1860

Sir W. Armstrong resigned the appointment. 5 Feb. 1863

The Armstrong gun was said to be very effective in the attack on the Chinese forts at Taku. 21 Aug. 1860

Mr. Whitworth's guns and rifles have also been greatly commended.

An American cannon, weighing 35 tons, stated to be the largest in the world, cast in . . . "

Great endeavours made to improve the construction of cannon, to counterbalance the strength given to ships of war by iron plates ; and trials at Shoeburyness, Essex. 1862

Targets of the thickness of the iron sides of the Warrior, three 5-inch plates of wrought iron bolted together, were pierced three times by 156 lb. shot from an Armstrong gun smooth bore, 300 lb., muzzle-loaded with charges of 40 lb. of powder, twice, and once of 50 lb. . . . 8 April

The Horsfall gun mentioned above, with a charge of 75 lb. of powder and a shot of 270 lb., smashed a Warrior target 16 Sept. "

Mr. Whitworth's shells were sent through 51 inch iron plates and the wood-work behind it . . . 12 Nov. "

* George Canning was born 11 April, 1770 ; became foreign secretary in the Pitt administration, 1807 ; fought a duel with Castlereagh and resigned in 1809 ; president of the council in 1820 ; disapproved of the queen's trial and resigned in 1821 ; appointed governor-general of India in 1822, but became soon after foreign secretary, and remained such till 1827, when he became premier. He died 8 Aug. same year.

CANNON, *continued.*

Armstrong's gun "Big Will" was tried and pronounced to be a perfect specimen of workmanship. It weighed 22 tons; its length, 15 feet; range with shot weighing 50lb., 748 to 4187 yards. . . 19 Nov. 1863
 Clark's target was destroyed. . . 7 July, "
 Reed's target was tried successfully. . . 8 Dec. "
 The competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns began. . . 1 April, 1864
 Iron-plate commission experiments close. . . 4 Aug. "
 Capt. Palliser, by experiment, has shown that iron shot cast in cold iron moulds instead of hot sand, is much harder and equals steel; he also suggested the lining cast iron guns with wrought iron exits, which is stated to be successful. . . "
 The competitive trials of Armstrong's and Whitworth's cannon upon the Alfred target-ship at Portsmouth closed. . . 15 Nov. "
 "Hercules target," 4 ft. 2 in. thick, 11½ inches of iron, resists 300 pounders. . . June, 1865

National Artillery Association (see *Artillery*) 1865
 Duel between a 124 ton 9-inch rifled naval service gun with steel bolt (250lb), and powder charge of 48lb., and the single gun turret of the "Royal Sovereign" by Capt. Cowper Coles: the equilibrium of the turret base undisturbed by any amount of pounding, . . . 15 June, 1866
 At Shoeburyness Palliser's chilled metal shot* (250lb.) by 43lb. of powder in a 9-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron Woolwich rifle gun, is sent through a target of 8 inches rolled iron, 18 inches teak, and ¾ inch iron, and about 20 feet beyond. . . 13 Sept. "
 Many experiments made with cannon and targets at Shoeburyness in. . . 1867
 The American 15-inch naval gun, with a cast-iron spherical shot 453lb., greatly damages an 8-inch target; other experiments at Shoeburyness. . . 23 July, "

CANOE. In the "Rob Roy" a very lightly constructed canoe, "giving the pleasure of a yacht without the expense," Mr. J. Macgregor, in 1865, travelled about a thousand miles on the rivers and lakes of Europe. His second cruise was on the Baltic. The "Octoron" (16 feet long, 23 inches broad) crossed the channel from Boulogne to Dover, in 11 hours; 19 Aug. 1867.

CANONICAL HOURS, see *Breviary*.

CANON OF SCRIPTURE, see *Bible*.

CANONISATION, of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted by pope Leo III., 800. *Tallent*. Every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. The first canonisation was of St. Udalricus, Ulric, in 993. *Hénault*. On 8 June, 1862, the pope canonised 27 Japanese, who had been put to death on 5 Feb. 1597, near Nagasaki, and 25 others on 29 June, 1867.

CANONS, APOSTOLICAL, ascribed by Bellarmine and Baronius to the Apostles; by others to St. Clement, are certainly a forgery of much later date (since 325). The Greek church allows 85, the Latin 50 of them. The first Ecclesiastical Canon was promulgated 380. *Usher*. Canon law of the church was introduced into Europe by Gratian about 1140, and into England in 1154. *Stow*; see *Decretals*. The present *Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England*, collected from former ordinances, were established in 1603 by the clergy in convocation, and ratified by king James I., 1604.—An intermediate class of religious, between priests and monks, in the 8th century, were termed *canons*, as living by a rule.

CANOPUS, see *Alexandria*.

CANOSSA, a castle in Modena, celebrated on account of the degrading penance submitted to by the emperor Henry IV. of Germany, in deference to his greatest enemy, pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan. 1077, till it pleased the pope to admit him, and grant absolution. Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it her large estates, to the injury of her second husband, Guelph, duke of Bavaria.

CANTERBURY (Kent), the *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned 560-616. He was converted to Christianity by Augustin, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favours, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, which was dedicated to Christ, 602.† St. Martin's church was the first Saxon Christian church in Britain. The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Tom or Thom, who assumed the name of sir William Courtenay, occurred 31 May, 1838; see *Thomites*. The railway to London was completed in 1846.—The ARCHBISHOP is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland,

* His patent is dated 27 May, 1863. Mr. James Nasmyth had previously suggested the use of chilled iron.

† The Cathedral was sacked by the Danes, 1011, and burnt down 1067; rebuilt by Lanfranc and Anselm, and the choir completed by the prior Conrad in 1130, and in which Becket was murdered, 1170, was burnt 1174. It was rebuilt by William of Sens (1174-78), and by "English William," 1178-84. A new nave was built and other parts, 1378-1410. The great central tower was erected by prior Goldstone about 1495. The gorgeous shrine of Becket was stripped at the reformation, and his bones burnt. Here were interred Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV., cardinal Pole, and other distinguished persons. During the civil war, Cromwell's dragoons used the cathedral as a stable.

and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see has yielded to the Church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. This see was made superior to York, 1073; see *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at 281*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*. *Beaton*. Present income, 15,00*l*.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

602-605. St. Augustine, or Aust-
tin, died 26 May.
605-619. St. Lawrence.
619-624. St. Mellitus.
624-630. Justus.
631-653. St. Honorius.
653-664. Deusdedit (Adeodatus).
664-690. Theodore of Tarsus.
691-731. Berhtwald.
731-754. Taetwine.
755-741. Nethelm.
741-758. Cuthbert.
759-769. Brocwinne.
771-790. Jaenbeht, or Lambert.
790-803. Ethelbeard.
803-829. Wulfred.
829. Fleogild.
830-870. Coelnoth.
870-889. Ethelred.
891-923. Plegemund.
923 (?) Ethelm.
923-941. Wulfelm.
941-958. Odo.
959-963. St. Dunstan, d. 19 May.
963-969. Ethelgar.
969-995. Sigeric.
995-1006. Elfric.
1006-1011. St. Alphege, murdered
by the Danes, 19 April.
1013-1038. Lyfing, or Eilfstan.
1038-1052. Ethelnoth.
1052-1054. St. Eadsige.
1054-1070. Robert of Jumieges.
1070-1089. Stigand: deprived.
1089-1109. St. Lanfranc, d. 24 May.
Anselm.
[See vacant 5 years.]
1114-1122. Radulphus de Turbine.
1123-1136. William de Curbello.
1137-1161. Theobald.

1162-1170. Thomas Becket: mur-
dered 29 Dec.
[See vacant.]
1174-1184. Richard.
1184-1190. Baldwin.
1191. Reginald Fitz-Joceline,
died 26 Dec.
[See vacant.]
1193-1205. Hubert Walter. [Regi-
nald the sub-prior, and
John Grey, bishop of
Norwich, were suc-
cessively chosen, but set
aside.]
1206-1228. Stephen Langton, died
6 July.
1229-1231. Richard Weathershed.
1233-1240. Edmund de Abington.
1240-1247. Boniface of Savoy.
1272-1278. Robert Kilwarby (re-
signed).
1279-1292. John Peckham.
1293-1313. Robert Winchelsey.
1313-1327. Walter Reynolds.
1327-1333. Simon de Mepham.
1333-1348. John Stratford.
1348-1349. John de Ufford.
1349. Thomas Bradwardin.
1349-1366. Simon Islip.
1366-1368. Simon Langham (re-
signed).
1368-1374. Wm. Whittelsey.
1375-1381. Simon Sudbury, be-
headed by the rebels,
14 June.
1381-1396. William Courtenay.
1397-1398. Thos. Fitzalan or Arun-
del (attainted).
1398. Roger Walden (ex-
pelled).

1399-1414. Tho. Arundel (restd.).
1414-1443. Henry Chicheley.
1443-1452. John Stafford.
1452-1454. John Kemp.
1454-1486. Thomas Bouchier.
1486-1500. John Morton.
1501-1503. Henry Deane or Denny.
1503-1532. Wm. Warham.
1533-1536. Thos. Craumer (burnt
21 March).
1556-1558. Reginald Pole, d. 17 Nov.
1559-1575. Matt. Parker, d. 17 May.
1576-1583. Edm. Grindal, d. 6 July.
1583-1604. John Whitgift, d. 29 Feb.
1604-1610. Rd. Bancroft, d. 2 Nov.
1611-1633. Geo. Abbot, d. 4 Aug.
1633-1645. Wm. Laud (beheaded,
10 Jan.).
[See vacant 16 years.]
1660-1663. Wm. Juxon, d. 4 June.
1663-1677. Glib. Sheldon, d. 9 Nov.
1678-1691. Wm. Sancroft (deprived
1 Feb.), d. 24 Nov. 1693.
1691-1694. John Tillotson, d. 22 Nov.
1695-1715. Thos. Tenison, d. 14 Dec.
1715-1737. Wm. Wake, d. 24 Jan.
1737-1747. John Potter, d. 10 Oct.
1747-1757. Thos. Herring, d. 13 Mar.
1757-1758. Matt. Hutton, d. 19 Mar.
1758-1768. Thos. Secker, d. 3 Aug.
1768-1783. Fred. Cornwallis, died
19 Mar.
1783-1805. John Moore, d. 18 Jan.
1805-1828. Chas. Manners Sutton,
died 21 July.
1828-1848. Wm. Howley, d. 11 Feb.
1848-1862. John Bird Sumner, died
6 Sept.
1862. Chas. Thos. Longley, PRESENT
abp.

CANTERBURY (New Zealand), a Church of England settlement founded in 1850.

CANTERBURY TALES, by Geoffrey Chaucer, were written about 1364; and first printed about 1475 or 1476 (by Caxton).

CANTHARIDES, venomous green beetles (called Spanish flies), are used to raise blisters. This use is ascribed to Aretæus of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.

CANTON, the only city in China with which Europeans were allowed to trade, till the treaty of 29 Aug. 1842. Nearly every nation has a factory at Canton, but that of England surpasses all others in elegance and extent. Merchants arrived here in 1517. English factory established, 1680. A fire destroying 15,000 houses, 1822. An inundation swept away 10,000 houses and 1000 persons, Oct. 1833. Canton was taken by the British in 1857; restored, 1861; see *China* 1835, 1839, 1856, 1861. Population estimated at 1,000,000.

CANTOR LECTURES, courses given annually at the rooms of the Society of Arts. The expenses are defrayed by a legacy from Dr. Theodore Edward Cantor, of the Indian civil service; who died about 1859. The lectures began 7 Dec. 1863.

CANULEIAN LAW, permitting the patricians and plebeians to intermarry, was passed at Rome 445 B.C.

CAOUTCHOUC or INDIA RUBBER, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by inci-
sions from several trees that grow in Cayenne, Quito, and the Brazils, the *Havia caoutchouc*
and *Siphonia elastica* (vulgarly called syringe trees). It was first brought to Europe from
South America, about 1730.

In 1770, Dr. Priestley said that he had seen "a
substance excellently adapted to the purpose
of wiping from paper the marks of a black
lead pencil." It was sold at the rate of 3*d*.
the cubic half-inch.

India rubber cloth was made by Samuel Peal
and patented 1791

Vulcanised rubber formed by combining India
rubber with sulphur, which process removes
the susceptibility of the rubber to change
under atmospheric temperatures, was
patented in America, by Mr. C. Goodyear . . . 1839
Invented also by Mr. T. Hancock (of the firm
of Mackintosh & Co.), and patented . . . 1843

CAOUTCHOUC, *continued.*

Mr. Goodyear invented the hard rubber (termed Ebonite) as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell, for combs, paper-knives, veneer, walking-sticks, &c. 1849
 A mode of retaining India rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia)

was patented in England, on behalf of the inventor, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, of New York.
 Caoutchouc imported in 1850, 7617 cwts.; in 1856, 28,765 cwts.; in 1864, 71,027 cwts.; in 1866, 72,176 cwts.

CAPE BRETON, a large island, W. coast of N. America, said to have been discovered by Cabot, 1497; by the English in 1584; taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745, and re-taken in 1748. The fortress Louisburg was captured by the English, 26 July, 1758, when the garrison were made prisoners, and eleven French ships were captured or destroyed. The island was ceded to England, 10 Feb. 1763.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (S. W. Africa). Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; but it soon fell to the Dutch. It was demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British factories and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. It was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667; see *Ashantee*.

CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS (N. Atlantic Ocean), belonging to Portugal, were known to the ancients as Gorgades; but not to the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, 1446, 1450, or 1460.

CAPE FINISTERRE (S. W. Spain). Off this cape admirals lord Anson and Warren defeated and captured a French fleet under De la Jonquière, 3 May, 1747.

CAPEL COURT, see under *Stocks*.

CAPE LA HOGUE, see *La Hogue*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory on the S.W. point of Africa, called "Cabo Tormentoso" (the stormy cape), the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1486. Its present name was given by John II. of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. Population in 1856, 267,096; in 1865, 470,995.

The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama, 20 Nov. 1497
 CAPE TOWN, the capital, planted by the Dutch, 1651
 Colony taken by the English under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke. . . . Sept. 1795
 Restored at the peace in . . . 1802
 Taken by sir D. Baird and sir H. Popham, 9 Jan. 1806
 Finally ceded to England . . . Aug. 1814
 British emigrants arrive in . . . March, 1820
 The Kaffres make irruptions on the British settlements, and ravage Grahamstown; see *Kaffria* . . . Oct. 1834
 Bishopric of Cape Town founded . . . 1847
 The inhabitants successfully resist the attempt to make the cape a penal colony . . . 19 May, 1849
 The constitution granted to the colony promulgated and joyfully received on . . . 1 July, 1853

General Prætorius, the chief of the Trans-Vaal republic, died in . . . Aug. 1853
 The British having given up its jurisdiction over the Orange river territory, a free state was formed; see *Orange river* . . . 29 March, 1854
 The first parliament meets at Cape Town, 1 July, "
 The Kaffres were much excited by a prophet named Umhla-kaza. By the exertions of sir George Grey, the governor, tranquillity was maintained . . . Aug. 1856
 The cape visited by Prince Alfred in . . . July, 1860
 The first railway from Cape Town, about 58 miles long, opened . . . about Dec. 1861
 Governor, sir Philip E. Wodehouse . . . 1861
 Disputes between bishops of Cape Town and Natal; see *Church of England* . . . 1863-5
 Cape Town visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 17 Aug. 1867

CAPE ST. VINCENT (S. W. Portugal). Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three ships of war, and the Turkey fleet, was attacked by Tourville, with 160 ships, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men of war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, 16 June, 1693.—Sir John Jervis, with the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, defeated the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line off this cape, taking four ships and destroying others, 14 Feb. 1797. For this victory sir John was raised to the peerage, as earl St. Vincent. Nelson was engaged in this battle.

CAPETIANS, the third race of the kings of France, named from Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, who seized the throne on the death of Louis V., called the Indolent, 987. *Hénault*. The first line of the house of Capet expired with Charles IV., in 1328, when Philip VI. of Valois ascended the throne; see *France*.

CAPILLARITY (the rising of liquids in small tubes, and the ascent of the sap in plants) is said to have been first observed by Niccolò Aggiunti of Pisa, 1600-35. The theory has been examined by Newton, La Place, and others. Dr. T. Young's theory was put forth in 1805, and Mr. Wertheim's researches in 1857.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, see *Death*.

CAPITATION TAX, see *Poll-tax*.

CAPITOL, said to have been so called from a human head (*caput*) found when digging the foundations of the fortress of Rome, on Mons Tarpeius, on which a temple was built to Jupiter Capitolinus. The foundation was laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C.; the building was continued by Servius Tullius; completed by Tarquinius Superbus, but not dedicated till

507 a.c. by the Consul Horatius. It was burnt during the civil wars, 83 B.C., rebuilt by Sulla, and dedicated again by Lutatius Catulus, 69 B.C. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed on it 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which metal the roof was composed: its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. It was destroyed by lightning 188 B.C.; by fire, A.D. 70, and rebuilt by Domitian. The *Capitoline games*, instituted 387 B.C. to commemorate the deliverance from the Gauls, were revived by Domitian, A.D. 86. The Campidoglio contains palaces of the senators, erected on the site of the Capitol by Michael Angelo soon after 1546.

CAPITULARIES, the laws of the Frankish kings, commencing with Charlemagne (801). Collections have been published by Baluze (1677) and others.

CAPPADOCIA, Asia Minor. Its early history is involved in obscurity.

Pharnaces said to have founded the kingdom B.C. 744	Roman senate declares the country free, and appoints Ariobarzanes I. king B.C.	93
Cappadocia conquered by Perdiccas, regent of Macedonia; the king, Ariarathes I., aged 82, crucified	He is several times expelled by Mithridates, &c., but restored by the Romans; dies	64
Recovers its independence	Ariobarzanes II. supports Pompey, and is slain by Crassus	42
Conquered by Mithridates of Pontus	Ariarathes VII. deposed by Antony	36
Held by Seleucus Nicator	Archelaus is favoured by Augustus, 20 A.C.; but accused by Tiberius, he comes to Rome and dies there, oppressed with age and infirmities A.D.	17
Ariarathes V., Philopator, reigns, 162; dethroned by Holophernes, 130, but restored by the Romans, 158; killed with Crassus in the war against Aristonicus	Cappadocia becomes a Roman province	15
His queen, Laodice, poisons five of her sons; the sixth (Ariarathes VI.) is saved; she is put to death	Invaded by the Huns	515
Ariarathes VI. murdered by Mithridates Eupator; who sets up various pretenders. The	And by the Saracens	717
	Recovered by the emperor Basil I.	876
	Conquered by Soliman	1074
	Annexed to Turkish Empire	1360

CAPPEL (Switzerland). Here the reformer Ulric Zwinglius was slain in a conflict between the catholics and the men of Zurich, 11 Oct. 1531.

CAPRI (Capree), an island near Naples, the sumptuous residence of Augustus, and particularly of Tiberius, memorable for the debaucheries he committed during the seven last years of his life, 27-37. Capri was taken by sir Sydney Smith, 22 April, 1806.

CAPS AND HATS. * About 1738, Sweden was much distracted by two factions thus named, the former in the interest of the Russians, and the latter in that of the French. They were broken up and the names prohibited by Gustavus III. in 1771, who desired to exclude foreign influence. His assassination by Ankarström, 16 March, 1792, set aside all his plans for the improvement of Sweden.

CAPSTAN, used to work ships' anchors, is said to have been invented, but more probably was only improved by sir Samuel Morland, who died 30 Dec. 1695.

CAPUA (Naples), capital of Campania, took the part of Hannibal when his army wintered here after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., and it is said became enervated through luxury. In 211, when the Romans retook the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators; the others had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped punishment, a woman who had prayed for the success of the Romans, and another who succoured some prisoners. During the middle ages Capua was successively subjugated by the Greeks, Saracens, Normans, and Germans. It was restored to Naples in A.D. 1424, and was taken 2 Nov. 1860, by Garibaldi.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS, Franciscans, so named from wearing a *Capuchon*, or cowl hanging down upon their backs. The Capuchins were founded by Matthew Baschi, about 1525.

CAR. The invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, about 1486 B.C. Covered cars (*carrus arcuati*) were used by the Romans. The *lectica* (a soft cushioned car), next invented, gave place to the *carpentum*, a two-wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the *carruæ*, in which the officers of state rode. Triumphant cars, introduced by Tarquin the Elder, were formed like a throne.

CARACAS (S. America), part of Venezuela, discovered by Columbus 1498. It was reduced by arms, and assigned as property to the Welsers, German merchants, by Charles V.; but for their tyranny, they were dispossessed in 1550, and a crown governor appointed.

* None allowed to sell any hat for above 20d. nor cap for above 2s. 8d., 5 Henry VII. 1483. It was enacted in 1571, that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays, a cap of wool knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. Excepted: maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of worship, in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of London companies.

The province declared its independence, 9 May, 1810. In the city Leon de Caracas, on 26 March, 1812, nearly 12,000 persons perished by an earthquake; see *Venezuela*.

CARBERRY HILL (S. Scotland). Here on June 15, 1567, lord Hume and the confederate barons dispersed the royal army under Bothwell, and took Mary queen of Scots prisoner. Bothwell fled.

CARBOLIC ACID (or phenic acid), obtained by the distillation of pit-coal, is a powerful antiseptic. It is largely manufactured for medical purposes, and has been advantageously used at Carlisle and Exeter in the deodorisation of sewage (1860-1); and as a disinfectant during the prevalence of cholera in London in 1866.

CARBON was shown to be a distinct element by Lavoisier in 1788. He proved the diamond to be its purest form, and converted it into carbonic acid gas by combustion.

CARBONARI (charcoal-burners), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some, from the Waldenses, and which became prominent early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March, 1820, it is said that 650,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, general P  p   taking the command. The king Ferdinand made political concessions, but the allied sovereigns at Laybach assisted Ferdinand to suppress the liberal party, Jan. 1821, and the Carbonari were denounced as traitors. The society spread in France, and doubtless hastened the fall of the Bourbons in 1830 and 1848. It has been frequently confounded with freemasonry.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, a compound of carbon and oxygen, found in the air, and a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 200,000 lbs. per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of champagne, beer, &c., is due to its presence. It was liquefied by atmospheric pressure by Faraday in 1823. On exposing the liquid to the air it becomes solid, resembling snow.

CARDIFF CASTLE (S. Wales). Here Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I., is said to have been imprisoned from 1106 till his death, 1135.

CARDINALS, ecclesiastical princes in the church of Rome, the council of the pope, and the conclave or sacred college, at first were the principal priests or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and said to have been called *cardinales* in 853. They began to assume the exclusive power of electing the popes about 1181. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV., 1243 or 1245. In 1586 Sixtus V. fixed their number at 70; but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were 69 cardinals; in 1864, 59; in Nov. 1867, 52. Nine cardinals (one a Bonaparte) were made, 13 March, 1868. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1623 or 1630.* *Ducange*.

CARDROSS CASE, see *Trials*, 1861.

CARDS (referred to the Chinese, Hindoos, and Romans), are said to have been invented in France in 1391, to amuse Charles IV. during the intervals of a melancholy disorder. Piquet and all the early names are French.—Cards first taxed in England 1710. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2s. 6d. per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827 the stamp duty was reduced to 1s., and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs in the year ending 5 Jan. 1840; and on near 300,000, year ending 5 Jan. 1850. By an act passed in 1862 the duty on cards was reduced to 3d. per pack, and the sellers were required to take out a licence.

CARIA, Asia Minor, was conquered by Cyrus, 546 B.C.; by Dercyllidas, a Lacedæmonian, 397; his successor Hecatomnus became king, 385 B.C.; for his son Mausolus the *Mausoleum* was erected (*whicb see*). Caria was absorbed into the Turkish empire.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, see *West Indies*.

CARICATURES. Bufalmaco, an Italian painter, about 1330, drew caricatures and put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences. The modern caricatures of Gilray, Rowlandson, H. B. (John Doyle ^{ID}=HB), Richard Doyle, John Leech, and John Tenniel are justly celebrated. The well-known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day and others (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A'Becket, Professor E. Forbes, &c.) have contributed to this amusing periodical.

CARINTHIA, a Bavarian duchy, was annexed to the territories of the duke of Austria, 1336.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE (Isle of Wight), said to have been a British and Roman

* *English Cardinals*: Henry Stuart, created 1747; Charles Erskine, 1801; Thomas Weld, 1830; Charles Acton, 1839; Nicholas Wiseman, 30 Sept. 1850; Henry Manning, 1865.

fortress, was taken 530, by Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford in William I.'s time. Here Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. Here died his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, too probably of a broken heart, Sept. 8, 1650.

CARIZMIANS (fierce shepherds living near the Caspian), having been expelled by the Tartars, invaded Syria in 1243. The union of the sultans of Aleppo, Hems, and Damascus were insufficient to stem the torrent, and the Christian military orders were nearly exterminated in a single battle, in 1244. In Oct. they took Jerusalem. They were totally defeated in 1247.

CARLAVEROCK CASTLE (S. Scotland), taken by Edward I., July, 1300, the subject of a contemporary poem published, with illustrations, by sir Harris Nicolas in 1828.

CARLISLE (Cumberland), a frontier town of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Picts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. Of the great church, called St. Mary's, a large part was built by David, king of Scotland, who held Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, from the crown of England. The castle, destroyed by the Danes, 875, restored in 1092 by William II., was the prison of Mary queen of Scots in 1568.—Taken by the parliamentary forces in 1645, and by the young Pretender, 15 Nov. 1745: retaken by the duke of Cumberland, 30 Dec. same year.—The *sec* was erected by Henry I. in 1132, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously, by Walter, deputy in these parts for William Rufus. It was almost ruined by Cromwell, 1648, and has never recovered its former beauty, although repaired after the Restoration. It has been lately renovated at a cost of 15,000*l.*, and was reopened in 1856. The see has been held by one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers; it is valued in the king's books at 530*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.*

BISHOPS OF CARLISLE.

1791. Edward Venables Vernon, trans. to York, 1807.	1856. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers, trans. to Durham May, 1860.
1808. Samuel Goodenough, died 12 Aug. 1827.	1860. Hon. Samuel Waldegrave (PRESENT bishop).
1827. Hugh Percy, died Feb. 1856.	

CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION, see *Halifax*.

CARLISTS, see *Spain*, 1830.

CARLOVINGIANS, the second dynasty of the French kings, 752-987. Charles Martel (715-741) and Pepin, his son (741-752), were mayors of the palace. The latter became king 752; see *France*.

CARLOW (S. E. Ireland). The castle, erected by king John, surrendered after a desperate siege to Rory Oge O'Moore, in 1577; again to the parliamentary forces, in 1650. Here the royal troops routed the insurgents, May, 1798.

CARLSBAD (or Charles's Bath), in Bohemia, the celebrated springs, said to have been discovered by the emperor Charles IV. in 1370.—On 1 Aug. 1819, a congress was held here, when the great powers decreed measures to repress the liberal press, &c.

CARLSRUHE, capital of Baden, built by the margrave Charles William, 1715. A revolution here was suppressed by Prussian aid, and the grandduke returned 18 Aug. 1849.

CARLTON CLUB, Pall Mall (Conservative), established by the duke of Wellington and others, 1831-2.

CARMAGNOLE, a Piedmontese song and dance, popular in France during the reign of terror, 1793-4. The chorus was "Dausons la Carmagnole: vive le son du canon!"

CARMATHIANS, a Mahometan sect. Carmath, a Shiite, about 890, assumed the title of "the guide, the director," &c., including that of the representative of Mahomet, St. John the Baptist, and the angel Gabriel. His followers subdued Bahrein in 900, and overran the east. Dissensions arose amongst themselves, and their power soon passed away.

CARMELITES or **WHITE FRIARS**, of Mount Carmel, one of the four orders of mendicants with austere rules, founded by Berthold about 1156, and settled in France in 1252. *Hénault*. Their rules were moderated about 1540. They claimed descent from Elijah. They had numerous monasteries in England, and a precinct in London without the Temple, west of Blackfriars, is called Whitefriars to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245.

CARNATIC, a district of Southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops, in 1780, and was defeated by the British under sir Eyre Coote, 1 July, and 27 Aug. 1781; and decisively overthrown, 2 June, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tippoo in 1790. The British have possessed entire authority over the Carnatic since 1801; see *India*.

CARNATION, so called from the original species being of a flesh colour (*carnis*, of flesh). Several varieties were first planted in England by the Flemings, about 1567. *Slow*.

CARNEIAN GAMES, observed in many Grecian cities, particularly at Sparta (instituted about 675 B.C. in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneus), lasted nine days.

CARNIVAL (*Carni vale*, Italian, *i.e. Flesh farewell!*), a festival time in Italy, particularly at Venice, about Shrove-tide, or beginning of Lent.

CAROLINA (N. America). Said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, or by De Leon in 1512. Raleigh formed a settlement at Roanoke in June, 1585, which was broken up in 1586. About 850 English settled here about 1660; and Carolina was granted to lord Clarendon and others in 1663. The cultivation of rice was introduced by governor Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. A constitution drawn up by John Locke was abandoned. The province was divided into North and South in 1729; see *America*. The Carolinas were slave states. Great excitement prevailed in them in Nov. 1860, on account of Mr. Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States, he being strongly opposed to slavery. South Carolina began the secession from the United States, 20 Dec. 1860: North Carolina followed, 21 May, 1861; see *United States*, 1861-5.

CAROLINE ISLANDS were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of Charles II. 1686. **CARP**, a fresh-water or pond fish, was, it is said, first brought to these countries about 1525. *Walton*. It is mentioned by lady Juliana Berners in 1496.

CARPETS are of ancient use in the East. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust established the English carpet manufacture, about 1750. A cork-carpet company was formed in 1862.

CARPI (N. Italy). Here prince Eugene and the Imperialists defeated the French, 9 July, 1701.

CARRACK or **KARRACK** (Italian, *Caracca*), a large ship in the middle ages. The Santa Anna, the property of the knights of St. John, of about 1700 tons, sheathed with lead, was built at Nice about 1530. It was literally a floating fortress, and aided Charles V. in taking Tunis in 1535. It contained a crew of 300 men and 50 pieces of artillery.

CARRIAGES. Erichthonius of Athens is said to have produced the first chariot about 1486 B.C. Rude carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II. A.D. 1547; in England in 1555; Henry IV. of France had one without straps or springs. They were made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the duke of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. Carriages were let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hôtel Fiacre: hence the name, *fiacre*; see *Car*, *Cabriolets*, and *Coaches*.

CARRICKFERGUS (Antrim, Ireland). Its castle is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy in 1178. The town surrendered to the duke of Schomberg 28 Aug. 1689. The castle, surrendered to the French admiral Thurot, 1760; see *Thurot*.

CARRON IRON-WORKS, on the banks of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, established in 1760. The works in 1852 employed about 1600 men. Here since 1776 have been made the pieces of ordnance called *carronades*.

CARROTS and other edible roots were imported from Holland and Flanders, about 1540.

CARTES DE VISITE. The small photographic portraits thus termed are said to have been first taken at Nice, by M. Ferrier, in 1857. The duke of Parma had his portrait placed upon his visiting cards, and his example was soon followed in Paris and London.

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES, promulgated by René des Cartes, the French philosopher, in 1637. His metaphysical principle is, "I think, therefore I am;" his physical principle, "Nothing exists but substance." He accounts for all physical phenomena on his theory of vortices, motions excited by God, the source of all motion. He was born 1596, and died at Stockholm, the guest of queen Christina, in 1650.

CARTHAGE (N. coast of Africa, near Tunis), founded by Dido or Elissa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, 878 B.C., (869, *Blair*; 826, *Niebuhr*). She fled from that tyrant, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage became a great commercial and warlike republic, and disputed the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars. The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless people, hence the term *Punic faith*. Cato the censor (about 146 B.C.) ended his speeches in the senate with *Cathago delenda!* "Carthage must be destroyed!" Many councils held here, A.D. 200-535.

First alliance of Carthaginians and Romans B.C. 509	They enlarge their territories	B.C. 440
The Carthaginians in Sicily defeated at Himera	They send 300,000 men into Sicily	407
by Gelo; the elder Hamilcar perishes	Take Agrigentum	406

CARTHAGE, *continued.*

The siege of Syracuse	B.C. 396	Trebia, 218; at the lake Thrasymenus, 217; B.C. and at Cannæ (<i>which see</i>)	2 Aug. 216
The Carthaginians land in Italy	379	Publius Scipio carries war into Spain and takes New Carthage	210
Their defeat by Timoleon at the Crimæus	339	Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal, arrives with an army, and is defeated and slain at the Metaurus	207
Defeated by Agathocles, they immolate their children on the altar to Saturn	310	Carthaginians expelled Spain by Scipio	206
The first Punic war begins (lasts 23 years)	264	Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica	204
The Carthaginians defeated by the Roman consul Duilius in a naval engagement	260	Hannibal recalled from Italy	203
Xanthippus defeats Regulus	255	Hannibal totally defeated at Zama (<i>which see</i>)	202
Hasdrubal defeated by Metellus at Panormus	251	End of the second Punic war	201
Regulus put to death	250	The third Punic war: Scipio invades Africa	149
Romans defeated before Lilybæum	250	Carthage taken and burned, by order of the Senate	146
The great Hannibal born	247	Colony settled at Carthage by C. Gracchus	122
End of first Punic war; Sicily lost by Carthage	247	Its rebuilding planned by Julius Cæsar	46
War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries	241	And executed by his successors	
Hasnkar Barcas is sent into Spain: he takes with him his son, the famous Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans	237	An important Christian bishopric	A.D. 215
Hasdrubal founds New Carthage (Carthago)	229	Cyprian holds a council here	252
Hasdrubal is assassinated	220	Taken by Genseric the Vandal	439
Hannibal conquers Spain, as far as the Iberus	219	Retaken by Belisarius	533
The second Punic war begins (lasts 17 years)	218	Taken and destroyed by Hassan, the Saracenic governor of Egypt	698
Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy with 100,000 men	218	Carthaginian antiquities brought to the British Museum	1861
He defeats the Roman consuls at the Ticinus and			

CARTHAGENA, or NEW CARTHAGE (S.E. Spain), built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 242 B.C.; taken by Scipio, 210. The modern Carthagoena was taken by a British force under sir John Leake in 1706; retaken by the duke of Berwick, 1707.—CARTHAGENA, in Columbia, South America, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1585; pillaged by the French of 1,200,000*l.* in 1697; bombarded by admiral Vernon in March, 1740; and unsuccessfully besieged, April, 1741.

CARTHUSIANS, a religious order (springing from the Benedictines) founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired with six companions from the world about 1080, to Chartreuse (*which see*), in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their austere rules were formed by Basil VII., general of the order. They appeared in England about 1180, and a Carthusian monastery was founded by sir William Manny, 1371, on the site of the present Charter-house, London; see *Charter-house*. The Carthusian powder, of father Simon, at Chartreuse, was first compounded about 1715.

CARTOONS. Those of RAPHAEL (twenty-five in number) were designed (for tapestries) in the chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and Leo X. about 1510 to 1516. The seven preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton-court palace in 1629.* They were removed to South Kensington 28 April, 1865.—The tapestries executed at Arras from these designs are at Rome. They were twice carried away by invaders, in 1526 and 1798, and were restored in 1815.—The Cartoons for the British Houses of Parliament were exhibited in 1843.

CARVING, *see Sculptures.*

CASH-PAYMENTS, *see Bank of England.*

CASHEL (Tipperary, Ireland). Cormack Cuillinan, king and bishop of Cashel, was the reputed founder or restorer of the cathedral, 901. In 1152, bishop Donat O'Danergan was invested with the pall; *see Pallium*. Cashel was valued in the king's books, 29 Henry VIII. at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish money. By the Church Temporalities act, 1833, it ceased to be archiepiscopal, and was joined to Waterford and Lismore.

CASHMERE, in the Himalayas; was subdued by the Mahometans in the 16th century; by the Afghans in 1752; by the Sikhs in 1819; and ceded to the British in 1846; who gave it to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, with a nominal sovereignty. The true Cashmere shawls were first brought to England in 1666; and are well imitated at Bradford and Huddersfield. Shawls of Thibetian wool, for the omrahs, cost 150 rupees each, about 1650.

CASSANO (N. Italy). Site of an indecisive conflict between prince Eugene of Savoy and the French, 16 Aug. 1705.

CASSATION, COURT OF, the highest court of appeal in France, was established 10 Nov. 1790, by the national assembly.

CASSITERIDES; *see Scilly Isles.*

* They represent—1, the Miraculous draught of Fishes; 2, the Charge to Peter; 3, Peter and John healing the lame at the Gate of the Temple; 4, the Death of Ananias; 5, Elymas the Sorcerer, struck with blindness; 6, the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra; 7, Paul preaching at Athens.

CASTEL FIDARDO, near Aucona, Central Italy. Near here general Lamoricière and the papal army of 11,000 men were totally defeated by the Sardinian general, Cialdini, 18 Sept. 1860. Lamoricière with a few horsemen fled to Ancona, then besieged. On 29 Sept. he and the garrison surrendered, but were shortly after set at liberty.

CASTES, a distinct section of society in India. In the laws of Menu (see *Menu*), the Hindus are divided into the Brahmans, or sacerdotal class; the Kshatrya or Chuttree, military class; the Vaisya, or commercial class; and the Sudras, or sooders, servile class.

CASTIGLIONE (N. Italy). Here the French under Augereau defeated the Austrians, commanded by Wurmser, with great loss, 5 Aug. 1796.

CASTILE (Central Spain). A Gothic government was established here about 800.—Ferdinand, count of Castile, became king, 1035. Ferdinand, king of Arragon, married Isabella, queen of Castile, in 1474, and formed one monarchy, 1479; see *Spain*.

CASTILLEJOS (N. Africa). Here on 1 Jan. 1860, was fought the first decisive action in the war between Spain and Morocco. General Prim, after a vigorous resistance, repulsed the Moors under Muley Abbas, and advanced towards Tetuan.

CASTILLON, Guienne (S. France). Here the army of Henry VI. of England was defeated by that of Charles VII. of France, and an end put to the English dominion in France, Calais alone remaining, 20 or 23 July, 1453. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was killed.

CASTLEBAR (Ireland). French troops, under Humbert, landed at Killala, and assisted by Irish insurgents here, compelled the king's troops under Lake to retreat, 27 Aug. 1798; but were compelled to surrender at Ballinamuck.

CASTLEPOLLARD (Ireland). At an affray at a fair here between some peasantry and a body of police, thirteen persons lost their lives, and many were wounded, 23 May, 1831. The latter escaped punishment.

CASTLES. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. William I. erected 48 strong castles. Several hundreds, built by permission of Stephen, between 1135 and 1154, were demolished by Henry II. 1154. Many were dismantled in the civil wars.

CATACOMBS. The early depositories of the dead. The first Christians at Rome met for worship in the catacombs; and here are said to have been the tombs of the apostles Peter and Paul. Belzoni in 1815–18 explored many Egyptian catacombs, built 3000 years ago. He brought to England the sarcophagus of Psammetchus, formed of oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured. In the Parisian catacombs (formerly stone quarries), human remains from the cemetery of the Innocents were deposited in 1785; and many of the victims of the revolution in 1792–4, are interred in them.

CATALONIA (W. Spain), was settled by the Goths and Alani, about 409; conquered by the Saracens, 712; recovered by Pepin and Charlemagne. It formed part of the Spanish marches and the territory of the count of Barcelona (*which see*). The natives were able seamen: being frequently unruly, their peculiar privileges were abolished in 1714.

CATALYTIC FORCE. The discovery in 1819 by Thenard of the decomposition of peroxide of hydrogen by platinum, and by Döbereiner in 1825 of its property to ignite a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, formed the groundwork of the doctrine of Catalytic Force, also termed "action of contact or presence," put forth by Berzelius and Mitscherlich. Their view has not been adopted by Liebig and other chemists.

CATAMARANS (or carcasses), fire-machines for destroying ships; tried in vain by sir Sydney Smith, 2 Oct. 1804, on the Boulogne flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England.

CATANIA (the ancient Catana), a town near Etna, Sicily, was founded by a colony from Chalcis, about 753 B.C. Ceres had a temple here, open to none but women. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1669 and in 1693 was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake: in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage, 22 Feb. 1817. In Aug. 1862, the town was held by Garibaldi and his volunteers, in opposition to the Italian government. He was captured on 29 Aug.

CATAPHRYGIANS, heretics in the second century, who followed the errors of Montanus. They are said to have baptized their dead, forbidden marriage, and mingled the bread and wine in the Lord's supper with the blood of young children.

CATAPULTÆ, military engines of the cross-bow kind, for throwing huge stones as well as darts and arrows; invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 399 B.C.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS (N. France), where, on 2, 3 April, 1559, peace was concluded between Henry II. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and Elizabeth of England. France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries to Philip.

CATECHISMS. The catechism of the church of England in the first book of Edward VI. 7 March, 1549, contained merely the baptismal vow, the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, with explanations; but James I. ordered the bishops to enlarge it by adding an explication of the sacraments, 1612. The catechism of the council of Trent was published in 1566; that of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1648. Luther's German catechisms appeared 1529.

CATHARI (from the Greek *katharos*, pure), a name given to the Novatians (about 251), Montanists, and other early Christian sects.

CATHAY, an old name for China.

CATHERINE. The order of knights of St. Catherine was instituted in Palestine 1063. An order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia was founded by Peter the Great, 1714, in honour of the bravery of his empress Catherine. They were to be distinguished, as the name implied (from *katharos*, pure), for purity of life and manners; see *Docks*.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. This title was given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonso I. of Spain, 739. *Licenciado*. The title was also given to Ferdinand V. and his queen in 1474 by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, and their establishment of the Inquisition in Spain.

CATHOLICS, see *Roman Catholics*.

CAT ISLE, see *Salvador*.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. L. Sergius Catiline, a Roman of noble family, having dissolutely squandered his fortune, and having been refused the consulship (65 B.C.), conspired with many of the aristocracy to kill the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered and frustrated. A second plot (in 63), was detected by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder. Catiline's daring appearance in the senate-house, after his guilt was known, drew forth Cicero's celebrated invective, "Quousque tandem, Catilina!" on 8 Nov. On seeing five of his accomplices arrested, Catiline fled to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the conspirators at home, and Petreius routed Catiline's forces; the conspirator was killed in the engagement, Jan. 62 B.C.

CATO, SUICIDE OF, at the "era destructive of the liberties of Rome." This Roman philosopher, considering freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man," unable to survive the independence of his country, stabbed himself at Utica, 46 B.C.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY: a gang of desperate men, headed by Arthur Thistlewood, assembled in Cato-street, Edgware-road, and proposed the assassination of the ministers of the crown, at a cabinet dinner, and the overthrow of the government. They were betrayed by one of their number, arrested 23 Feb. 1820, and Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, were executed as traitors, on 1 May.

CATTI, a German tribe, attacked but not subdued by the Romans; absorbed by the Franks, 3rd century.

CATTLE. The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England was prohibited by a law, 1663; but the export of cattle from Ireland became very extensive. In 1842 the importation of cattle into England from foreign countries was subjected to a moderate duty, and in 1846 they were made duty free; and since then the numbers imported have enormously increased. Horned cattle imported into the United Kingdom 1849, 53,480; 1853, 125,523; 1855 (war), 97,527; 1860, 104,569; 1865, 283,271; 1866, 237,739; see *Smithfield* and *Metropolitan Cattle-market*.

A severe cattle plague raged in England . . . 1745-56

The privy council ordered diseased beasts to be shot, and their skins destroyed; granting moderate compensation . . . 12 March, 1746

Great disease among foreign cattle; excluded from this country by prohibitions . . . April, 1857

The cattle plague appears at Laycock's dairy, Barnsbury, London, N., and rapidly spreads, about . . . 24 June, 1865

A royal commission to inquire into the causes of cattle plague and suggest remedies met first, 10 Oct.; report of majority consider the disease to have been imported, and recommend slaughter of animals, and stringent prohibition of passage of cattle across public roads, &c., 31 Oct. 1865; second report, Feb. 6; 3rd report . . . 1 M-y, 1866

27,432 beasts had been attacked; 12,680 died; 8,998 slaughtered, up to . . . 21 Oct. 1865

Orders in council for regulating the cattle trade

(In conformity with the act of 1850), 23 Nov. and 16 Dec. 1865; and . . . 20 Jan. 1866

Disease still raging; official report: cattle attacked, 120,740; killed, 16,742; died, 73,750; recovered, 14,162; unaccounted for, 16,086, . . . 1 Feb. "

Cattle disease acts passed, 20 Feb. and 10 Aug. . . . 27 March, "

Orders in council making uniform repressive measures throughout the country . . . April, "

The disease materially abates . . . April, "

Privy council return: cattle attacked, 248,965; killed, 80,597; died, 124,187; recovered, 32,989; unaccounted for, 11,192 . . . 22 June, "

The disease nearly "stamped out"—*Times*, . . . 27 Oct. "

Order in council directing that foreign cattle be landed only at certain ports (after 13 Nov.), there to be subjected to quarantine . . . 10 Nov. "

Cattle plague re-appears in Cheshire and Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . Dec. "

CATTLE, *continued*.

Re-appears at Barnsbury (see 24 June 1865),
 46 animals slaughtered 2 Feb. 1867
 Contagious diseases (animals) act amended and
 continued Aug. "

Re-appearance of the plague in various places,
 June, July, 1867
 No case reported to the privy council 3 Aug. "

CAUCASUS, a lofty mountain, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. In Mythology, Prometheus was said to have been tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter and continually devoured by vultures (1548 B.C.). The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasus Porta*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians or Huns invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447; see *Circassia*.

CAUCUS. An American term applied to a private meeting of the leading politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued during an election or session of congress. This institution is now a very powerful antagonist to public opinion. The word is said to be derived from "ship" -caulkers' meetings. A "caucus club," is mentioned by John Adams, in 1763. *Barlett*.

CAUDINE FORKS, according to Livy, the *Furculæ Caudinæ* (in Samnium, S. Italy), were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up; on returning they found the first similarly obstructed. Being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, under the command of C. Pontius, they surrendered at discretion, 321 B.C. (after a fruitless contest, according to Cicero). The Roman senate broke the treaty.

CAULIFLOWER, said to have been brought from Cyprus to England about 1603.

CAUSTIC IN PAINTING, a method of burning colours into wood or ivory, invented by Gausias of Sicyon. He painted his mistress Glycère sitting on the ground making garlands with flowers; the picture was hence named *Stephanoplocon*. It was bought by Lucullus for two talents, 335 B.C. *Pliny*.

CAUTIONARY TOWNS (Holland), (the Briel, Flushing, Rammekins, and Walcheren), were given to queen Elizabeth in 1585 as security for their repaying her for assistance in their struggle with Spain. They were restored to the Dutch republic by James I. in 1616.

CAVALIER. The appellation given to the supporters of the king during the civil war, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body-guard for the king in 1641. They were opposed to the Roundheads, or friends of the parliament. *Hume*.

CAVALRY. The Romans were celebrated for the discipline and efficiency of their cavalry. Attached to each Roman legion was a body of 300 horse, in ten turmae; the commander always a veteran.—The Persians had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C.; and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C. *Plutarch*. In the wars with Napoleon I. the British cavalry reached to 31,000 men. Our cavalry force, in 1840, was, in household troops, 1209; dragoons, hussars and lancers, 9524; total, 10,733. In 1867, horse guards 1317; cavalry of the line, 10,023; in depots, 838; in India, 5421; total 17,599; see *Horse Guards*, &c.

CAVENDISH EXPERIMENT. In 1798 the Hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth, by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction with that of the attraction of leaden spheres of known magnitude and density, by means of the torsion balance. *Brande*. The Cavendish Society, for the publication of chemical works, was established 1846.

CAWNPORE, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumma. During the mutiny in June, 1857, it was garrisoned by native troops under sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Peishwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, 26 June; and in spite of a treaty massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib, 16 July, at Futtehpore, and retook Cawnpore, 17 July. Sir Colin Campbell defeated the rebels here on 6 Dec. following. A column was erected here, in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 32nd regiment. In Dec. 1860, Nana was said to be living at Thibet; and in Dec. 1861 was incorrectly said to have been captured at Kurrachee; see *India*, 1857.

CAXTON SOCIETY, established for the publication of chronicles and literature of the Middle Ages, published sixteen volumes, 1844-54.

CAYENNE, French Guiana (S. America), settled by the French 1604-35. It afterwards came successively into the hands of the English (1654), French, and Dutch. The last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, 12 Jan. 1809, but was

restored to the French in 1814. Here is produced the *capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper. Many French political prisoners were sent here in 1848.

CECILIAN SOCIETY, see under *Music*.

CEDAR CREEK AND MOUNTAIN, Virginia, U.S. On 19 Oct. 1864, gen. Sheridan arrived here, and converted the defeat of the Federals by the Confederates under Longstreet into a complete victory. At CEDAR MOUNTAIN gen. Stonewall Jackson defeated Banks, 9 Aug. 1862.

CEDAR TREE. The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) came from North America before 1664; the Bermudas cedar from Bermudas before 1683; the cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1683. In 1850 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon. The cedar of Goa (*Cupressus Lusitanica*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about 1683; see *Cypress*.

CELERY is said to have been introduced into England by the French marshal, Tallard, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by Marlborough in 1704.

CELESTIAL GLOBE, see *Globes*.

CELIBACY (from *cælebs*, unmarried), was preached by St. Anthony in Egypt about 305. His early converts lived in caves, &c., till monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, 325. Celibacy was enjoined to bishops only in 692. The decree was opposed in England, 958-978. The Romish clergy generally were compelled to a vow of celibacy by pope Gregory VII. in 1073-85. Its observance was finally established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. The privilege of marriage was restored to the English clergy in 1547. The marriage of the clergy was proposed, but negatived at the council of Trent (1563).

CELL THEORY (propounded by Schwann in 1839) supposes that the ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues are small cells. Some of the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life are said to be composed of merely a single cell, as the germinal vesicle in the egg and the red-snow plant.

CELTIBERI, see *Numantine War*.

CELTS, a group of the Aryan family, see *Gauls*.

CEMETERIES. The burying-places of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, were outside their towns (*Matt.* xxvii. 60). Public cemeteries resembling "Père La Chaise" at Paris, have been opened in all parts of the kingdom; see *Catacombs*, *Bunhill-fields*.

Kensal-green cemetery, 53 acres; consecrated	Nunhead cemetery, about 50 acres; consecrated
2 Nov. 1832	29 July, 1840
South Metropolitan and Norwood cemetery, 40 acres; consecrated	City of London and Tower Hamlets cemetery, 30 acres; consecrated
6 Dec. 1837	1841
Highgate and Kentish-town cemetery, 22 acres; opened and consecrated	London Necropolis and National Mausoleum, at Woking, Surrey, 2000 acres; the company incorporated in July 1852; opened
20 May, 1839	Jan. 1855
Abney Park cemetery, Stoke Newington, 30 acres; opened by the lord mayor	City of London cemetery, Ilford; opened
20 May, 1840	24 June, 1856
Westminster, or West London cemetery, Kensington-road; consecrated	
15 June, 1840	

CENIS, MOUNT, see under *Alps*.

CENSORS, Roman magistrates, who survey and rate the property, and correct the manners of the people. The two first censors were appointed 443 B.C. Plebeian censors were first appointed 131 B.C. The office, abolished by the emperors, was revived by Decius, A.D. 251; see *Press*.

CENSUS. The Israelites were numbered by Moses, 1490 B.C.; and by David, 1017 B.C.; Demetrius Phalereus is said to have taken a census of Attica, 317 B.C. Servius Tullius enacted that a general estimate of every Roman's estate and personal effects, should be delivered to the government upon oath every five years, 566 B.C. In the United Kingdom the census is now taken at decennial periods, of which the latest were in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851 and 1861 (7 April). For the latest census of other countries, see *TABLE*, facing page 1.

CENTRAL AMERICA, see *America*. A large American steamer of this name was wrecked during a gale in the gulf of Mexico, 12 Sept. 1857. Of about 550 persons only 152 were saved; several of these after drifting on rafts above 600 miles. The loss of about 2½ million dollars in specie aggravated the commercial panic at New York shortly after. The captain and crew behaved heroically.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, established in 1834. Commissions are issued to the fifteen judges of England (of whom three attend in rotation at the Old Bailey) for the

* Père La Chaise was the favourite and confessor of Louis XIV., who made him superior of a great establishment of the Jesuits on this spot, then named Mont Louis. The house and grounds were bought for a national cemetery, which was laid out by M. Brongniart, and first used on 21 May, 1804.

periodical delivery of the gaol of Newgate, and the trial of offences of greater degree, committed in Middlesex and parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; the new district is considered as one county.

CENTRAL HALL OF SCIENCES, see under *Albert*.

CENTURION, the captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria*. By the Roman census each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 556 B.C.

CENTURY. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, beginning 776 B.C., and the Roman church by Indictions, the first of which began 24 Sept., A.D. 312. The method of computing time by centuries commenced from the incarnation of Christ, and was adopted in chronological history first in France. *Dupin*.

CEPHALONIA, one of the Ionian islands, was taken from the Ætolians by the Romans, 189 B.C., and given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 135; see *Ionian Isles*.

CEPHISUS, a river in Attica, near which Walter de Brienne, duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, 1311.

CERBERE, a French gun-brig, with a crew of 87 men, and seven guns, in the harbour of L'Orient, within pistol-shot of three batteries, was captured in a most daring manner by lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, in a cutter with 19 companions aided by two boats, one of which was commanded by midshipman Paddon. The prize was towed out under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the batteries, 26 July, 1800. *Nicolas*.

CEREMONIES, **MASTER OF THE**, an office instituted for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603. The order maintained by the master of the ceremonies at Bath, "Beau Nash," the "King of Bath," led to the adoption of the office in ordinary assemblies: he died in his 88th year, 1761. *Ashc*.

CERES, a planet, 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, 1 Jan. 1801; he named it after the goddess highly esteemed by the ancient Sicilians.

CERESUOLA (N. Italy). Here Francis de Bourbon, count d'Enghien, defeated the imperialists under the marquis de Guasto, 14 April, 1544.

CERIGNOLA (S. Italy). Here the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova and the Spaniards defeated the duc de Nemours and the French, 28 April, 1503.

CERINTHIANS, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew, who lived about A.D. 80, are said to have combined Judaism with pagan philosophy.

CERIUM, a very rare metal, discovered by Klaproth and others in 1803.

CEUTA (the ancient Septa), a town on N. coast of Africa, stands on the site of the ancient Abyla, the southern pillar of Hercules. It was taken from the Vandals by Belisarius for Justinian 534; by the Goths 618; by the Moors (about 709), from whom it was taken by the Portuguese 1415. With Portugal, it was annexed in 1580 to Spain, which power still retains it.

CEYLON (the ancient Taprobane), an island in the Indian Ocean, called by the natives the seat of paradise. It was invaded by the Portuguese Almeyda, 1505; but it was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius, 41. The Dutch landed in Ceylon in 1602; they captured the capital, Colombo, in 1603. Frequent conflicts ensued between the Candians and the Europeans, and peaceful commercial relations were established only in 1664. Inter-course with the British began in 1713. A large portion of the country was taken by them in 1782, but was restored in 1783. The Dutch settlements were seized by the British; Trincomalee, 26 Aug. 1795, and Jeffnapatam, in Sept. same year. Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The British troops were treacherously massacred or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo, 26 June, 1803. The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815. The bishopric of Colombo founded 1845. The governor, lord Torrington, was absolved from a charge of undue severity in suppressing a rebellion, May, 1851. The prosperity of Ceylon greatly increased under the administration of Sir H. Ward, 1855-60. Sir J. E. Tennent's work, "Ceylon," appeared in 1859. Sir Hercules G. Robinson was appointed governor of Ceylon 7 March, 1865.

CHÆRONEA (Bœotia). Here Greece was ruined by Philip; 32,000 Macedonians defeating 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, &c., 6 or 7 Aug. 338 B.C. Here Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, was defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 86 B.C.; see *Coronea*.

CHAIN-BRIDGES. The largest and oldest chain-bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. Mr. Telford constructed the first chain-bridge on a grand scale in England, over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, 1818-25; see *Menai Straits*.

CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 57 B.C. These cables came into use, generally in the navy of England, in 1812. An Act for the proving and sale of chain-cables and anchors was passed in 1864.—**CHAIN-SHOT**, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship, were invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666.—**CHAIN-PUMPS** were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

CHAINS, HANGING IN. By 25 Geo. II. 1752, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomised, or hung in chains. The custom of hanging in chains was abolished in 1834.

CHALCEDON, Asia Minor, opposite Byzantium, colonised by Megarians, about 684 B.C. It was taken by Darius, 505 B.C.; by the Romans, 74; plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259; taken by Chosroes, the Persian, 609; by Orchan, the Turk, 1338. Here was held the "Synod of the Oak," 403; and the fourth general council, which annulled the act of the "Robber Synod," 8 Oct. 451.

CHALCIS, see *Eubœa*.

CHALDÆA, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S. W. portion. The Chaldeans were devoted to astronomy and astrology; see *Dan. ii. &c.*—The **CHALDÆAN REGISTERS** of celestial observations, are said to have been commenced 2234 B.C., were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C. (1903 years). These registers sent to Aristotle by Callisthenes.—**CHALDÆAN CHARACTERS**: the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra, about 445 B.C.

CHALGROVE (Oxfordshire). At a skirmish here with prince Rupert, 18 June, 1643, John Hampden, of the parliament party, was mortally wounded. A column was erected to his memory 18 June, 1843.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (N.E. France). Here the emperor Aurelian defeated Tetricus, the last of the pretenders to the throne, termed the Thirty Tyrants, 274; and here in 451 Aëtius defeated Attila the Hun, compelling him to retire into Pannonia.

CHAMBERLAIN, early a high court officer in France, Germany, and England. The office of chamberlain of the exchequer was discontinued in 1834. The chamberlain is also a civic officer, as in London, of ancient origin.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.—The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. The office was long held by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, granted by Henry I. in 1101. On the death of John De Vere, the sixteenth earl, Mary, his sole daughter, marrying lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the right was established in that nobleman's family by a judgment of the house of peers, 2 Charles I. 1635. On the death of his descendant, unmarried, in July 1779, the house of lords and twelve judges concurred that the office devolved to lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and her sister the lady Georgina Charlotta Bertie, as heirs to their brother Robert, duke of Ancaster, deceased; and that they had powers to appoint a deputy to act for them, not under the degree of a

knight, who, if his majesty approved of him, might officiate accordingly. *Beatson*. The office is now held by the present lord Willoughby d'Eresby (1868).

LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—An ancient office. The title is from the French *Chambellan*, in Latin *Camærarius*. He has the oversight of the king's chaplains, the officers of the standing and removing wardrobes, beds, tents, revels, music, hunting, and of all the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, messengers, tradesmen, and artisans retained in his majesty's service. Sir William Stanley, kn., afterwards beheaded, was lord chamberlain, 1 Henry VII. 1485. A vice-chamberlain acts in the absence of the chief; the offices are co-existent. *Beatson*.

CHAMBERS, see *Commerce, Agriculture*.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL was first published at Edinburgh in Feb. 1832.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE (fiery chamber), an extraordinary French tribunal so named from the punishment frequently awarded by it. Francis I. in 1535, and Henry II. in 1549, employed it for the extirpation of heresy, which led to the civil war with the Huguenots in 1560; and in 1679 Louis XIV. appointed one to investigate the poisoning cases which arose after the execution of the marchioness Brinvilliers.

CHAMBRE INTROUVABLE, a name given to the chamber of deputies elected in France in 1815, on account of its ignorance, incapacity, and bigoted reactionary spirit.

CHAMPAGNE, an ancient province, N.E. France, once part of the kingdom of Burgundy, was governed by counts from the 10th century till it was united to Navarre, count Thibaut becoming king, in 1234. The countess Joanna married Philip V. of France in 1284; and in 1361 Champagne was annexed by their descendant king John.

CHAMP DE MARS,* an open square in front of the Military School at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine. Here was held, 14 July, 1790 (the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille), the "fédération," or solemnity

* The ancient assemblies of the Frankish people, the germ of parliaments, held annually in March, received this name. In 747, Pepin changed the month to May.

of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution: great rejoicings followed. On 14 July, 1791, a second great meeting was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the abdication of Louis XVI. A commemoration meeting took place 14 July, 1792. Another constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I., 1 May, 1815, at a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*. The prince president (now Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed eagles to the army, 10 May, 1852. Here also was held the International Exhibition of 1867, opened 1 April.

CHAMPION OF THE KING OF ENGLAND, an ancient office, since 1377 has been attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, held by the Marmion family. Their descendant, sir Henry Dymoke, the seventeenth of his family who has held the office, died 28 April, 1865, and was succeeded by his brother John. At the coronation of the English kings, the champion used to challenge any one that should deny their title.

CHAMPLAIN, see *Lake Champlain*.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, **LORD HIGH**, after the princes of the blood royal the first lay subject. Anciently the office was conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic termed *cancellarius*, or doorkeeper, who admitted suitors to the sovereign's presence. Arfastus or Herefast, chaplain to the king (William the Conqueror) and bishop of Elmham, was lord chancellor in 1067. *Hardy*. Thomas à Becket was made chancellor in 1154. The first person qualified by education, to decide causes upon his own judgment, was sir Thomas More, appointed in 1529, before which time the officer was rather a state functionary than a judge. Sir Christopher Hatton, appointed lord chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. The great seal has been frequently put in commission; in 1813 the office of *Vice-Chancellor* was established; see *Keeper*, and *Vice-Chancellor*.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS.

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| <p>1487. John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury.
 1504. William Warham, aft. archbshp. of Canterbury.
 1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and abp. of York.
 1529. Sir Thomas More.
 1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper.
 1533. Sir Thomas Audley, chancellor, aft. ld. Audley.
 1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley.
 1547. William, lord St. John, keeper.
 " Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor.
 1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper.
 1552. The same; now lord chancellor.
 1553. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
 1556. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York.
 1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper.
 1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor.
 1587. Sir Christopher Hatton.
 1591. The great seal in commission.
 1592. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper.
 1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper.
 1603. Sir T. Egerton, lord Ellesmere, chancellor.
 1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper.
 1618. Sir Francis Bacon, cr. ld. Verulam, ld. chancellor.
 1621. The great seal in commission.
 1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.
 " Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper.
 1640. Sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch.
 1641. Sir Edward Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton, lord keeper.
 1643. The great seal in the hands of commissioners.
 1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper.
 1646. In the hands of commissioners.
 1649. In commission for the commonwealth.
 1653. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper.
 1654. In commission during the commonwealth.
 1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde, and earl of Clarendon.
 1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper.
 1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor.
 1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper.
 1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
 1682. Sir Francis North, cr. lord Guilford, ld. keeper.
 1685. Francis, lord Guilford; succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor.
 1689. In commission.</p> | <p>1690. Sir John Trevor, knt., sir William Rawlinson, knt., and sir George Hutchins, knt., commissioners or keepers.
 1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper.
 1697. Sir John Somers, cr. lord Somers, chancellor.
 1700. Lord chief justice Holt, sir George Treby, chief justice C. P., and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers.
 " Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.
 1705. Right hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, afterwards lord Cowper.
 1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
 1710. In commission.
 " Sir Simon Harcourt, cr. lord Harcourt, keeper.
 1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor.
 1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
 1718. In commission.
 " Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor; afterwards earl of Macclesfield.
 1725. In commission.
 " Sir Peter King, cr. lord King, chancellor.
 1733. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, chancellor.
 1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.
 1756. In commission.
 1757. Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, last lord keeper.
 1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Northampton.
 1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor.
 1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor.
 [Created lord Mordan; died within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage.]
 " In commission.
 1771. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley; succeeded as earl Bathurst.
 1778. Edward Thurlow, created lord Thurlow.
 1783. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
 " Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
 1792. In commission.
 1793. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor.
 1801. John Scott, lord Eldon.
 1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine.
 1807. John, lord Eldon, again.
 1827. John Singleton Copley, created lord Lyndhurst.
 1830. Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham.</p> |
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CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, *continued.*

1834. Lord Lyndhurst, again.
 1835. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Shadwell, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet, C. P. commissioners.
 1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottenham, lord chancellor. 16 Jan.
 1841. Lord Lyndhurst, a third time. 3 Sept.
 1846. Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor, 6 July. [His lordship on signifying his intention to retire, 19 June, 1850, was created earl of Cottenham.]
 1852. Lord Langdale, master of the rolls, sir Launcelot Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B.E., commissioners of the great seal. 19 June.

1850. Sir Thomas Wilde, lord Truro. 15 July.
 1852. Sir Edward Sugden, lord St. Leonards. 27 Feb.
 " Robt. Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth. 28 Dec.
 1858. Sir Frederic Thesiger, lord Chelmsford. 26 Feb.
 1859. John, lord Campbell, 18 June; died 23 June, 1861.
 1861. Richard Bethell, lord Westbury. 26 June. Resigned 4 July, 1865.
 1865. Thomas, lord Cranworth, again. 6 July. Resigned June, 1866.
 1866. F. Thesiger, lord Chelmsford, again. 6 July. Resigned Feb. 1868.
 1868. Hugh, lord Cairns. 29 Feb.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH. The earliest nomination was by Richard I., 1189, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland in 1232, Geoffrey Turvillo, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named. The Chancery and Common Law Offices (Ireland) act was passed 20 Aug. 1867.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

- Patent.*
 1839. 29 Dec. Sir Charles Porter.
 1839. 13 Jan. Sir John Jeffreyson, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Donellan, lords keepers.
 " 11 March. J. Methuen.
 " 21 Dec. Edward, earl of Meath, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrough, viscount Blessington, lord keepers.
 1702. 26 Aug. Lord Methuen, lord chancellor.
 1705. 6 Aug. Sir Richd. Cox, bart.; resigned in 1707.
 1707. June. Richard Freeman.
 1710. 28 Nov. Robert, earl of Kildare, archbishop (Hoadley) of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley, commissioners.
 1711. 22 Jan. Sir Constantine Phipps; resigned Sept. 1714.
 1714. 11 Oct. Alan Brodrick, afterwards viscount Middleton; resigned May, 1725.
 1725. June. Richard West.
 1726. 21 Dec. Thomas Wyndham, afterwards lord Wyndham of Fogelias.
 1729. 7 Sept. Robert Jocelyn, afterwards lord Newport and visct. Jocelyn; died 25 Oct. 1756.
 1757. 22 March. John Bowes, afterwards lord Bowes of Clonllyn; died 1767.
 1768. 9 Jan. James Hewitt, afterwards viscount Liford; died 28 April, 1789.

Patent.

1789. 20 June. John, baron Fitzgibbon, afterwards earl of Clare; died 28 Jan. 1802.
 1802. 15 March. John, baron Redesdale; resigned Feb. 1806.
 1806. 25 Mar. George Ponsonby; resigned Ap. 1807.
 1807. May. Thomas, lord Manners, previously an English baron of the exchequer; resigned Nov. 1827.
 1827. 5 Nov. Sir Anthony Hart, previously vice-chancellor of England; resigned Nov. 1830.
 1830. 23 Dec. William, baron Plunket; resigned Nov. 1834.
 1835. 13 Jan. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, resigned April, 1835.
 " 30 April. William, baron Plunket, a second time; resigned June, 1841.
 1841. June. John Campbell; resigned Sept. 1841.
 " Oct. Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards lord St. Leonards, a second time; resigned July, 1846.
 1846. 16 July. Maziere Brady; resigned Feb. 1852.
 1852. March. Francis Blackburn; resigned Dec.
 1853. Jan. Maziere Brady, again.
 1858. Feb. Joseph Napier.
 1859. June. Maziere Brady, again.
 1866. July. Francis Blackburn; resigned March, 1867.
 1867. 24 March. Abraham Brewster.

'CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND, LORD. The laws of Malcolm II. (1004) say:—"The chancellor sall at al tymes assist the king in giving him counsall mair secretly nor the rest of the nobility. . . . The chancellor sall be ludgit neir unto the kingis grace, for keiping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readie, baith day and nicht, at the kingis command." Sir James Balfour. Evan was lord chancellor to Malcolm III., Canmore, 1057; and James, earl of Seafeld, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708; see *Keeper*.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, see *Exchequer*.

CHANCELLOR'S AUGMENTATION ACT, passed 1863, enabled the lord chancellor to sell the adwoson of certain livings in his gift for augmenting poor benefices.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, Virginia, U.S., a large brick hotel, once kept by a Mr. Chancellor, was the site of severe sanguinary conflicts between the American federal army of the Potomac under general Hooker, and the confederates under general Lee. On 28 April, 1863, the federal army crossed the Rappahannock; on 2 May, general "Stonewall" Jackson furiously attacked and routed the right wing, but was mortally wounded by his own party firing on him by mistake. Gen. Stuart took his command, and after a severe conflict on 3 and 4 May, with great loss to both parties, the federals were compelled to recross the Rappahannock. The struggle was compared to that at Hougomont during the battle of Waterloo. Jackson died 10 May.

CHANCERY, COURT OF. Said to have been instituted either in 605, or by Alfred, 887; refounded by William I., 1067 (*Stow*) or 1070. This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigour of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority;

and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relivable here. *Blackstone*; see *Chancellors of England*. The delays in chancery proceedings having long given dissatisfaction, the subject was brought before parliament in 1825, and frequently since; which led to the passing of important acts in 1852, 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1867, to amend the practice in the court of chancery; see *County Courts*.

CHANDOS CLAUSE, see *Counties*.

CHANTING the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about 350. *Lenglet*. About 602, Gregory the Great added tones to the Ambrosian chant, and established singing schools. Chanting was adopted by some dissenters about 1859.

CHANTRY, a chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors; see *Chanting*. Chantries were abolished in England in 1545.

CHAPEL. There are free chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, &c. *Concell*. The gentlemen pensioners (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were instituted by the direction of Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546-7) were called knights of the chapel; see *Poor Knights of Windsor*.—The place of conference among printers, and the conference itself, are by them called a *chapel*, it is said because the first work printed in England by Caxton was executed in a ruined chapel in Westminster-abbey.

CHAPLAIN, a clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, for a prince or nobleman. About seventy chaplains are attached to the chapel royal. The chief personages invested with the privilege of retaining chaplains are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each rank, by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1529):—

Archbishop	8	Earl	5	Knight of the Garter	3	Baroness	2
Duke	6	Viscount	4	Duchess	2	Master of the Rolls	2
Bishop	6	Baron	3	Marchioness	2	Almoner	2
Marquess	5	Chancellor	3	Countess	2	Chief Justice	1

CHAPLETS, the string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, &c.; see *Beads*.

CHAPTER. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral. *Concell*. The chapter-house of Westminster-abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the commoners of England held their parliaments there from 1377 until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTERS were devised by Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in 1853. About the end of the last century Löwitz, a German chemist, discovered that charcoal (carbon) possessed the property of deodorising putrid substances, by absorbing effluvia and gases. Air-filters, based on this property, have been successfully applied to public buildings, &c. Dr. Stenhouse also invented charcoal respirators.

CHARING CROSS. At the village of Charing stood the last of the memorial crosses erected in memory of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., in conformity with her will. She died 28 Nov. 1390. The cross remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition. It was restored by the South Eastern Railway Company in 1865. The houses at Charing-cross were built about 1678; alteration began in 1829. The first stone of Charing-cross hospital was laid by the duke of Sussex, 15 Sept. 1831. Hungerford-bridge (or Charing-cross bridge) was opened 1 May, 1845; taken down July, 1862, and the materials employed in erecting Clifton suspension bridge, beginning March, 1863; see *Clifton*.—CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY. The first train passed over it 2 Dec. 1863, and it was opened to the public on 11 Jan. 1864. The new railway bridge, built of iron with brick piers, was constructed by Mr. Hawkshaw.

CHARIOTS. Chariot racing was a Greek exercise. The chariot of an Ethiopian officer is mentioned *Acts* viii. 27. Caesar relates that Cassibelanus, after dismissing his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war-chariots about his person; see *Carriages*, &c.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS, &c. Boards for their recovery were constituted in 1764 and 1800, and a board for Ireland (chiefly prelates of the established church), in 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests act passed in 1844, and an act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in 1853, when commissioners were appointed, who have from time to time published voluminous reports. The law relating to the conveyance of land for *Charitable Uses* was amended in 1861.

CHARITABLE BRETHREN, an order founded by St. John of God, and approved by pope Pius V. 1572; introduced into France, 1601; settled at Paris, 1602. *Henault*.

CHARITIES AND CHARITY SCHOOLS are very numerous in this country. The Charity Commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to 1,500,000*l.* annually, in 1840. *Parl. Rep.* Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687-8. *Rapin*; see *Education*. Mr. Low's "Charities of London" (2nd edition) was published 1862.

CHARLEROI, in Belgium. Several great battles have been fought near this town, especially in 1690 and 1794; see *Fleurus*. Charleroi was besieged by the prince of Orange, 1672, and 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavres, 16 June, 1815.

CHARLES ET GEORGES. Two French vessels of this name, professedly conveying free African emigrants (but really slaves), were seized by the Portuguese, in Conducia bay, 29 Nov. 1857, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as slavers. They were laughingly demanded by the French government, who, on the hesitation of the Portuguese, sent two ships of war to the Tagus. The vessels were then surrendered under protest; and the emperor of France gave up the free emigration scheme.

CHARLESTOWN (Massachusetts) was burnt by the British forces under general Gage, 17 June, 1775. Charleston taken by the British, 7 May, 1779.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina). The English fleet here was repulsed with great loss, 28 June, 1776. It was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered 13 May, following, with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated 14 April, 1783. Great commotion arose here in Nov. 1860, through the election of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, he being opposed to slavery. On 12, 13 April, 1861, the war began by the confederates bombarding Fort Sumter; see *United States*. In Dec. 1861, the federals sank a number of vessels laden with stone in order to choke up the entrance to Charleston harbour. Unsuccessful attacks were made on Charleston by the federals between March 1863 and 17 Feb. 1865, when the confederates were compelled to retire; and the federals replaced their standard on fort Sumter, 14 April, the day on which president Lincoln was assassinated.

"**CHARTRE CONSTITUTIONNELLE**," the French political constitution acknowledged by Louis XVIII., 4-10 June, 1814. The infraction of this constitution led to the revolution of 1830. The amended "Charte" was promulgated by Louis-Philippe, 14 Aug. 1830; and set aside by the revolution of 1848.

CHARTER-HOUSE (a corruption of Chartreuse, *which see*), London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371 by sir Walter de Manny, one of the knights of Edward III., now an extensive charitable establishment. The last prior, John Houghton, was executed as a traitor, for denying the king's supremacy, in May, 1535. After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, the charter-house passed through various hands till 1 Nov. 1611, when it was sold by the earl of Suffolk to Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l.*, who obtained letters patent directing that it should be called "the hospital of king James, founded in the Charter-house," and that "there should be for ever 16 governors," &c. On the foundation are 80 poor brothers, and 44 poor scholars. Sutton died 12 Dec. 1611. The expenditure for 1853-4 was 22,396*l.*; the receipts 28,908*l.* The school is to be removed to Godalming, Surrey: the last "founder's day" kept in London was 12 Dec. 1867.

CHARTER-PARTY, a covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, said to have been first used in England about 1243.

CHARTERS, granted to corporate towns to protect their manufactures by Henry II. in 1132; called in and modified by Charles II. in 1682; the ancient charters restored in 1698. Alterations were made by the Municipal Reform Act in 1835; see *Magna Charta*, and *Boroughs*. Ancient Anglo-Saxon charters are printed in Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus," 1829.

CHARTISTS, the name assumed by large bodies of the lower classes, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, from their demanding the people's *Charter*, the six points of which were *Universal Suffrage*, *Vote by Ballot*, *Annual Parliaments*, *Payment of the Members*, *the abolition of the Property Qualification* (which was enacted, June, 1858), and *Equal Electoral Districts*. In 1838 the chartists assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags. A proclamation was issued against them, 12 Dec. Their petition (agreed to at Birmingham, 6 Aug. 1838) was presented by Mr. T. Attwood, 14 June, 1839. They committed great outrages at Birmingham, 15 July, 1839, and at Newport (*which see*), 4 Nov. 1839. They held for some time a sort of parliament called the "National Convention," the leading men being Fergus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr. Stephens, &c. On 10 April, 1848, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kennington common, London, to march thence in procession to

Westminster, and present a petition to parliament; but only about 20,000 came. The bank and other establishments were fortified by military; successful preventive measures adopted by the government; and the chartists dispersed after slight encounters with the police. The monster petition, in detached rolls, was sent in cabs to the house of commons, and not less than 150,000 persons of all ranks (including Louis Napoleon, now emperor) were voluntarily sworn to act as special constables. From this time the proceedings of the chartists became insignificant.

CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE, chief of the monasteries of the Carthusian order, situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France, was founded by Bruno of Cologne, about 1084. At the revolution in 1792, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery after the restoration of 1814.

CHARTS AND MAPS. Anaximander of Miletus is said to have been the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent 1489. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1559. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595; see *Mercator*.

CHASSEPOT RIFLE, a breech-loader (named after its inventor M. Chassepot), and adopted by the French government in 1866. In April, 1867, 10,000 had been issued to the troops. In his report on the battle of Mentana (*which see*), 3 Nov. 1867, gen. De Failly said, "the chassepot has done wonders."

CHASTITY. The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives; and our laws justify a woman for killing a man in defence of her chastity; and a husband or a father in taking the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1000 years from Numa, 710 B.C., to Theodosius, A.D. 394, only eighteen Roman vestals had been condemned for incontinence; see *Vestals*, *Acre*, and *Coldingham*.

CHATHAM (Kent), a principal station of the royal navy, the dockyard, commenced by queen Elizabeth. The *Chatham Chest*, for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen, originally established here by the queen and admirals Drake and Hawkins, in 1588, was removed to Greenwich in 1803. In 1667, on the 10th June, the Dutch fleet under admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town and burnt several men-of-war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications were made at Chatham. On 8 Feb. 1861 a violent outbreak of the convicts was suppressed by the military, and many rioters flogged. About 1000*l.* worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously hurt.

CHATHAM ADMINISTRATION,* succeeded the first Rockingham administration in Aug. 1766: after several changes it terminated Dec. 1767.

Earl of Chatham, *first minister and lord privy seal*.
Duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*.
Charles Townshend, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl of Northampton, *lord president*.
Earl of Shelburne and general Conway, *secretaries of state*.

Sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by sir Edward Hawke), *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.
Lord Barrington, *secretary at war*.
Lord North and sir George Cooke, *joint paymasters*.
Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.
Duke of Ancaster, *lord le Despenser, &c.*

CHATILLON (on the Seine, France). Here a congress was held by the four great powers allied against France, at which Caulaincourt attended for Napoleon, 5 Feb. 1814: the negotiations for peace were broken off on 19 March, following.

CHAT MOSS (Lancashire), a peat bog twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse, over which George Stephenson, the railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible. The road (literally a floating one) was completed by 1 Jan. 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it.

CHATTANOOGA (Tennessee). Near here the federal generals, Sherman and Thomas, defeated the confederate general Bragg, after storming the entrenchments, 25 Nov. 1863. The result was very injurious to the confederates. Bragg retreated into Georgia, and Longstreet into Virginia.

CHAUMONT (on the Marne, France), **TREATY OF**, entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and signed by these powers respectively, 1 March, 1814. This

* William Pitt, earl of Chatham (the "great commoner"), born 15 Nov. 1708, entered parliament in 1735: became secretary of state (virtually the premier) in the Devonshire administration, Nov. 1756, secretary in the Newcastle administration, Jan. 1757. In 1766 he became premier, lord privy seal, and afterwards earl of Chatham, which Lord Chesterfield called a *fall upstairs*. He opposed the taxation of the American colonies, but protested against the recognition of their independence, 7 April, 1778, and died 11 May following.

treaty was succeeded by the celebrated treaty of Paris, 11 April, following, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty over France; see *Paris*.

CHEATS were punishable by pillory, imprisonment, and fine, 1 *Hawk. L.C.* 188. A rigorous statute was enacted against them in 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l.* or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 *Anne*, 1711. *Blackstone*.

CHEESE. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned cheese-making from the Romans about the Christian era. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. In 1840 we imported from abroad about 10,000 tons; in 1855, 384,192 cwt.; in 1866, 872,342 cwt. The duty on foreign cheese, producing annually about 50,000*l.*, was taken off in 1860.

CHELSEA (Middlesex). A council held here 27 July, 816. *Nicolas*. On the site of a theological college founded by James I. in 1609 for theological disputations against popery, but converted by Charles II. in 1682 to its present purpose, stands *Chelsea college*, an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers. The erection was carried on by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. The real projector was sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the orator C. J. Fox. The architect was sir Christopher Wren, and the cost 150,000*l.* In 1850 there were 70,000 *out-* and 539 *in-pensioners*.—The body of the duke of Wellington lay here in state, 10-17 Nov. 1852.—The physic garden of sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' company 1721.—The Chelsea waterworks were incorporated 1722.—The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, 19 June, 1801.—The bridge, constructed by Mr. T. Page to connect Chelsea with Battersea-park, was opened in the spring of 1858. The parliamentary borough of Chelsea, created by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867, consists of Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, and Hammersmith.

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire). Its celebrated mineral spring was discovered in 1718. The king's-well was sunk in 1778; and other wells by Mr. Thompson in 1806. *Magnesian salt* was first found in the waters in 1811. The theatre was erected in 1804.

CHEMICAL SOCIETIES. One formed in London in 1780, did not long continue. The present Chemical society was established in 1841; that at Paris was in 1857.

CHEMISTRY was introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, about 1150; they had learned it from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians. In Egypt they had, in very early ages, extracted salts from their bases, separated oils, and prepared vinegar and wine; and embalming was a kind of chemical process. The Chinese also claim an early acquaintance with chemistry. The first chemical students in Europe were the Alchemists (see *Alchemy*); but chemistry could not be said to exist as a science till the 17th century; during which its study was promoted by the writings of Bacon and the researches of Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle. In the early part of the 18th century, Dr. Stephen Hales laid the foundation of *Pneumatic Chemistry*, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine. These were succeeded by Black, Bergman, Stahl, &c. In 1772, Priestley published his researches on air, having discovered the gases oxygen, ammonia, &c.; and thus commenced a new era in the history of chemistry. He was ably seconded by Lavoisier, Cavendish, Scheele, Chaptal, &c. The 19th century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Davy, continued by Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, &c. *Organic Chemistry* has been very greatly advanced by the labours of Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Cahours, Frankland,* &c., since 1830; see *Pharmacy, Electricity, Galvanism*. For the analytical processes termed "*Spectrum analysis*," invented by Kirchhoff and Bunsen (1861), "*Dialysis*" (1861), and "*Atmolysis*" (1863), invented by Mr. T. Graham, see those articles.—The *Royal College of Chemistry*, Oxford Street, London, was established in 1845.—The publication of Henry Watts' great "*Dictionary of Chemistry*" began in April, 1863.

CHEQUES, see *Drafts*.

CHERBOURG, the great naval fortress and arsenal of France on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equi-distant from Portsmouth and Plymouth. It was captured by our Henry V. in 1418, and lost in 1450. Under the direction of Louis XIV., some works were erected here by the great Vauban, which with some shipping, &c., were destroyed by the British, 6, 7 Aug. 1758. The works were resumed on a stupendous scale by Louis XVI.; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. The breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Napoleon I. about 1803, and completed in 1813, forms a secure harbour, affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by strong fortifications,

* In 1828 Wöhler succeeded in producing artificially *urea*, a body hitherto known only as a product of the animal organism. Since then, acetic acid, alcohol, grape sugar, various essential oils, similar to those of the pine apple, pear, garlic, &c., have been formed by combinations of the gases, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. The barrier formed by chemists between organic and inorganic bodies is thus broken down, though the names are still retained.

increased by the present emperor. On 4, 5 Aug. 1858, the railway and the Grand Napoleon docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the queen of England and court. The British fleet visited Cherbourg, 15-17 Aug. 1865, and the officers and men were treated with much hospitality.

CHERITON DOWN (Hants). Here sir Wm. Waller defeated the royalists under lord Hopton, 29 May, 1644.

CHERRY, the *Prunus Cerasus* (from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C.), first planted in Britain, it is said, about 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, in 1540, and planted in Kent.

CHERSON, see *Kherson*.

CHERSONESUS, see *Crimea*.

CHESAPEAKE. At the mouth of this river a contest took place between the British admiral Greaves and the French admiral De Grasse, aiding the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the American war of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results.—The *Chesapeake* American frigate, commanded by capt. Lawrence (50 guns, 376 men), struck to the *Shannon* British frigate (38 guns, 330 men), commanded by capt. Philip Vere Broke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, 1 June, 1813. Eleven minutes elapsed between the firing of the first gun and the boarding, and in four minutes more the *Chesapeake* was the *Shannon's* prize. Capt. Lawrence died of his wounds.

CHESSE, a game attributed to Palamedes, 680 B.C.; Hyde and sir William Jones refer the origin of chess to India. Caxton printed "the Game and Playe of the Chesse," 1474. The automaton chess-player (a piece of machinery) was exhibited in England in 1769. A chess congress was held at New York in 1857, and an international one in London in June and July, 1862.

CHESTER (England, N. W.), the British Caerleon and the Roman Deva, the station of the twentieth legion, *Valeria Victrix*, quitted by them about 476. The city wall was first built by Edelfleda, about 908; and Hugh Lupus, the earl, nephew of William I., rebuilt the Saxon castle in 1084, and the abbey of St. Werburgh. Chester was incorporated by Henry III. and made a distinct county. The see was anciently part of Lichfield, one of whose bishops, Peter, removing the seat hither in 1075, occasioned his successors to be styled bishops of Chester; but was not erected into a distinct bishopric until Henry VIII. in 1541 raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St. Werburgh for the cathedral. This see is valued in the king's books at 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.*

Chester ravaged by Danes 980
Nearly destroyed by a fire 1471
Taken, after 3 months' siege, for the parliament . . . 1645
Fatal gunpowder explosion 1772
Exchange and town hall burnt 30 Dec. 1862
A projected attack of Fenians on Chester castle was defeated by the vigilance of the authorities and the arrival of the military 11, 12 Feb. 1867

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

1800. Henry Wm. Majendie, trans. to Bangor, 1809.
1810. Bowyer Edward Sparkie, trans. to Ely, 1812.
1812. George Henry Law, translated to Bath, 1824.
1824. Chas. J. Blomfield, trans. to London, Aug. 1828.
1828. John Bird Sumner, trans. to Canterbury, 1848.
1848. John Graham, died 15 June, 1865.
1865. William Jacobson (PRESENT bishop).

CHESTER LE STREET, see *Durham*.

CHEVALIER D'EON, see *D'Eon*.

CHEVY CHASE, see *Otterburne*.

CHICAMAUGA ("the stream of death"), near the Chattanooga, Tennessee, North America. Near here the confederates under general Bragg, aided by Longstreet, totally defeated the federals under Rosecrans, 19, 20 Sept. 1863. The loss was severe on both sides. The credit of the victory was attributed to Longstreet; its fruitlessness to Bragg.

CHICHESTER (Sussex), built by Cissa, about 540. The cathedral was completed about 1108, burnt with the city in 1114, and rebuilt by bishop Seffrid about 1187. The present cathedral was erected during the 13th century. The spire fell 20 Feb. 1861, the foundation of a new one was laid 2 May, 1865, completed June 1866. The cathedral reopened after repairs 14 Nov. 1867. The bishopric originated thus: Wilfrida, archbishop of York, compelled to flee by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about 673. In 681 Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until it was removed to Chichester, then called Cissan-Caester, from its builder, Cissa, by Stigand, 1070. This see has yielded to the church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 4200*l.*

* A chess-club was formed at Slaughter's coffee-house, St. Martin's lane, in 1747. M. F. A. Danican, known as Philidor, played three matches blindfolded at the Salopian; he died in 1795. The London Chess-club was founded in 1807, and St. George's in 1833. In Dec. 1861 Herr Paulsen played 10 games at once, of which he won five, and lost one; three were drawn, and one not played out.

CHICHESTER, *continued.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

1792. John Buckner, died 2 May, 1824.
 1824. Robert J. Carr, trans. to Worcester, Sept. 1831.
 1831. Edward Maltby, translated to Durham, 1836.

1836. Charles Otter, died 20 Aug. 1840.
 1840. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, died 7 Jan. 1842.
 1842. Ashurst Turner Gilbert (PRESENT bishop).

CHICKAHOMINY BATTLES, see *Fairoaks*, and *United States*, June, 1862.

CHICORY, the wild endive, or *Cichorium Intybus* of Linnæus, grows wild in calcareous soils. It has been raised to some extent in England as herbage, its excellence in this respect having been much insisted upon by Arthur Young.*

CHIGNON, French for the "back-hair" of ladies. In directions for full dress in 1783, it is said: "The hair large and the chignon low behind." *Lady's Magazine*. Large chignons began to be worn in England in 1866.

CHILDERMAS DAY, 28 Dec., of ancient observance by the Roman Church, in memory of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents. (*Matt. ii.*)

CHILDREN. Many ancient nations exposed their infants,—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways,—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases, they were protected by the state. The old custom of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited by Canute, about 1017. *Mat. Paris*; see *Foundling*, and *Factory Acts*.

CHILI (S. America), discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, 1535. When Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. Population in 1865, 1,819,223.

Chili declares its independence of Spain, 18 Sept. 1810	Disputes with Spain respecting Peru settled by the Spanish minister, 20 May, disavowed by his government . . . 25 July, 1864
War with varying success; decisive victory gained by San Martin over the royal forces, 12 Feb.; the province was declared independent . . . 1817	Religious toleration enacted . . . July, 1865
Present constitution established in . . . 1833	Perez again proclaimed president, vigorous prosecution of the war . . . Oct. "
Manuel Montt elected president . . . 18 Oct. 1856	The Spanish admiral Pareja appears before Valparaiso claiming satisfaction for Chilean intervention in the war with Peru, 17 Sept.; refused, 21 Sept.; he declares a blockade, 24 Sept. "
Insurrection headed by Pedro Gallo, Dec. 1853, suppressed . . . April, 1859	Chili declares war against Spain, 29 Sept.; joins Peru . . . 5 Dec. "
José Pérez, president . . . 18 Sept. 1861	The Spaniards bombard Valparaiso 31 March, 1866
Confederation of the Jesuits' church at Santiago (see <i>Santiago</i>), more than 2000 persons perished . . . 8 Dec. 1863	End of the blockade . . . 14 April, "
Rapture between Chili and Bolivia respecting the "Guano" isles . . . 1 March, 1864	Perez re-elected president . . . 18 Sept. "

CHILLED SHOT, see *Cannon*, 1864-6.

CHILLIANWALLAH, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British commanded by lord (afterwards viscount) Gough, fought 13 Jan. 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe: 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 731 rank and file killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed and 4000 wounded.† On 21 Feb. lord Gough attacked the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, in its position at Goojerat, with complete success; and the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (viz. Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke), an estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, the stewardship whereof is a nominal office, with a salary of 20s., conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats, as, by accepting an office under the crown, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents. The strict legality of the practice is questioned.

CHIMNEY-TAX, see *Hearth*.

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries, in 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. Act to regulate

* Chicory had been for many years so largely mixed with coffee in England, that it became a matter of serious complaint, the loss of revenue being estimated at 100,000*l.* a year. An excise order was issued, 3 Aug. 1852, interdicting the mixture of chicory with coffee. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly printed on each parcel sold. In 1860 a duty of 3s. per cwt. was put upon English-grown chicory until April 1861; after that date to be 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

† The duke of Wellington (commander-in-chief) did not think the victory complete. Gough was superseded, and sir C. Napier sent out (March 1849), who did not arrive in India till Gough had redeemed his reputation.

chimney-sweeping, 28 Geo. III. 1789. The *chimney-sweeping machine* was invented by Smart in 1805. A statute regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, &c., passed 1834. By 5 Vict. 1840, it is not lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age : and since 1 July, 1842, no individual under twenty-one may ascend a chimney. In 1864, the enforcement of this law was made more stringent, it having been neglected. Joseph Glass, inventor of the sweeping machine now in general use, *not patented*, died 29 Jan. 1868. At the chemical works, Glasgow, is a chimney (there termed a *stalk*) 420 feet in height ; the height of the monument in London being 202 feet ; of St. Paul's, 404 feet.

CHINA, the "Celestial Empire," in Eastern Asia, for which the Chinese annals claim an antiquity of from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C., is allowed to have commenced about 2500 B.C. ; by others to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B.C. We are told that the Chinese were acute astronomers in the reign of Yao, 2357 B.C. Towards the close of the 7th century B.C., the history of China becomes more distinct. Twenty-two dynasties have reigned, including the present. The population of China was estimated at 190,348,228 in 1757 ; at 414,607,000 in 1860 ; and at 450,000,000 in 1867.

The Chinese state their first cycle to have commenced B.C. 2700
The first dates fixed to his history, by Se-ma-tsen, begin 651
Supposed age of Confucius (Kungfutzze), the Chinese philosopher 550
Stupendous wall of China completed 208 or 211
The dynasty of Han 202 or 206
Literature and the art of printing encouraged (?) 202
Battle between Phraates and the Scythians : the Chinese aided the latter, and ravaged the coasts of the Caspian : their first appearance in history. (*Langlet*.) 129
Religion of Tao tee commenced 15
Religion of Fo commenced about A.D. 60
Pretended embassy from Rome 166
Nankin becomes the capital 420
The atheistical philosopher, San-Shin, flourishes 449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach 635
They are proscribed and extirpated 845
China ravaged by Tartars, 6th to 11th centuries
Seat of government transferred to Peking 1260
Marco Polo introduces missionaries 1275
Yuen or Mongol dynasty 1280
Ming dynasty 1368
Canal, called the Yu Ho, completed about 1400
Europeans first arrive at Canton 1517
Macao is granted to the Portuguese 1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent from Rome 1575
The country is conquered by the eastern or Mantchou Tartars, who establish the present reigning Tsin dynasty 1616-44
Tea brought to England 1660
An earthquake throughout China, buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone 1662
Commerce with East India Company begins 1680
Jesuit missionaries preach 1692
Commercial relations with Russia 1719-27
The Jesuits expelled 1724-32
Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb 1731
In a salute by one of our India ships in China, a loaded gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native ; the government demanded the gunner to be given up ; he was soon strangled 1785
Earl Macartney's embassy* arrives at Peking ; his reception by the emperor 14 Sept. 1793
He is ordered to depart 7 Oct. "
And arrives in England 6 Sept. 1794
The affair of the Company's ship *Neptune*, when a Chinese was killed 1807
Edict against Christianity 1812

Lord Amherst's embassy ; † he leaves England, 8 Feb. 1816
Exclusive rights of the E. I. Co. cease, 22 April, 1834
Opium dispute begins ; the trade prohibited by the emperor Nov. "
Free-trade ships sail for England 25 April, "
Lord Napier arrives at Macao to superintend British commerce 15 July, "
Affair between the natives and two British ships of war ; several Chinese killed, 5 Sept. "
Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards sir John) Davis 11 Oct. "
Opium trade interdicted by the Chinese, 7 Nov. "
Chinese seize the *Argyle* and crew 31 Jan. 1835
Opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese, 23 Feb. "
Captain Elliot becomes chief British commissioner 14 Dec. 1836
Admiral Maitland arrives at Macao 12 July, 1838
Commissioner Lin orders seizure of opium, 18 March ; British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton, 19 March ; the factories surrounded, and outrages committed, 24 March, 1839
Captain Elliot requires British subjects to surrender to him all opium, promising them full value of it, 27 March ; half of it is given up as contraband to the Chinese, 30 April ; the remainder (20,283 chests) surrendered, 21 May ; captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton, 24 May ; the opium destroyed by the Chinese 3 June, "
Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese ; a native killed, 7 July, "
Hong-Kong taken 23 Aug. "
The British boat *Black Joke* attacked, and the crew murdered, 24 Aug ; the British merchants retire from Macao 26 Aug. "
Affair at Kow-lung between British boats and Chinese junks 4 Sept. "
Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates *Vulgar* and *Hyacinth* : several junks blown up 3 Nov. "
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves this day 6 Dec. "
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever 5 Jan. 1840
The *Hellas* ship attacked by armed junk, 22 May ; blockade of Canton by a British fleet, by orders from sir Gordon Bremer, 28 June ; the *Blonde* with a flag of truce fired on at Amoy, 2 July ; Ting-bai, in Chusan, surrenders, 5

* This embassy threw some light on the political circumstances of the empire ; it appeared to be divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities ; the population of the whole was given at 333,000,000 ; its annual revenues at 66,000,000l. : and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry and 800,000 cavalry ; the religion Pagan, and the government absolute. Learning, and the arts [and sciences, were encouraged, and ethics studied.

† His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the knee, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.

CHINA, continued.

July; blockade established along the Chinese coast, 10 July; Mr. Staunton carried off to Canton	6 Aug.	1840
Captain Elliot, on board a British steam-ship, enters the Peiho river, near Peking,	11 Aug.	"
The ship <i>Kite</i> lost on a sand-bank, and the captain's wife and a part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages, 15 Sept.	15 Sept.	"
Lin finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner, 16 Sept.; capt. Elliot's truce with him	6 Nov.	"
British plenipotentiaries off Macao	20 Nov.	"
Admiral Elliot's resignation announced, 29 Nov.	29 Nov.	"
Mr. Staunton released	12 Dec.	"
Negotiations cease, owing to breaches of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor	6 Jan.	1841
Chuen-pe and Tae-co-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to England) captured	7 Jan.	"
Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities	20 Jan.	"
Hong-Kong taken possession of	26 Jan.	"
The emperor rejects Keshin's treaty, 11 Feb.; hostilities resumed, 23 Feb.; Chusan evacuated, 24 Feb.; rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for chiefs	25 Feb.	"
Bogue forts taken by sir G. Bremer; admiral Kwan killed; 459 guns captured	26 Feb.	"
The British squadron proceeds to Canton, 1 March; sir H. Gough takes command of the army, 2 March; hostilities again suspended, 3 March; and again resumed, 6 March; Keshin degraded by the emperor, 12 March,	12 March	"
Fleetilla of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken by the British forces	18 March	"
New commissioners from Peking arrive at Canton	14 April	"
<i>Hong Kong Gazette</i> first published	1 May	"
Capt. Elliot prepares to attack Canton, 17 May,	17 May	"
Heights behind Canton taken	25 May	"
The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars; 5,000,000 paid down; hostilities cease, 31 May,	31 May	"
British forces withdrawn, 1 June; and British trade re-opened	16 July	"
Arrival at Macao of sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; capt. Elliot superseded, 10 Aug.	10 Aug.	"
Amoy taken, and 266 guns destroyed, 27 Aug.	27 Aug.	"
The Bogue forts destroyed	14 Sept.	"
Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and Chusan re-occupied by the British, 1 Oct.; they take Chin-hae, 10 Oct.; Ning-po, 13 Oct.; Yu-yauu, Tze-kee, and Foong-hua	28 Dec.	"
Chinese attack Ning-po and Chin-hae, and are repulsed with great loss, 10 March; 8000 Chinese are routed near Tze-kee, 15 March, 1842	15 March	1842
Cha-pou attacked; defences destroyed, 18 May,	18 May	"
The British squadron enters the river Kiang, 13 June; capture of Woosung and of 230 guns and stores, 16 June; Shang-hae taken, 19 June; the British armament anchors near the "Golden Isle," 20 July; Chin-Keang taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide, 21 July; the advanced ships reach Nankin, 4 Aug.; the whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences, 9 Aug.; Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace	12 Aug.	"
Treaty of peace signed between Nankin, on board the <i>Cornwallis</i> by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying Elepoo* and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor—[Conditions: lasting peace and friendship between the two empires; China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars; Canton, Amoy, Foochofoo, Ning-po, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British, and consuls to reside at these cities; Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to England, &c.; Chusan and Ku-lang-su to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled	29 Aug.	"
The ratification signed by Queen Victoria and the emperor formally exchanged	22 July	1843
Canton opened to the British	27 July	"
Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of sir Henry Pottinger	16 Feb.	1844
Bogue forts captured by the British	5 April	1847
Hong-Kong and the neighbourhood visited by a violent typhoon; immense damage done to the shipping; upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned	Oct.	1848
H.M. steam-ship <i>Medea</i> destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas	4 March	1850
Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si	Aug.	"
Appearance of the pretender, Tien-teh, 1 March,	1 March	1851
Defeat of Leu, the imperial commissioner, and destruction of half the army	19 June	1852
Successful progress of the rebels; the emperor applies to the Europeans for help, without success	March and April	1853
The rebels take Nankin, 19, 20 March; Amoy, 19 May; Shang-hae	7 Sept.	"
And besiege Canton without success, Aug.-Nov.	Nov.	1854
The scanty accounts are unfavourable to the rebels, the imperialists having retaken Shang-hae, Amoy, and many important places		1855
Outrage on the British lorcha <i>Arrow</i> , in Canton river, §	8 Oct.	1856
After vain negotiations with commissioner Yeh, Canton forts attacked and taken	23 Oct.	"

* He took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien-sin in June, 1858. He was in consequence condemned to death—by suicide.

† The non-fulfilment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-7.

‡ The emperor Taou-Kwang, who died 25 Feb. 1850, during the latter part of his reign, became liberal in his views, and favoured the introduction of European arts; but his son, the late emperor, a rash and narrow minded prince, quickly departed from his father's wise policy, and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against English influence. An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug. 1850, and quickly became of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars; but in March, 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tien-teh (Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assuming other names. He is stated to have been a native of Quang-si, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge at Canton about 1835, and to have become acquainted at that time with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian, named Leung-afa, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang-ti, but has derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself to be the monarch of all beneath the sky, the true lord of China (and thus of all the world), the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demanded universal submission. He made overtures for alliance to lord Elgin in Nov. 1860. His followers are termed *Taeping*, "princes of peace," a title utterly belied by their atrocious deeds. The rebellion was virtually terminated 18 July, 1864, by the capture of Nankin, the suicide of the Tien-Wang, and the execution of the military leaders.

§ It was boarded by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 14 being carried off, and the national ensign taken down. Sir J. Bowring, governor of Hong-Kong, being compelled to resort to hostilities, applied to India and Ceylon for troops. On 3 March, 1857, the house of commons, by a majority of 19, censured sir John for the "violent measures" he had pursued. The ministry (who took his part) dissolved the parliament; but obtained a large majority in the new one.

CHINA, *continued.*

- A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded, by sir M. Seymour 3. 4 Nov. 1856
 Imperialists defeated, quit Shang-hae 6 Nov. "
 The Americans revenge an attack by capturing three forts 21-23 Nov. "
 Rebels take Kuriking 25 Nov. "
 Other forts taken by the British Dec. "
 The Chinese burn European factories 14 Dec. "
 And murder the crew of the *Thistle* 30 Dec. "
 A-lum, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread 2 Feb. 1857
 Troops arrive from Madras and England; and lord Elgin appointed envoy March "
 No change on either side; Yeh said to be straitened for money; the imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels May, "
 Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by commodore Elliot, 25, 27 May; and sir M. Seymour and commodore Keppel 1 June, "
 Blockade of Canton Aug. "
 Stagnation in the war—lord Elgin departs to Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the Sepoys, 16 July; returns to Hong-Kong 25 Sept. "
 Gen. Ashburnham departs for India, and gen. Straubenzee assumes the command 19 Oct. "
 Canton bombarded and taken by English and French, 28, 29 Dec. 1857; who enter it 5 Jan. 1858
 Yeh* sent a prisoner to Calcutta Jan. "
 The allies proceed towards Peking, and take the Pei-ho forts 20 May, "
 The expedition arrives at Tien-Sin 20 May, "
 Negotiations commence 5 June; treaty of peace signed at Tien-sin by lord Elgin, baron Gros, and Keying (who signed the treaty of 1842)—[Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; toleration of Christianity; expenses of war to be paid by China; a revised tariff; term *I barbarian* to be no longer applied to Europeans] 26, 28, 29 June, "
 Lord Elgin visits Japan, and concludes an important treaty with the emperor 28 Aug. "
 The British destroy about 130 piratical junks in the Chinese seas Aug. and Sept. "
 Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Nankin, Jan.; returns to England May, 1859
 Mr. Bruce, the British envoy, on his way to Peking, is stopped in the river Pei-ho (or Tien-sin); admiral Hope attempting to force a passage, is repulsed with the loss of 81 killed, and about 390 wounded 25 June, "
 The American envoy Ward arrives at Peking, and refusing to submit to degrading ceremonies, does not see the emperor 29 July, "
 Commercial treaty with America concluded, 24 Nov. "
 The English and French prepare an expedition against China Oct. "
 Lord Elgin and baron Gros sail for China, April 26; wrecked near point de Galle, Ceylon, 23 May; arrive at Shang-hae 29 June, 1860
 The war begins: the British commanded by sir Hope Grant, the French by general Montauban. The Chinese defeated in a skirmish near the Pei-ho 12 Aug. "
 The allies repulse the Tae-ping rebels attacking Shang-hae, 18-20 Aug.; and take the Taku-forts, losing 500 killed and wounded; the Tartar general San-ko-lin-sin retreats 21 Aug. "
 After vain negotiations, the allies advance towards Peking; they defeat the Chinese at Chang-kia-wan and Pa-li-chiau 18 & 21 Sept. "
 Consul Parkes, captains Anderson and Brabazon, Mr. De Norman, Mr. Bowby (the *Times* correspondent), and 14 others (Europeans and Sikhs), advance to Tung-chow, to arrange conditions for a meeting of the ministers, and are captured by San-ko-lin-sin; capt. Brabazon and abbé de Luc beheaded, and said to be thrown into the canal; others carried into Peking 21 Sept. 1860
 The allies march towards Peking; the French ravage the emperor's summer palace, 6 Oct.; Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and others, restored alive, 8 Oct.; capt. Anderson, Mr. De Norman, and others die of ill usage 8-11 Oct. "
 Peking invested; surrenders 12 Oct.; severe proclamation of sir Hope Grant 15 Oct. "
 The bodies of Mr. De Norman and Mr. Bowby solemnly buried in the Russian cemetery, Peking, 17 Oct.; the summer palace (Yuen-ming-yuen) burnt by the British, in memory of the outraged prisoners 18 Oct. "
 Convention signed in Peking by lord Elgin and the prince of Kung, by which the treaty of Tien-sin is ratified; apology made for the attack at Pei-ho (25 June, 1859); a large indemnity to be paid immediately, and compensation in money given to the families of the murdered prisoners, &c.; Kow-loon ceded in exchange for Chusan, and the treaty and convention to be proclaimed throughout the empire 24 Oct. "
 Allies quit Peking 5 Nov. "
 Treaty between Russia and China—the former obtaining free trade, territories, &c. 14 Nov. "
 Mr. Loch arrives in England with the treaty 27 Dec. "
 First instalment of indemnity paid 30 Nov. "
 Part of the allied troops settled at Tien-sin; consulate established 5 Jan. 1861
 Adm. Hope examines Yang-tse-Kiang, &c. Feb. "
 English and French embassies established at Peking March "
 The emperor Hienfung dies 24 Aug. "
 Canton restored to the Chinese 21 Oct. "
 Ministerial crisis; several ministers put to death, Nov.; Kung appointed regent 13 Dec. "
 Advance of the rebels; they seize and desolate Ning-po and Hang-chow Dec. "
 They advance on Shang-hae, which is placed under protection of the English and French, and fortified Jan. 1862
 Rebels defeated in two engagements April, "
 English and French assist the government against the rebels—Ning-po retaken 10 May, "
 French admiral Protet killed in an attack on rebels 17 May, "
 Captain Sherard Osborne permitted by the British government to organise a small fleet of gun-boats to aid the imperialists to establish order July, "
 Imperialists gaining ground, take Kah-sing, &c. Oct. "
 Commercial treaty with Prussia ratified 14 Jan. 1863
 The imperialists under Gordon defeat the Taepings under Burgevine, &c. Oct. "
 Gordon, commanding the imperialists, captures Sow-chow (after a severe attack on 27, 28 Nov.); the rebel chiefs treacherously butchered by the Chinese 4, 5 Dec. "
 Capt. Osborne came to China; but retired in consequence of the Chinese government departing from its engagements 31 Dec. "
 Gordon's successes continue Jan. to April, 1864
 After a severe repulse he takes Chang-chow-foo, 23 March, "
 He takes Nankin (a heap of ruins); the Tien-wang, the rebel emperor, commits suicide by eating gold leaf; Chang-wang and Kun-wang, the rebel generals, are "cut into a thousand pieces" 18 July, "
 Great mortality among British troops at Kow-loon Jan. 1865
 The Taepings hold Ming-chow; the Mahometan rebellion (Dounganes) progressing in Honan Jan.-March, "

* He died peacefully at Calcutta, 9 April, 1859. He is said to have beheaded above 100,000 rebels.

CHINA, *continued.*

Taepings evacuate Ming-chow	23 May, 1865	Reported victory of the Nien-fei over the imperialists	Dec. 1867
A rebellion of the Nien-fei in the north; Pekin in danger	July, "		
The Chinese general San-ko-lin-sin' defeated and slain; his son more successful	July, "	CHINESE EMPERORS.	
Rebellion in the north advancing	June, "	1627. Chwang-lei.	
Prince Kung chief of the regency again	7 Nov. "	1644. Shun-che (first of the Tsing dynasty).	
Sir Butherford Alcock ambassador at Pekin	26 Nov. "	1662. Kang-ho, an able sovereign; consolidated the empire, compiled a great Chinese dictionary.	
Chinese newspaper, "Messenger of the Flying Dragon," appears in London	14 Jan. 1866	1723. Yung-ching.	
Great victory over the Nien-fei announced at Canton	13 March, "	1736. Keen-lung, fond of art; greatly embellished Pekin.	
Chinese commissioners visit London	June, "	1795. Kea-king.	
Rivalry of two great political chiefs in China, Li-hung-ching and Tsien-kwo-fan	July, "	1820. Taou-Kwang.	
		1850. Hseng-fung, 25 Feb.	
		1861. Ki-tsiang, 22 Aug.; born 5 April, 1855.	

CHINA PORCELAIN, introduced into England about 1531; see *Pottery*.

CHINA ROSE, &c. The *Rosa indica* was brought from China, and successfully planted in England, 1786; the Chinese apple-tree, or *Pyrus spectabilis*, about 1780.

CHINCHA ISLES, see *Peru*, 1864-5.

CHIOS (now Scio), an isle in the Greek Archipelago, revolted against Athens, 412 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of the Greeks, being conquered by the Venetians, A.D. 1124; by the Crusaders, 1204; by the Greek emperor and Romans, 1329; by the Genoese, 1329; and finally by the Turks in 1594. A dreadful massacre of the inhabitants by the Turks took place 11 April, 1822, during the Greek insurrection.*

CHIPPAWA (N. America). Here the British under Riall were defeated by the Americans under Browne, 5 July, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British under Drummond and Riall, 25 July following, but Riall was wounded and taken prisoner.

CHIVALRY arose out of the feudal system in the latter part of the 8th century (*chevalier*, or knight, being derived from the *caballarius*, the equipped feudal tenant on horseback). From the 12th to the 15th century it tended to refine manners. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies, to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honour and character. Chivalry expired with the feudal system; see *Tournaments*. By letters patent of James I. the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the courts of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623; see *Knighthood*.

CHLORINE (Greek *chloros*, pale green), a gas first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating manganese with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. Sir H. Davy, in 1810, proved this gas to be an element, and named it chlorine. Combined with sodium it forms common salt (chloride of sodium), and combined with lime it forms the bleaching powder and disinfectant, chloride of lime. The bleaching powers of chlorine were made known by Berthollet in 1785. In 1823 Faraday condensed chlorine into a liquid.

CHLOROFORM (the ter-chloride of the hypothetical radical formyl) is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, and was made from alcohol, water, and bleaching powder. It was discovered by Soubeiran in 1831, and its composition was determined by Dumas in 1834. The term "chloric ether" was applied in 1820 to a mixture of chlorine and olefant gas. Chloroform was first applied as an anæsthetic experimentally by Mr. Jacob Bell in London, in Feb., and Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh in Nov. 1847; and was administered in England on 14 Dec. 1848, by Mr. James Robinson, surgeon-dentist.†

CHOBHAM COMMON, in Surrey. A military camp was formed here on 14 June, 1853, by a force between 8000 and 10,000 strong. The last field-day took place 17 Aug. 1860. Only one serious case of misconduct was reported during all the time.

CHOCOLATE, made of the cocoa berry, introduced into Europe (from Mexico and the Brazils) about 1520, was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.

* The slaughter lasted 10 days: 40,000 of both sexes falling victims to the sword, or to the fire, which raged until every house, save those of the foreign consuls, was burned to the ground. 7000 Greeks, who had fled to the mountains, were induced to surrender by a promise of amnesty, guaranteed by the consuls of England, France, and Austria: yet even they were all butchered! The only exception made during the massacre was in favour of the young and more beautiful women and boys, 30,000 of whom were reserved for the markets.

† A committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in July, 1864, after examining statistics, reported that the use of anæsthetics had in no degree increased the rate of mortality.

CHOIR. This was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, 677; see *Chanting*.

CHOLERA MORBUS (Asiatic cholera) was described by Garcia del Huerto, a physician of Goa, about 1560. It appeared in India in 1774, and at other times, and became endemic in Lower Bengal in 1817, whence it gradually spread, till it reached Russia in 1830, and Germany in 1831, carrying off more than 900,000 persons, in 1829-30. In England and Wales in 1848-9, 53,293 persons died of cholera, and in 1854, 20,097.

Cholera appears at Sunderland	26 Oct. 1831	Very severe in Constantinople, nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.; subsides after the great fire,	6 Sept. 1865
And at Edinburgh	6 Feb. 1832	Cases at Marseilles, Toulon, and Southampton, end of	Sept. "
First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, 13 Feb; and in Dublin	3 March, "	Cholera prevalent at Marseilles, Paris, Madrid, and Naples	July-Oct. "
The mortality very great, but more so on the Continent; 18,000 deaths at Paris, between March and Aug.	"	An international meeting at Constantinople, to consider preventive measures, proposed, Oct. 1865, met 18 Feb. 1866. At the last sitting the conclusions adopted were that cholera may be propagated, and from great distances; and a number of preventive measures were recommended	26 Sept. 1866
Cholera rages in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c., in	July and Aug. 1837	Cholera appears at Bristol, 24 April; at Liverpool, 13 May; at Southampton	July, "
Another visitation of cholera in England: the number of deaths in London, for the week ending 15 Sept. 1849, was 3183; the ordinary average 1008; and the number of deaths by cholera from 17 June to 2 Oct. in London alone, 13,161. The mortality lessened and the distemper disappeared	13 Oct. 1849	Cholera severe in east of London: 346 deaths in week ending	21 July, "
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth, and other northern towns, suffer much from cholera	Sept. 1853	House to house visitation; Metropolitan Relief Association formed; large subscriptions received (Queen's 500 <i>l.</i>)	July and Aug. "
It rages in Italy and Sicily; above 10,000 are said to have died at Naples; it was also very fatal to the allied troops at Varna, autumn, 1854	"	Cholera subsides	Sept. "
Cholera very severe for a short time in the southern parts of London, and in Soho and St. James', Westminster	Aug. and Sept. "	Very severe at Naples	Sept. "
Raging in Alexandria, June; abated	July, 1865	Cholera Relief Committee closes	31 Oct. "
Prevailing in Ancona (843 deaths) Aug., subsiding	Sept. "	Cholera declared to be extinct in London	1 Dec. "
		Cholera in Rome, Naples, and Sicily, Aug.-Sept.; in Switzerland	Oct. 1867

CHORAGUS, an officer who regulated the chorus in Greek feasts, &c. Stesichorus (or Tysias) received this name, he having first taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C. *Quintil.*

CHORUS-SINGING was early practised at Athens. Hypodicus, of Chalcedes, carried off the prize for the best voice, 508 B.C. *Parian marbles*; see *Music*.

CHOUANS, a name given to the Bretons during the war of La Vendée in 1792, from their chief Jean Cotttereau, using the cry of the *Chal-haunt*, or screech-owl, as a signal. He was killed in 1794. Georges Cadoudal, their last chief, was connected with Pichegru in a conspiracy against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed in 1804.

CHRISM, consecrated oil, was used early in the ceremonies of the Roman and Greek churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense, are mentioned as used with the oil, in 1541. It was ordained that chrism should consist of oil and balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature, 1596.

CHRIST, see *Jesus Christ*. **CHRIST'S HOSPITAL** (the *Blue-Coat* school) was established by Edward VI. 1553, on the site of the Grey Friars monastery. A mathematical ward was founded by Charles II., 1672. The *Times* ward was founded in 1841. Large portions of the edifice having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt: in 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825 (25 April) the duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new hall. On 24 Sept. 1854, the master, Dr. Jacob, in a sermon, in the church of the hospital, censured the system of education and the general administration of the establishment, and many improvements have since been made. The subordinate school at Hertford, for 416 younger boys and 80 girls, was founded in 1683.—**CHRIST'S-THORN**, conjectured to be the plant of which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed, came hither from the south of Europe before 1596.

CHRISTIAN ERA, see *Anno Domini*. **CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY** was founded in 1698 to promote charity schools, and to disperse Bibles and religious tracts. It has an annual revenue of about 100,000*l.* **MOST CHRISTIAN KING**; *Christianissimus Rex*, a title conferred by pope Paul II. in 1469 on the crafty Louis XI. of France.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, built in 1624, by Christian IV. of Denmark, to replace Opso (the ancient capital founded by Harold Haardrade, 1058), which had been destroyed by fire. On 13 April, 1858, Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being about 250,000*l.* The university was established in 1811. New Storting (parliament house) built 1861-2.

CHRISTIANITY. The name Christian was first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, in Syria, 43 (*Acts* xi. 26; 1 *Peter* iv. 6). The first Christians were divided into *episcopi* (bishops or overseers) or *presbyteroi* (elders), *diaconoi* (ministers or deacons), and *pistoi* (believers); afterwards were added *catechumens*, or learners, and *energumens*, who were to be exorcised; see *Persecutions*.

Christianity said to be taught in Britain, about 64; and propagated with some success (<i>Bede</i>)	156	Into Russia, by Swiatoslav	about 940
Christianity said to be introduced into Scotland in the reign of Donald I. about . . .	212	Into Poland, under Meislatus I. . . .	992
Constantine the Great professes the Christian religion	312	Into Hungary, under Geisa	994
Prudentius preaches in Abyssinia . . . about	346	Into Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I. . .	998
Introduced among the Goths by Ulfilas . . .	376	Into Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.	
Into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick in Christianity established in France by Clovis .	432	Into Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars .	1227
Conversion of the Saxons by Augustin . . .	597	Into Lithuania; paganism was abolished about	1386
Introduced into Helvetia, by Irish missionaries into Flanders in the 7th century.	643	Into Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century.	
Into Saxony, by Charlemagne	785	Into China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death) . .	1575
Into Denmark, under Harold	827	Into India and America, in the 16th century.	
Into Bohemia, under Borzivoi	894	Into Japan, by Xavier and the Jesuits, 1549; but the Christians were exterminated in .	1638
		Christianity re-established in Greece . . .	1628

CHRISTMAS-DAY, 25 Dec. (from *Christ*, and the Saxon *masse*, signifying the *mass* and a *feast*), a festival in commemoration of the nativity of our Saviour, said to have been first kept 98; and ordered to be held as a solemn feast, by pope Telesphorus, about 137. In the eastern church, Christmas and the Epiphany (*which see*) are deemed but one and the same feast. The holly and mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be the remains of the religious observances of the Druids; see *Anno Domini*.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas-day, 1777. He had passed Christmas-day at Christmas-sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbour, visited by him in 1776, a man found a piece of parchment inscribed: "*Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, et d. Boynes regi a secretis ad res maritimas, annis 1772 et 1773.*" On the other side captain Cook wrote: "*Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britannia, Dec. 1776,*" and placed it in a bottle.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. (or St. Kitt's), a West India Island, discovered in 1493, by Columbus, who gave it his own name. Settled by the English and French 1623 or 1626. Ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. The town of Basseterre suffered from fires, 3 Sept. 1776; also 3 and 4 July, 1867, when the cathedral and nearly all the town were destroyed.

CHROMIUM (Greek, *chrome* colour), a rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the colouring matter of the emerald.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, see *Printing in Colours*.

CHRONICLES. The earliest are those of the Jews, Chinese, and Hindoos. In Scripture there are two "Books of Chronicles." Collections of the British chroniclers have been published by Camden, Gale, &c., since 1602; in the present century by the English Historical Society, &c. In 1858, the publication of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," commenced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Macray's "Manual of British Historians" was published 1845.

CHRONOLOGY (the science of time) has for its object the arrangement and exhibition of the various events of the history of the world in the order of their succession, and the ascertaining the intervals between them; see *Eras* and *Epochs*. Valuable works on the subject are *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, compiled by the Benedictines (1783-1820). Playfair's *Chronology*, 1784; Blair's *Chronology*, 1753 (new editions by sir H. Ellis in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse, in 1856). The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1838. Sir Harris Nicolas' *Chronology of History*, 1833; new edition, 1852. Hales' *Chronology*, 2nd edition, 1830; Mr. H. Fynes-Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici* and *Fasti Romani* (1824-50).

CHRONOMETER, see *Clocks*, and *Harrison*.

* It is, traditionally, said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, passing through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some beautiful children set up for sale, inquired about their country, and finding they were English pagans, he is said to have cried out, "*Nam Angli sed Angeli foveat, si eunt Christiani*;" that is, "They would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he ardently desired to convert the nation, and ordered a monk named Austin, or Augustin, and others, to undertake the mission to Britain in the year 596.

* Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and 600 perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, 303.

CHRONOSCOPE, an apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone in 1840, to measure small intervals of time. It has been applied to the velocity of projectiles and of the electric current. A chronoscope was invented by Pouillet, in 1844, and by others since.

CHUNAR, TREATY OF, concluded between the nabob of Onde and governor Hastings, by which the nabob was relieved of his debts to the East India Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English, 19 Sept. 1781. This treaty enabled the nabob to take the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. The nabob presented to Mr. Hastings 100,000*l*.

CHURCH (probably derived from the Greek *kyriakos*, pertaining to the Lord, *Kyrios*), now signifies a collective body of Christians, and also the place where they meet. In the New Testament, it signifies "congregation," in the original *ekklesia*. Christian architecture commenced with Constantine, who, after he was settled in his government, erected, at Rome, churches (called basilicas, from the Greek *basileus*, a king); St. Peter's being erected about 330. His successors erected others; and adopted the heathen temples as places of worship. Several very ancient churches exist in Britain and Ireland; see *Architecture; Choir* and *Chanting; Rome, Modern; Popes*.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE ACT (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86), passed 7 Aug. 1840, enables bishops to issue commissions of inquiry, and on conviction to inhibit clergymen from performing service, &c.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.* The following are important facts in her history: for details, refer to separate articles; see *Clergy*.

Britain converted to Christianity ("Christo subdita," Tertullian)	2nd century	The Non-juring bishops and others deprived; (they formed a separate communion) . . .	1 Feb. 1691
Invasion of the Saxons; converted by Augustin and his companions	596	"Queen Anne's Bounty," for the augmentation of poor livings	1704
Dunstan establishes the supremacy of the monastic orders, about	960	Act for building 50 new churches passed . . .	1710
The aggrandising policy of the Church, fostered by Edward the Confessor, checked by William I. and his successors	1066 et seq.	Fierce disputes between the low church and the high church; trial of Sacheverell . . .	"
Contest between Henry II. and Becket respecting the "Constitutions of Clarendon,"	1164-1170	The Bangorian controversy begins . . .	1717
John surrenders his crown to the papal legate	1213	John Wesley and George Whitefield commence preaching	1738
Rise of the Lollards—Wickliffe publishes tracts against the errors of the Church of Rome, 1356; and a version of the Bible, about . . .	1383	Rise of the Evangelical party in the church, under Newton, Romaine, and others, in the latter part of the 18th century.	
The clergy regulated by parliament, 1539; they lose the first fruits	1534	Church of England united with that of Ireland at the Union	1800
The royal supremacy imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII., 1531; many suffer death for refusing to acknowledge it	1535	Clergy Incapacitation Act passed	1801
Coverdale's translation of the Bible commanded to be read in churches	"	Incorporated society for promoting the building of churches, &c., established	1818
"Six Articles of Religion" promulgated . . .	1539	Acts for building and enlarging churches . .	1828, 1835
First Book of Common Prayer issued . . .	1549	200 new churches erected in the diocese of London under bishop C. J. Blomfield . . .	1848-56
The clergy permitted to marry	"	"Tracts for the Times" (No. 1-90) published (much controversy ensued)	1833-41
"Forty-two Articles of Religion" issued . .	1552	Ecclesiastical Commission established . . .	1834
Restoration of the Roman forms, and fierce persecution of the Protestants by Mary . .	1553-8	New Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86) .	1840
The Protestant forms restored by Elizabeth: the Puritan dissensions begin	1558-1603	"Essays and Reviews" published, 1860; numerous Replies issued (see <i>Essays and Reviews</i>) .	1861-2
"Thirty-nine" Articles published	1563		
Hampton Court conference with the Puritans .	1604	(The Church of England is now said to be divided into High, Low (or Evangelical), and Broad Church; the last including persons who hold the opinions of the late Dr. Arnold, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and others.)	
New translation of the Bible published . . .	1611		
Book of Common Prayer suppressed and Directory established by parliament	1644	Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, publishes his work on "The Pentateuch," about Oct. 1862; the bishops, in convocation, declare that it contains "errors of the gravest and most dangerous character"	20 May, 1863
Presbyterians established by the Commonwealth	1649	A Church Congress at Manchester	13, 14, 15 Oct. "
Act of Uniformity (14 Chas. II. c. 4) passed—2000 nonconforming ministers resign their livings	1662	Bishop Colenso deposed by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown	16 April, 1864
Attempts of James II. to revive Romanism; "Declaration of Indulgence" published . .	1687	Church congress at Bristol	Oct. "
Acquittal of the seven bishops on a charge of "seditious libel"	1688	Bishop Colenso's appeal came before the privy council, which declared bishop Gray's pro-	

* The church of England consists of three orders of clergy—bishops, priests, and deacons; viz., two archbishops and twenty-five bishops, exclusive of the see of Sodor and Man. The other dignities are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest-vicars; these and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the established church, according to official returns, 12,327. The number of benefices in England and Wales, according to parliamentary returns, in 1844, was 11,127, and the number of glebe-houses 557. The number of parishes is 11,077, and of churches and chapels about 14,100. The number of

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

meetings null and void (since a colonial bishop can have no authority except what is granted by parliament or by the colonial legislature)	21 March, 1865	Much excitement caused by the progress of ritualism (<i>which see</i>)	Sept.-Nov. 1866
"Oxford Declaration" (authorship ascribed to archdeacon Denison and Dr. Pusey), respecting belief in eternal punishment, drawn up and signed on 25 Feb., and sent by post to the clergy at large for signature: about 3000 are said to have signed; it was presented to the archbishop of Canterbury	12 May, 1864	Bishop Colenso v. Gladstone and others (trustees of the Colonial Bishopric Fund) for withholding his salary. Verdict of master of the rolls, for plaintiff, with costs	6 Nov. "
Bishop of London's Fund, for remedying spiritual destitution in London, established; the Queen engages to give (in three years) 3000 <i>l.</i> , and prince of Wales 1000 <i>l.</i>	7 March, "	Unqualified condemnation of ritualism by the bishops in convocation, 13 Feb.; the lower house concurred	15 Feb. 1867
100,456 <i>l.</i> received; 72,003 <i>l.</i> promised,	31 Dec. "	The bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Hamilton) in a church asserts the doctrine of the supernatural gifts of priests, the Divine presence in the sacrament; public protest against it	16 May, "
205,341 <i>l.</i> received.	30 April, 1867	Trial in Court of Arches: Martin v. Mackonochie, respecting extreme ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn; case deferred 21 May,	"
The Queen engages to give 15,000 <i>l.</i> in 10 years,	April, 1865	Royal Ritualistic Commission appointed to inquire and report respecting rubrics in the Prayer-Book, table of lessons, &c., 3 June; first report, censuring innovations, signed	3 June, "
New form of clerical subscription proposed by a commission in 1864; adopted by parliament,	July, "	Pan-Anglican Synod (<i>which see</i>) meets at Lambeth	19 Aug. "
Church congress met at Norwich	3-7 Oct. "	Church congress at Wolverhampton	24-27 Sept. "
Meeting in London of three English bishops, Dr. Pusey, and nearly 80 of the clergy and laity with counts Orloff and Tolstoe, and the Russian chaplain, to consider on the practicability of uniting the English and Russian churches	15 Nov. "	Meeting of ritualists in St. James's Hall, claiming liberty	19 Nov. "
Congress met at York	9 Oct. 1866	Case of Martin v. Mackonochie, begun 4 Dec., lasted 14 days; resumed	16-18 Jan. 1863
Bishop Colenso publicly excommunicated at Maritzburg cathedral, by bishop Gray 5 Jan.	"	Proposal of bishop Gray of Capetown to consecrate Mr. Macrorie bishop of Natal in opposition to bishop Colenso, disapproved of by the English and Scotch bishops	1 Jan. "
Bishop Gray declares himself independent, establishes synods, and calls his see "The Church of South Africa"	early in "	Bishop of London's Fund; amount received, 312,309 <i>l.</i>	31 Jan. "
The Church Missionary Society refuses to support colonial bishops, unless they keep within the formularies of the Church of England	early in "	Martin v. Mackonochie decided; verdict for plaintiff; use of incense, mixing water with the wine, and elevation of the elements, in the sacrament, forbidden	28 March, "

CHURCH OF FRANCE. St. Pothinus preached Christianity to the Gauls about 160; became bishop of Lyons, and suffered martyrdom with others, 177.

A mission of seven bishops arrived in 245; followed by severe persecution	266-288	Concordat of Leo X. and Francis I. annulling the pragmatic sanction	18 Aug. 1516
Christianity tolerated by Constantius Chlorus	292	Disputes between the Jesuits and Jansenists, begun	1640
Council of Arles convoked by Constantine, about 600 bishops present; the Donatists condemned	314	Declaration of the clergy (drawn up by Bossuet) in accordance with the pragmatic sanctions, confirmed by the king	23 March. 1682
Christianity established by Clovis	496	The Jansenists excommunicated by the Bull Unigenitus	1713
Pragmatic sanction of St. Louis restraining the impositions of the pope; and restoring the right of electing bishops, &c.	1269	Concordat with Pius VII. and Napoleon	1801 and 1813
Pragmatic sanction of Bourges, declaring a general council superior to the pope, and prohibiting appeals to him	1438	The principles of the concordat of Leo X. restored by Pius VII. and Louis XVIII.	1807

CHURCH OF IRELAND, founded by St. Patrick in the 5th century, united with that of England as the United Church of England and Ireland in 1800. Previously to the Church Temporalities Act of Will. IV. in 1833, there were four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland, of which two archbishoprics and eight bishoprics have ceased; that act providing for the union or abolition of certain sees, according as the possessors of them died; *see Ireland*, 1867-68, and *Bishops*.

CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA. The Episcopal church was established in Nov. 1784, when bishop Seabury, chosen by the churches in Connecticut, was consecrated in Scotland. The first convention was held at Philadelphia in 1785. On 4 Feb. 1787, two more American bishops were consecrated at Lambeth. In 1851 there were 37 bishops; *see Pan-Anglican Synod*.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. On the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland in 1638, Presbyterianism became the established religion. Its distinguishing tenets were first embodied in the formulary of faith, said to have been compiled by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the Parliament and ratified in 1567, finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The church of

benefices in Ireland was 1495, to which there were not more than about 900 glebe houses attached, the rest having no glebe-houses. An act was passed in 1860 for the union of contiguous benefices. In 1867 the beneficed clergy were estimated at 12,888; curates and other clergy without livings about 7000.

Scotland is regulated by four courts—the general assembly,* the synod, the presbytery, and kirk sessions; see *Presbyterians*. A large body seceded from this church in 1843, and took the name of the “Free Church of Scotland,” (*which see*); see *Bishops in Scotland*.

CHURCH-RATES. The maintaining the church (*i.e.* the building) in repair belongs to the parishioners, who have the sole power of taxing themselves for the expense when assembled in vestry. The enforcement of payment, which is continually disputed by dissenters and others, belongs to the ecclesiastical courts. Many attempts have been made to abolish church-rates. A bill for this purpose has passed the commons only several times since 1855; one was thrown out in May, 1861. One passed by the commons, July, rejected by the lords 8 Aug. 1867. Mr. Gladstone's compulsory church-rate abolition bill passed in the commons, 25 March, 1868; see *Braintree*.

CHURCH-SERVICES were ordered by pope Vitellianus to be read in Latin 663; by queen Elizabeth in 1558 to be read in English.

CHURCH-WARDENS, officers of the church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted. *Johnson's Canons*.

CHURCHYARDS, see *Consecration*.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN is the act of returning thanks in the church by women after child-birth. It began about 214. *Wheatley*; see *Purification*.

CHUSAN, a Chinese isle; see *China*, 1840, 1841, 1860.

CIDER (*Zider*, German), when first made in England, was called wine, about 1284. The earl of Manchester, when ambassador in France, is said to have passed off cider for wine. It was subjected to the excise in 1763 *et seq.* The duty was taken off in 1830. Many orchards were planted in Herefordshire by lord Scudamore, ambassador from Charles I. to France. John Philips published his poem “Cider” in 1706.

CIGAR SHIP, see under *Steam*, 1866.

CILICIA, in Asia Minor, partook of the fortunes of that country. It became a Roman province 67 B.C., and was conquered by the Turks, A.D. 1387.

CIMBRI, a Teutonic race from Jutland, invaded the Roman empire about 120 B.C. They defeated the Romans, under Cn. Papirius Carbo, 113 B.C.; under the consul, Marcus Silanus, 109 B.C., and under Cæpio Manlius, at Arausio, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans were slain, 105 B.C. Their allies, the Teutones, were defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul; 200,000 were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri were defeated by Marius and Catulus, at Campus Raudius, when about to enter Italy; 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B.C. They were afterwards absorbed into the Teutones or Saxons.

CIMENTO (Italian, *experiment*). The “Accademia del Cimento,” at Florence, held its first meeting for making scientific experiments, 18 June, 1657. It was patronised by Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany. The foundation of the Royal Society of London followed in 1660, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1666.

CINCINNATI. A society established in the American army soon after the peace of 1783, “to perpetuate friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war.” On the badge was a figure of Cincinnatus. The people dreaded military influence, and the society dissolved itself.

CINNAMON, a species of laurel, is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary, *Exodus* xxx. 23. It was found in the American forests by Don Ulloa, in 1736, and was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica in 1788.

CINQUE-CENTO (five hundred); *ter-cento*, &c., see note to article *Italy*.

CINQUE PORTS, on the south coast of England, were originally *five* (hence the name) —Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. *Jaake*. Their jurisdiction was vested in barons, called wardens, for the better security of the coast, these ports being nearest to France, and considered the keys of the kingdom; instituted by William I. in 1078. *Rapin*. The latest lord-wardens were the duke of Wellington, 1828-52; the marquess of Dalhousie, 1852-60; lord Palmerston, 1861-65; earl Granville, appointed Dec. 1865.

CINTRA (Portugal.) Here was signed an agreement on 22 Aug. 1808, between the French and English the day after the battle of Vimeira. As it contained the bases of the

* The first general assembly of the church was held 20 Dec. 1560. The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final.

convention signed on 30 Aug. following, it has been termed the convention of Cintra. By it Junot and his army were permitted to evacuate Portugal free, in British ships. The convention was publicly condemned, and in consequence a court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, which exonerated the British commanders. Wellington and Napoleon both justified sir Hew Dalrymple.

CIPHER, a secret manner of writing. Julius Cæsar and Augustus when writing secret despatches are said to have employed the second or third letter instead of the first, and the same sequence with regard to the others. This cipher was in use till the reign of Sixtus IV. (1471-84), when the secret was divulged by Leon Battista Alberti, and a new sort of cipher sprang up. The father of Venetian cipher was Zuan Soro, who flourished about 1516. *Edmond Brown.*

CIRCASSIA (Asia, on N. side of the Caucasus). The Circassians are said to be descended from the Albanians. They were unsubdued, even by Timour. In the 16th century the greater part of them acknowledged the authority of the czar Ivan II. of Russia, and about 1745, the princes of Kabardia took oaths of fealty. Many Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century.

Circassia surrendered to Russia by Turkey by the treaty of Adrianople (But the Circassians, under Schamyl, long resist) . . . 1830
Victories of Orbelliani over them, June, Nov., Dec. 1857
He subdues much country, and expels the inhabitants April, 1858
Schamyl, their great leader, captured, and treated with much respect . . . 7 Sept. 1859

About 20,000 Circassians emigrate to Constantinople, suffer much distress, and are relieved 1860
The last of the Circassian strongholds captured, and the grand duke Michael declares the war at an end . . . 8 June, 1864
Many thousand Circassians emigrate into Turkey: partially relieved by the sultan's government . . . June, et seq.
Schamyl and his son at the marriage of the czarowitch . . . 9 Nov. 1866

CIRCENSIAN GAMES were combats in the Roman circus (at first in honour of Consus, the god of councils, but afterwards of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva), said to have been instituted by Evander, and established at Rome, 732 B.C. by Romulus, at the time of the rape of the Sabines. They were called the Great games, but Tarquin named them *Circensian*; their celebration continued from 4 to 12 Sept.

CIRCLE. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about 221 B.C., gave it as 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717) as 1 to 3 and 72 decimals; and Lagny (1719) as 1 to 3 and 122 decimals.

CIRCLES OF GERMANY (formed about 1500, to distinguish the members of the diet of the empire) were, in 1512, Franconia, Bavaria, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Saxony; in 1789, Austria, Burgundy, Westphalia, Palatinate, Upper Rhine, Suabia, Bavaria, Franconia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. In 1804 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806 (*which see*).

CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. *Rapin*. They have been frequently altered. England and Wales are at present divided into eight—each travelled in spring and summer for the trial of civil and criminal cases; the larger towns are visited in winter for trials of criminals only: this is called "going the circuit." There are monthly sessions for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Stationers lent books on hire in the middle ages. The public circulating library in England, opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740, failed; but similar institutions at Bath and in London succeeded, and others were established throughout the kingdom. There was a circulating library at St. Anne-court, London, in 1748, of which a catalogue in two vols. was published.—No books can be taken from the British Museum except for judicial purposes, but the libraries of the Royal Society and the principal scientific societies, except that of the Royal Institution, London, are circulating.—The London Library (circulating) was founded in 1841, under the highest auspices, and is of great value to literary men.—Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that founded by Mr. C. E. Mudie, in New Oxford-street, is the most remarkable for the large quantity and good quality of the books: several hundreds, sometimes thousands, of copies of a new work being in circulation. It began in 1842, and grew into celebrity in Dec. 1848, when the first two volumes of Macaulay's History of England were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, supplied by this library. The hall, having the walls covered with shelves filled with new books, was opened in Dec. 1860. The "Circulating Library Company" was founded in Jan. 1862, and other companies since.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, see *Blood*.

CIRCUMCISION (instituted 1897 B.C.) was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. It was practised by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and some oriental nations. The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ), originally the octave of Christmas, is mentioned about 487. It was introduced into the liturgy in 1550.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Among the most daring human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted, was the circumnavigation of the earth in 1519-22.*

Magellan first entered the Pacific Ocean	1519	Tasman, Dutch	1642	Bougainville, French	1766-9
Grijalva, Spaniard	1537	Cowley, British	1683	James Cook	1768-71
Alvaradi, Spaniard	"	Dampier, English	1689	On his death the voyage was continued by King	1779
Mendana, Spaniard	1567	Cooke, English	1708	Portlocke, British	1788
Sir Francis Drake, first English	1577	Clipperton, British	1719	King and Fitzroy, British	1826-36
Cavendish, first voyage	1586-88	Roggewein, Dutch	1721 23	Belcher, British	1836-42
Le Maire, Dutch	1615	Anson (afterwards lord)	1740-44	Wilkes, American	1838-42
Quiros, Spaniard	1625	Byron, English	1764-66	See North-West Passage.	
		Wallis, British	1766-68		
		Carteret, English	1766-69		

CIRCUS. There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest, the *Circus Maximus*, was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was an oval figure: length three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs; breadth 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Julius Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Cæsar introduced into it large canals of water, which could be quickly covered with vessels, and represent a sea fight. *Pliny*; see *Amphitheatres*, and *Factions*.

CIRRHA, a town of Phocis (N. Greece), for sacrilege, razed to the ground in the Sacred War, 586 B.C.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC (N. Italy), formed by the French in May, 1797, from the *Cispadane* and *Transpadane* republics, acknowledged by the emperor of Germany to be independent, by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), 17 Oct. following. It received a new constitution in Sept. 1798; was remodelled, and named the Italian republic, with Napoleon Bonaparte president, 1802; and merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805; see *Italy*.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC, with the Transpadane republic, merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

CISTERCIANS (the order of Cîteaux), an order of monks founded by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Cîteaux, in France, near the end of the 11th century. For a time it governed almost all Europe. The monks observed silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, and wore neither shoes nor shirts. They were reformed by St. Bernard; see *Bernardines*.

CITATE. The Russian general Gortschakoff, intending to storm Kalafat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omer Pacha, 6 Jan. 1854. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1500 killed and 2000 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 338 killed and 700 wounded.

CITIZEN. It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome. *Livy*. In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein. *Camden*. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns.—The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear miniver caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558. *Stow*.—On 10 Oct. 1792, the convention decreed that "citoyen" and "citoyenne" should be the only titles in France.

CITY. (Latin *civitas*, French *citê*, Italian *città*.) The word has been used in England only since the conquest, when London was called *Londonburgh*. Cities were first incorporated 1079. A town corporate is called a city when made the seat of a bishop and having a cathedral church. *Camden*.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a strong fortress of Spain, invested by the French, 11 June, 1810, and surrendered to them 10 July. It remained in their possession until it was stormed by the British, under Wellington, 19 Jan. 1812.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, see *Engineers*.

CIVIL LAW. A body of Roman laws, founded upon the laws of nature and of nations,

* The first ship that sailed round the earth, and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's, or *Magelhaens's*; he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in 3 years and 29 days. Magellan was killed on his homeward passage, at the Philippines, in 1521.

was first collected by Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, who flourished about 66 B.C.; and a digest of them was made by Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, 53 B.C. The Gregorian code was issued A.D. 290; the Theodosian in 438. Many of the former laws having grown out of use, the emperor Justinian ordered a revision of them (in 529-534), which was called the Justinian code, and constitutes a large part of the present civil law. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c., 1127. *Blair*. It was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs; see *Doctors' Commons*, and *Laws*.

CIVIL LIST. This now comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l.*, and that of Charles I. was about 800,000*l.* After the revolution (in 1660) a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l.*, the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l.*; and that of George III., in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,030,000*l.*

In 1831, the civil list of the sovereign was fixed at 110,000*l.*, and in Dec., 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l.*
Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l.* *per an. on* 7 Feb. 1840
Sir H. Parnell's motion for inquiry into the

civil list led to the resignation of the Wellington administration 15 Nov. 1830
A select committee was appointed by the house of commons for the purpose 2 Feb. 1860
Estimate for 1867-8, 8,202,953*l.*

CIVIL SERVICE. Nearly 17,000 persons are employed in this service under the direction of the treasury, and the home, foreign, colonial, post, and revenue offices, &c. In 1855, a commission reported most unfavourably on the existing system of appointments, and on 21 May commissioners were appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, who report annually. The civil service superannuation act passed in April, 1859. Civil service for the year (ending 31 March) 1855, cost 7,735,515*l.*; 1865, 10,205,413*l.*; 1867, 10,523,020*l.*

CIVIL WARS, see *England, France, &c.*

CLANSHIPS, tribes of the same race, and commonly of the same name, originated in feudal times; see *Feudal Laws*. They are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1008. The legal power of the chiefs of clans and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland, and liberty was granted to clansmen in 1747, in consequence of the rebellion of 1745. The following is a list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan. *Chambers*. A history of the clans by Wm. Buchanan was published in 1775.

Name.	Badge.	Name.	Badge.	Name	Badge.
Buchanan .	Birch.	Lanont .	Crab-apple tree.	M'Neil .	Sea-ware.
Cameron .	Oak.	M'Alister .	Five-leaved heath.	M'Pherson .	Variegated box-wd.
Campbell .	Myrtle.	M'Donald .	Bell-heath.	M'Quarrie .	Blackthorn.
Chisholm .	Alder.	M'Donnell .	Mountain heath.	M'Rae .	Fir-club moss.
Clybourn .	Hazel.	M'Dougall .	Cypress.	Menzies .	Ash.
Connings .	Common swallow.	M'Farlane .	Cloud-berry bush.	Munro .	Eagle's feathers.
Drummond .	Holly.	M'Gregor .	Pine.	Murray .	Juniper.
Farquharson .	Purple foxglove.	M'Intosh .	Box-wood.	Ogilvie .	Hawthorn.
Fergusson .	Poplar.	M'Kay .	Bull-rush.	Olliphant .	Great maple.
Ferries .	Broom.	M'Kenzie .	Deer-grass.	Robertson .	Fern, or brechans.
Frazer .	Yew.	M'Kinnon .	St. John's wort.	Rose .	Briar-rose.
Gordon .	Ivy.	M'Lachlan .	Mountain-ash.	Ross .	Bear-berries.
Graham .	Laurel.	M'Lean .	Blackberry heath.	Sinclair .	Clover.
Grant .	Cranberry heath.	M'Leod .	Red whortle-berries.	Stewart .	Thistle.
Gun .	Rosewort.	M'Nab .	Rose black-berries.	Sutherland .	Cat's-tail grass.

CLARE AND CLARENCE (Suffolk). Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants who came to England, 1248. *Tanner*. Lionel, third son of Edward III. becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family. *—CLARE was the first place in Ireland for 140 years that elected a Roman Catholic member of parliament; see *Roman Catholics*. At the election, held at Ennis, the county town, Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned, 5 July, 1828. He did not sit till after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, in 1829, being re-elected 30 July, 1829.

* **DUKES OF CLARENCE**: 1362, Lionel, born 1338, died 1369; see *York, dukes of*.—1411, Thomas (second son of Henry IV.), born 1389, killed at Baugé 1421.—1461, George (brother of Edward IV.), murdered 1478.—1479, William (third son of George III.), afterwards William IV.

CLARE, NUNS OF ST., a sisterhood, called Minoresses, founded in Italy by St. Clare and St. Francis d'Assisi, about 1212. They were also called Urbanists; their rule having been modified by pope Urban IV., who died 1264. This order settled in France about 1260, and in England, in the Minories without Aldgate, London, about 1293, by Blanche, queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. At the suppression, the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 1539. *Tanner*.

CLAREMONT (Surrey), the residence of the princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV.), and the scene of her death, 6 Nov. 1817. The house was originally built by sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively of the earl of Clare, afterwards duke of Newcastle, of lord Clive, lord Galloway, and the earl of Tyrconnel. It was purchased of Mr. Ellis by government for 65,000*l.* for the prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former, the late king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, 4 March, 1848; and the king, Louis Philippe, died there, 29 Aug. 1850.

CLARENCIEUX, the second king-at-arms, said to have been nominated by Thomas, son of Henry IV., created duke of Clarence 1411. His duty was to arrange the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, on the south side of the Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy or south-roy.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS OF, were enacted at a council held 25 Jan. 1164, at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, to retrench the power of the clergy. They led to Becket's quarrel with Henry II., and were at first condemned by the pope, but agreed to in 1173.

I. All suits concerning advowsons to be determined in civil courts.

II. The clergy accused of any crime to be tried by civil judges.

III. No person of any rank whatever to be permitted to leave the realm without the royal licence.

IV. Laics not to be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.

V. No chief tenant of the crown to be excommunicated, nor his lands put under interdict.

VI. Revenues of vacant sees to belong to the king.

VII. Goods forfeited to the crown not to be protected in churches.

VIII. Sons of villains not to be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.

IX. Bishops to be regarded as barons, and be subjected to the burthens belonging to that rank.

X. Churches belonging to the king's see not to be granted in perpetuity against his will.

XI. Excommunicated persons not to be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.

XII. No inhabitant in demesne to be excommunicated for non appearance in a spiritual court.

XIII. If any tenant *in capite* should refuse submission to spiritual courts, the case to be referred to the king.

XIV. The clergy no longer to pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.

XV. Causes between laymen and ecclesiastics to be determined by a jury.

XVI. Appeals to be ultimately carried to the king, and no further without his consent.

CLARENDON PRESS, OXFORD. The building was erected by sir John Vanbrugh, in 1711-13, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was given to the university by his son. The original building was converted into a museum, lecture rooms, &c., and a new printing-office erected by Blore and Robertson, 1826-9. *Sharp*.

CLARION, said by Spanish writers to have been invented by the Moors in Spain, about 800, was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding tenor and bass. *Ashe*.

CLARINET, a wind instrument of the reed kind, invented by Denner, in Nuremberg, about 1690.

CLASSIS. The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome), in making divisions of the Roman people, 573 B.C. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank (especially Greek and Latin) came to be called *classics*.

CLAVICHORD, a musical instrument in the form of a spinnet (called also a manichord); much in use in France, Spain, and Germany, in the 17th century.

CLAYTON BULWER TREATY, see *Bulwer*.

CLEARING-HOUSE. In 1775, a building in Lombard-street was set apart for the use of bankers, in which they might exchange drafts, bills, and securities, and thereby save labour and curtail the amount of floating cash requisite to meet the settlement of the different houses, if effected singly. By means of transfer tickets, transactions to the amount of millions daily are settled without the intervention of a bank note. In 1861, the clearing-house was used by 117 companies, and on May, 1864, it was joined by the Bank of England. The *Railway clearing-house* in Seymour-street, near Euston-square, is regulated by an act passed in 1850.

CLEMENTINES, apocryphal pieces, attributed to Clemens Romanus, a contemporary of St. Paul, and said to have succeeded St. Peter as bishop of Rome. He died 102. *Nicéron*. Also the decretals of pope Clement V. who died 1314, published by his successor. *Bouryer*.

Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.—**CLEMENTINES** were the adherents of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. on the death of Gregory XI. 1378, and **URBANISTS**, those of pope Urban VI. All Christendom was divided by the claims of these two pontiffs: France, Castile, Scotland, &c., adhering to Clement; Rome, Italy, and England, declaring for Urban. The schism ended in 1409, when Alexander V. was elected pope, and his rivals resigned; see *Anti-Popes*.

CLEPSYDRA, a water-clock; see *Clocks*.

CLERGY (from the Greek *kleros*, a lot or inheritance) in the first century were termed presbyters, elders, or bishops, and deacons. The bishops (*episcopi* or *overseers*), elected from the presbyters, in the second century assumed higher functions (about 330), and, under Constantine, obtained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman kings in the 7th and 8th centuries, the clergy began to possess temporal power, as owners of lands; and after the establishment of monachism, a distinction was made between the regular clergy, who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a *regula* or rule, and the *secular* (worldly) or beneficed clergy. The English clergy write *clerk* after their names in legal documents; see *Church of England*.

The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order, and the officers being clergy: this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. *Blackstone*.

As the Druids kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves; they alone made profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship. *Pasquier*.

REVERT OF CLERGY, *Privilegium Clericale*, arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the church, and consisted of: 1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2nd, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. The benefit of clergy was afterwards extended to every one who could read; and it was enacted, that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordi-

nary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "*Legit ut Clericus*" ("He reads like a clerk"), the offender was only burnt in the hand; otherwise, he suffered death, 3 Edw. I. (1274).

The privilege was restricted by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished, with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII. 1512. *Stowe*. The reading was discontinued by 5 Anne, c. 6 (1706). Benefit of clergy was wholly repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827).

CLERGY CHARITIES.

William Asheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy. He died Sept. 1711. *Watts's Life of Asheton*.

Festival of the "Sons of the Clergy," held annually at St. Paul's cathedral, instituted about 1655; from it sprang the charity called the "Sons of the Clergy" (clergy, orphan, and widow corporation), incorporated 1 July, 1678.

There are several other charities for relatives of the clergy.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION ACT, passed July, 1865.

CLERK, see *Clergy*.

CLERKENWELL, a parish, N.E. London, so called from a well (*fons clericorum*) in Ray-street, where the parish-clerks occasionally acted mystery-plays: once before Richard II. in 1390. Hunt's political meetings in 1817 were held in Spa-fields in this parish. In St. John's parish are the remains of the priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Clerkenwell prison was built in 1615, in lieu of the noted prison called the Cage, which was taken down in 1614; the then Bridewell having been found insufficient. The prison called the House of Detention, erected in 1775, was rebuilt in 1818; again 1844. For the explosion here, see *Penians*, Dec. 1867. At Clerkenwell-close formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I. was signed, Jan. 1649.

CLERMONT (France). Here was held the council under pope Urban II. in 1095, in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic church, exclusively of the bishops who used previously to assume the title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly. *Hénault*.

CLEVES (N.E. Germany). Rutger, count of Cleves, lived at the beginning of the 11th century. Adolphus, count of Mark, was made duke of Cleves by the emperor Sigismund, 1417. John William, duke of Cleves, Berg, Juliers, &c., died without issue 25 March, 1609, which led to a war of succession. Eventually Cleves was assigned to the elector of Brandenburg in 1666; seized by the French in 1757; restored at the peace in 1763, and now forms part of the Prussian dominions.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, over the Avon, connecting Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, constructed of the removed Hungerford-bridge, was completed in Oct. 1864; opened 8 Dec. 1864. It is said to have the largest span (702 feet) of any chain bridge in the world. In 1753 Alderman Vick, of Bristol, bequeathed 1000*l.* to accumulate for the

erection of a bridge over the Avon. In 1831 Brunel began one, which was abandoned after the expenditure of 45,000*l*.

CLIMACTERIC, the term applied to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which it is affirmed notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happen, and expose him to imminent dangers. Cotgrave says, "Every 7th or 9th or 63rd year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most." The *grand climacteric* is 63. Hippocrates is said to have referred to these periods in 383 B.C.

CLIO. The initials C. L. I. O., forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the *Spectator*, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in 1713. *Cibber*.

CLOACA MAXIMA, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (588 B.C.) and his successors.

CLOCK. The clepsydra, or water-clock was introduced at Rome about 158 B.C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin king of France A.D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Genoa, invented one in the 9th century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the 13th century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have invented lanterns to defend them from the wind about 887.

The scapement ascribed to Gerbert . . . 1000
A great clock put up at Canterbury cathedral, cost 30*l*. . . 1292
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's, about . . . 1326
John Visconti sets up a clock at Genoa. . . 1353
A striking clock in Westminster . . . 1368
A perfect one made at Paris, by Vick . . . 1370
The first portable one made . . . 1530
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials N. O.) . . . 1540
The pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by the younger Galileo, 1639; and by Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St. Paul's, Covent-garden) . . . 1641
Christian Huyghens contested this discovery, and made his pendulum clock some time previously to . . . 1658
Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum about . . . 1659

Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow, about . . . 1676
The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about 1700; the compensating pendulum . . . 1715
The spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex scapement, invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Facio; the detached scapement, invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthould, Arnold, Earnshaw, and others in the 18th century.
Harrison's time-piece (which see) constructed . . . 1735
Clocks and watches taxed, 1797; tax repealed . . . 1798
The Horological Institute established . . . 1858
The great Westminster clock set up . 30 May, 266,750 clocks and 88,621 watches imported into the United Kingdom in 1857; the duty came off in 1861.

(See *Electric Clock*, under *Electricity*.)

CLOGHER (Ireland). St. Macartin, a disciple of St. Patrick, fixed a bishopric at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Ergal." He died in 506. Clogher takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of *Apollon Pythius*. *Sir James Ware*. In 1041 the cathedral was built anew, and dedicated to its founder. Clogher merged, on the death of its last prelate (Dr. Tottenham), into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by the act of 1833.

CLONFERT (Ireland). St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 558: his life is extant in jingling monkish metro in the Cottonian library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected; and Colgan makes St. Brendan its founder and the first bishop; but is said, in the Ulster Annals, under the year 571, "*Mæna*, bishop of Clonfert-Brenain, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den or retirement. In 1839 the see merged into that of Killaloe; see *Bishops*.

CLONTARF (near Dublin), the site of a battle fought on Good Friday, 23 April, 1014, between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Bryan Boroinmhe, monarch of Ireland, who defeated the invaders, after a long and bloody engagement, was wounded, and soon afterwards died. His son Murchard also fell with many of the nobility; 11,000 Danes are said to have perished in the battle.

CLOSTERSEVEN (Hanover), CONVENTION OF, was entered into 8 Sept. 1757, between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George II., and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies. By its humiliating stipulations, 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. The duke immediately afterwards resigned all his military commands, and the convention was soon broken by both parties.

CLOTH, see *Woollen Cloth*, and *Calico*.

CLOUD, St., a palace, near Paris, named from prince Clodoald or Cloud, who became a

monk there in 533, after the murder of his brothers, and died in 560. The palace was built in the 16th century, and in it Henry II. was assassinated by Clement, 2 Aug. 1589.

CLOUDS consist of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the air. In 1803 Mr. Luke Howard published his classification of clouds, now generally adopted, consisting of three primary forms—cirrus, cumulus, and stratus; three compounds of these forms; and the nimbus or black rain clouds (cumulo-cirro-stratus). A new edition of Howard's Essay on the Clouds appeared in 1865.

CLOVESHOO (now Cliff), Kent. Here was held an important council of nobility and clergy concerning the government and discipline of the Church, Sept. 747; and others were held here 800, 803, 822, 824.

CLOYNE (S. Ireland), a bishopric, founded in the 6th century by St. Coleman, in 1431 united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It was united with that of Cork and Ross, 1834; see *Bishops*.

CLUBMEN, associations formed in the southern and western counties of England, to restrain the excesses of the armies during the civil wars, 1642-9. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

CLUBS, originally consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. The club at the Mermaid tavern, established about the end of the 16th century, consisted of Raleigh, Shakspeare, and others. Ben Jonson set up a club at the Devil tavern. Addison, Steele, and others, frequently met at Burton's coffee-house, as described in the *Spectator*. The present London clubs, some comprising 300, others about 1500 members, possess luxuriously furnished edifices, several of great architectural pretensions, in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain the choicest viands and wines at moderate charges, and many clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenæum (*which see*). The annual payment varies from 6*l.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*; the entrance fee from 9*l.* 9*s.* to 31*l.* 11*s.* The following are the principal clubs (several are described in separate articles):—

Refr. (political)	1699	Roxburghe, London	1812	Abbotsford, Edinburgh	1835
Kit-Cat (literary)	1700	United Service	1815	Reform (Liberal)	1836
Dilettanti (fine arts)	1734	Travellers'	1819	Parthenon	1837
Swif Stank	1735	Union	1821	Army and Navy	1837
White's (Tory)	1736	United University	1822	Etching, London	1838
Royal Society (scientific) before	1743	Bannatyne, Edinburgh	1823	Spalding, Aberdeen	1839
Boodle's	1762	Athenæum (<i>which see</i>)	1824	Conservative	1840
Literary Club (<i>which see</i>),		Oriental	"	Whittington (founded by	
termed also "The Club,"		United Service (Junior)	1827	Douglas Jerrold and others)	1846
and Johnson's Club	1764	Wyndham	1828	Army and Navy	1851
Brooke's, originally Almack's		Maitland, Glasgow	"	Grafton	1853
(<i>W. Hay</i>)		Oxford and Cambridge	1829	Cobden Club	1866
Alfred (literary)	1808-51	Carlton (Conservative), founded			
Guards	1 May, 1810	by the duke of Wellington			
Arthur's, early in 18th cen-		and others	1831		
tury; house built	1811	Garriek	"		

See *Working Men's Clubs*.

CLUBS, FRENCH. The first arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and greatly concerned in the revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two came the *Mountain* party which overthrew the Girondists in 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence, and were suppressed by decrees, 22 June, 1849, and 6 June, 1850. *Bouillet*.

CLUB-FOOT, a deformity due to the shortening of one or more of the muscles, although attempted to be cured by Lorenz in 1784, by cutting the tendo Achillis, was not effectually cured till 1831, when Stromeyer of Erlangen cured Dr. Little by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife.

CLUGNY or CLUNY, ABBEY OF, in France, formerly most magnificent, founded by Benedictines, under the abbot Bern, about 910, and sustained afterwards by William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine. English foundations for Cluniac monks were instituted soon after.

CLYDE AND FORTH WALL was built by Agricola, 84. The Forth and Clyde CANAL was commenced by Mr. Smeaton, 10 July, 1768, and was opened 28 July, 1790. It forms a communication between the seas on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland.

CNIDUS, in Caria, Asia Minor: near here Conon the Athenian defeated the Lacedæmonian fleet, under Peisander, 394 B.C.

COACH (from *coucher*, to lie). Beckmann states that Charles of Anjou's queen entered Naples in a *carretta* (about 1282). Under Francis I. there were but two in Paris, one

belonging to the queen, the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one without straps or springs. John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin set up a coach on account of his enormous bulk. The first coach seen in England was about 1553. Coaches were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1580. *Stow*. A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz. 1601.* *Carte*. Repealed 1625. The coach-tax commenced in 1747. Horace Walpole says that the present royal state coach (first used 16 Nov. 1762), cost 752*l*. The lord mayor's old state coach was not used 9 Nov. 1867; see *Car, Carriages, Chariots, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches, &c.*

COAL.† It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons. *Brandt*. Henry III. is said to have granted a licence to dig coals near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234; some say earlier, and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273. *Stow*. In 1306 the gentry petitioned against its use. Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich. II. 1381. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I. 1625.

1700 consumed in London	317,000 chald.	1810	980,372 chald.	1835	2,299,816 tons.
1750	510,000 ditto.	1820	1,171,178 ditto.	1840	2,638,256 ditto.
1800	814,000 ditto.	1830	1,588,360 ditto.	1850	3,638,883 ditto.

1860.—Coal brought to London, 3,573,377 tons coast ways; 1,499,899 tons by railways and canals.
1861.— " " " 5,232,082 tons; in 1862, 4,973,823 tons.

The coal-fields of Great Britain are estimated at 5,400 square miles; of Durham and Northumberland, 723 square miles. *Bakewell*. In 1857 about 65½ millions of tons were extracted (value about 16,348,676*l*.) from 2095 collieries; about 25 millions are consumed annually in Great Britain.

Coal obtained in Great Britain and Ireland:—In 1854, 64,661,401 tons; in 1861, 83,635,214 tons; in 1862, 81,638,338 tons; in 1863, 86,292,215 tons (valued at 51,000,000*l*.); in 1864 (from 3268 collieries), 92,787,873 tons; in 1865, 98,150,587 tons; in 1866, 101,630,544 tons.

Mr. Sopwith, in 1855, computed the annual production of the coal-mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons;—6 millions for London, 2½ millions exported, 2½ millions for coke, 1 million for colliery engines, &c., and 2 millions for local consumption.

By a stipulation in the commercial treaty of 1860, in consequence of the French government greatly reducing the duty on imported coal, the British government (it is thought by many imprudently) engaged to lay no duty on exported coal for ten years. In 1859 about 7,000,000 tons of British coals were exported, of which 1,391,009 tons went to France.

The first ship laden with Irish coal arrived in Dublin from Newry 1742

Sale of Coal Regulation Act 1831

The duties on the exportation of British coal, which had existed since the 16th century, were practically repealed 1834

Sir R. Peel imposed a duty of 4*s*. a ton in 1842; caused much dissatisfaction; repealed 1845

Women were prohibited from working in English collieries in 1842

The consumption of coal in France in 1780, only 400,000 tons, rises to 6,000,000 tons in 1845.

The United States produced between 8 and 9

millions of tons: Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,500,000, in 1855
An act for the regulation and inspection of mines was passed in 1860
Duplicate shafts act passed 1862
Coal-pitmen's strikes frequently occur; a long and severe one arose in Staffordshire in 1864
A commission (consisting of the duke of Argyll, sir R. J. Murchison, Dr. John Percy, professor Ramsay, and others) appointed to investigate into the probable quantity of coal in the coal-fields of the United Kingdom, the quantity now consumed, &c. July, 1866

ACCIDENTS.—About 1000 lives are lost annually by accidents in mines.

In 1858, by explosions in coal-mines, 52 persons perished at Bardsley; 20 at Duffryn, near Newport; 52 at Tyldesley, near Leeds; and about 36 in different parts of the country.

1859—5 April, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery, near Neath, through the irruption of water.

1860—76 lives were lost on 2 March, at Burradon, near Killingworth; 145 at the Risca mine, near Newport, 1 Dec.; and 22 at the Hetton mine, Northumberland, 20 Dec.

1861—11 June, 21 lives were lost through an inundation in the Claycross mines, Derbyshire.

1862—47 lives were lost at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvil, S. Wales, Feb. 19; at Walker, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 15 lives lost, Nov. 22; Edmund's Main, near Barnsley, 60 lives lost, 8 Dec.

1863—13 lives lost at Coxbridge, near Newcastle, 6 March; 39 lives lost at Margam, S. Wales, 17 Oct.; 14 lives lost at Moestig, S. Wales, 26 Dec.

1865—6 lives lost at Claycross, 3 May; 24 at New Bodwelty pit, near Tredegar, 16 June; explosion at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvil; 30 lives lost, 20 Dec.

1866—Explosion at Highbrook colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire; about 30 lives lost, 23 Jan.; at Dukinfield, near Ashton, 37 lives lost, 14 June; at Pelton Fell colliery, near Durham; about 24 lives lost,

* In the beginning of the year 1619, the earl of Northumberland, who had been imprisoned ever since the gunpowder plot, obtained his liberation. Hearing that Buckingham was drawn about with six horses in his coach (being the first that was so), the earl put on eight to his, and in that manner passed from the Tower through the city. *Rapin*.

† There are five kinds of fossil fuel: anthracite, coal, lignite, bituminous shale, and bitumen. No satisfactory definition of coal has yet been given. The composition of wood is 49½ carbon, 6½ hydrogen, 44½ oxygen; of coal 82½ carbon, 5½ hydrogen, 11½ oxygen.

COAL, *continued*.

31 Oct.; at Oaks colliery, Hoyle-mill, near Barnsley; about 350 persons killed, 12 Dec.; 28 searchers killed (including Mr. Parkin Jeffercock, mining engineer) by fresh explosion, 13 Dec.; at Talk-of-the-hill, Staffordshire; about 80 persons perished, 13 Dec. 1867.—Explosion at Garswood colliery, near St. Helen's, 14 lives lost, 29 Aug.; Shankhouse colliery, Cramlington, Northumberland, flooded; about 200 men drowned, 1 Nov.; explosion at Ferndale colliery, Rhondda Valley, near Cardiff; about 178 lives lost; attributed to naked lights, 8 Nov.

(For still more fatal accidents, see *Lundhill and Bartley*.)

85 lives were lost at Lalle coal-mine, in France, in Oct. 1861.

20,000 colliers on strike in St. Helen's district, March, 1868.

COAL EXCHANGE, London, established by 47 Geo. III. c. 68 (1807). The present building (a most interesting structure) was erected by Mr. J. B. Bunning, and opened by prince Albert 30 Oct. 1849

COAL-WHIPPERS' BOARD, to protect the men employed in unloading coal-vessels from publicans, formed by an act of parliament in 1843, lasted till 1856, when the coal-owners themselves established a whipping office.

COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE generally arose through England subsidising the great powers of the continent.

Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain 1793
Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed 22 June, 1799
Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples, 5 Aug. 1805

Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, 6 Oct. 1806
England and Austria 6 April, 1809
Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch 17 March, 1813
See *Treaties*.

COALITION MINISTRIES, see *Aberdeen, Grenville II., Pelham, and Portland*.

COAST GUARD. In 1856, the raising and governing this body was transferred to the admiralty. A coast brigade of artillery was established in Nov. 1859.—COAST VOLUNTEERS, see under *Navy of England*.

COBALT, a rare mineral found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundic. *Hill*. It was distinguished as a metal by Brandt, in 1733.

COBDEN CLUB: held first dinner, W. E. Gladstone in the chair, 21 July, 1866.

COBURG, see *Saxe Coburg*.

COCCICANS, a small sect founded by John Cocceius, of Bremen, about 1665, who held, amongst other opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith.

COCHEREL (near Evreux, N. W. France). Here Bertrand du Guesclin defeated the king of Navarre, and took prisoner the capital de Buch, 16 May, 1364.

COCHIN (India), held by the Portuguese, 1503; by the Dutch, 1663; taken by the British, 1796; ceded to them 1814.—COCHIN CHINA, see *Anam*.

COCHINEAL INSECT (*Coccus cacti*), deriving its colour from feeding on the *cactus*, became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico in 1518. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1523, but was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in Teneriffe, the vines having failed through disease. 260,000 lbs. of cochineal were imported into England in 1830; 1,081,776 lbs. in 1845; 2,360,000 lbs. in 1850; and 3,034,976 lbs. in 1859. Duty repealed 1845.

COCKER'S ARITHMETIC. The work, edited by John Hawkins, first appeared in 1677.

COCK-FIGHTING, practised by the Greeks, was introduced at Rome after a victory over the Persians, 476 B.C.; and brought by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove-Tuesday. It was prohibited by Edward III. 1365; by Henry VIII.; and by Cromwell, 1653. Part of the site of Drury-lane theatre was a cock-pit in the reign of James I.; and the cock-pit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. Till lately there was a *Cock-pit Royal* in St. James's Park; but the governors of Christ's Hospital would not renew the lease for the building.* Cock-fighting is now forbidden by law. On 22 April, 1865, 34 persons were fined at Marlborough-street police-office, for being present at a cock-fight.

COCK-LANE GHOST, an imposition practised by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist, during 1760 and 1761, carried on at No. 33,

* Mr. Ardescoff, a gentleman of large fortune and great hospitality, who was almost unrivalled in the splendour of his equipages, had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last wager he laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him, that in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever, the result of his rage and inebriety, in three days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, near London, April 4, 1788.

Cock-lane, London, was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, 10 July, 1762.

COCOA or **CACAO**, the kernel or seed of the tree *Theobroma cacao* (Linn.), was introduced into this country shortly after the discovery of Mexico, where it forms an important article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate. The cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies and Guiana, was in 1849, 1,989,477 lbs.; in 1855, 7,343,458 lbs.; in 1861, 9,080,283 lbs.; in 1866, 10,308,298 lbs., about half for home consumption.

COCOA-NUT TREE (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.), supplies the Indians with almost all they need, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c. *Ray*. In Sept. 1829, Mr. Soames patented his mode of procuring stearine and elaine from cocoa-nut oil. It is said that 32 tons of candles have been made in a month from these materials at the Belmont works, Lambeth.

CODES, see *Laws*. Alfreus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B.C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B.C. The Gregorian and Hermogenian codes were published A.D. 290; the Theodosian code commenced by order of Theodosius II. in 429; and published for the eastern empire in 438. In 447 he transmitted to Valentinian his new constitutions promulgated as the law of the west in 448. The celebrated code of the emperor Justinian in 529—a digest from this last made in 533; see *Basilica*. Alfred's code is the foundation of the common law of England, 887.—The **CODE NAPOLEON**, the civil code of France, was promulgated from 1803 to 1810. The emperor considered it his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing. It has been adopted by other countries.

CODEX, see under *Bibl., Alexandrian, &c.*

CODFISH, see *Holland, 1347*.

COD-LIVER OIL was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in 1782, and for diseases of the lungs about 1838. De Jongh's treatise on cod-liver oil was published in Latin, 1844; in English, 1849.

CŒUR DE LION or **THE LION-HEARTED**, a surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his courage about 1192; and also to Louis VIII. of France, who signalled himself in the crusades, and in his wars against England, about 1223.

COFFEE. The tree was conveyed from Mocha in Arabia to Holland about 1616; and carried to the West Indies in 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow coffee abundantly. Its use as a *beverage* is traced to the Persians. It came into great repute in Arabia Felix, about 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where a coffee-house was opened in 1551. M. Thénart, the traveller, first brought it to France, 1662. *Chambers*.

Coffee brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Balliol college, Oxford, 1641. *Anderson*.

The quantity of coffee imported into these realms in 1852, 54,935,510 lbs.; in 1860, 82,767,746 lbs.; in 1866, 127,044,816 lbs.

The first coffee-house in England was kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford . . . 1650
Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant,

brought home with him Pasquet, a Greek servant, who opened the first coffee-house in London, in George-yard, Lombard-street . . . 1652
Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country. *Anderson*.
Rainbow coffee-house, Temple-bar, represented as a nuisance . . . 1657
Coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation in 1675; but the order was revoked in 1676, on petition of the traders.

COFFERER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, formerly an officer of state, and a member of the privy council, who had special charge of the other officers of the household. Sir Henry Cocks was cofferer to queen Elizabeth. Some of the highest statesmen filled the office up to 1782, when it was suppressed by act of parliament, and the duties of it ordered to be discharged by the lord steward and the paymaster of the household. *Beaton*.

COFFINS. Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of cedar; owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities. *Thucydides*. Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England. *Gough*. The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us is that of the burial of king Arthur in an entire trunk of oak hollowed, 542. *Asser*. Patent coffins were invented in 1796; air-tight metallic coffins advertised at Birmingham in 1861.

COHORT. A division of the Roman army consisting of about 600 men, divided into centuries. It was the sixth part of a legion, and its number, consequently, was under the

same fluctuation as that of the legions. In the time of the empire the cohort often amounted to a thousand men.

COIF. The serjeant's coif was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. *Blackstone*. The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of serjeant-at-law. *Poss's Lives of the Judges*.

COIMBRA was made the capital of Portugal by Alfonso, the first king, 1139. The only Portuguese university was transferred from Lisbon to Coimbra in 1308; finally settled in 1527. In a convent here, Alfonso IV. caused Inez de Castro, at first mistress and afterwards wife of his son Pedro, to be cruelly murdered in 1355.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money as existing 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 862 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian of the 5th century B.C. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver). Gold was coined 206 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain. *Dufresnoy*. In the earlier days of Rome the heads were those of deities, or of those who had received divine honours. Julius Cesar first obtained permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. The gold and silver coinage in the world is about 250,000,000*l.* silver, and 150,000,000*l.* gold. *Times*, 25 June, 1852; see *Gold, Silver, and Copper*.

The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camalodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the middle ages, when round coin only was used.

Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. *Stow*.

Queen Elizabeth caused the base coin to be recalled and genuine issued in 1560

During the reigns of the Stuarts the coinage was greatly debased by clipping, &c.

A commission (lord Somers, sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke) was appointed by William III. to reform the coinage, an act was passed, withdrawing the debased coin from circulation, and 1,200,000*l.* was raised by a house duty to defray the expense . . . 1695

English and Irish money assimilated . . . Jan. 1826

The coin of the realm valued at about 12,000,000*l.* in 1711. *Dreuant*.

At 16,000,000*l.* in 1762. *Anderson*.

It was 20,000,000*l.* in 1786. *Chalmers*.

37,000,000*l.* in 1800. *Phillips*.

The gold is 28,000,000*l.*, and the rest of the metallic currency is 13,000,000*l.* *Duke of Wellington*.

Metallic currency calculated to reach 45,000,000*l.* 1840

Estimated as approaching, in gold and silver, 60,000,000*l.* 1853

Napier's coin-weighting machine at the bank of England constructed in . . . 1844

The law respecting coinage offences consolidated in . . . 1861

The first gold coins on certain record, struck

42 Hen. III. 1257

Gold florin first struck, Edw. III. (*Camden*) . . . 1337

He introduced gold 6*s.* pieces, and nobles of 6*s.* 8*d.* (hence the lawyer's fee), afterwards

half and quarter nobles.

Old sovereigns first minted 1494

Shillings first coined (*Dr. Kelly*) 1503

Edw. IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael

and the dragon, the original of George and

the dragon.

Hen. VIII. coined sovereigns and half sove-

reigns of the modern value.

Crowns and half-crowns coined 1553

Irish shillings struck 1560

Milled shilling of Elizabeth 1562

First large copper coinage, putting an end to

the circulation of private leaden pieces, &c. . . 1620

Modern milled introduced 1631

Halfpence and farthings coined 1665

Copper coined by government 1672

Guineas first coined, 25 Car. II. 1673

Double guineas "

Five guineas "

Half-guineas "

Quarter-guineas coined, 3 Geo. I. 1716

Seven-shilling pieces coined 1797

Two-penny copper pieces "

Gold 7*s.* pieces authorised 29 Nov. "

Sovereigns, new coinage 1817

Half-farthings 1843

Silver florin 1849

Bronze coinage issued 1 Dec. 1860

AMOUNT OF MONEY COINED.

Elizabeth	£5,832,000
James I.	2,500,000
Charles I.	10,500,000
Cromwell	1,000,000
Charles II.	7,524,100
James II.	3,740,000
William III.	10,511,900
Anne	2,691,696
George I.	8,725,920
George II.	11,966,576
George III.	74,501,586

George IV.	£41,782,815
William IV.	10,827,603
Victoria, from 1837 to 1848, gold,	29,886,457 <i>l.</i> ; silver, 2,440,614 <i>l.</i> ;
copper, 43,743 <i>l.</i> 1848-1852, gold,	silver, and copper, 19,838,377 <i>l.</i>
Coined in 1859, 1,547,603 sove-	reigns, and 2,203,813 half-sove-
reigns.	
Value of ten years (1849-59) gold	coinage, 54,490,265 <i>l.</i>
Coined from 1 July, 1854, to 31	

Dec. 1860, gold, 27,632,033 <i>l.</i> ; sil-	ver, 2,432,116 <i>l.</i>
Coined in 1861: gold, 8,053,069 <i>l.</i> ;	silver, 200,484 <i>l.</i> ; bronze, 273,578 <i>l.</i>
13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> (No crowns, half-crowns,	or four-penny pieces coined.)
Coined in 1862: gold, 7,836,413 <i>l.</i> ;	silver, 4,035,412 <i>l.</i> ; bronze pieces,
4,125,977,600.	
Coined in 1865: gold, 5,076,676 <i>l.</i> ;	silver, 493,416 <i>l.</i> ; bronze, 50,372 <i>l.</i>
Total, 5,620,464 <i>l.</i>	

COINING. Originally the metal was placed between two steel dies, and struck by a

hammer. In 1553, a mill, invented by Antoine Brucher, introduced into England, 1562. An engine invented by Balancier, 1617. Great improvements effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788. The erection of the Mint machinery, London, began 1811.

COLCHESTER (Essex), *Camalodunum*, a Roman station, supposed birthplace of Constantine the Great; obtained its first charter from Richard I., 1189. Its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage at the ten weeks' siege. 1648. Two of its defenders, sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lisle, were tried and shot after surrendering. The baize manufacture was established here, 1660. *Anderson*. The railway to London was opened in 1843.

COLD. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg. *Greig*. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, 13 Jan. 1810. Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was 25 Dec. 1796, when the thermometer was 16° below zero. On 3 Jan. 1854, the thermometer marked 4° below zero, Fahrenheit; on 25 Dec. 1860, it fell in some places to 18° and in others to 15° below zero; at Torquay, Devon, 20° below zero. From 23 to 30 Dec. the cold was excessive. On 4 Jan. 1867, the thermometer stood at 3° below zero at Hammersmith and Hornsey, near London; on 7 Jan., at 55° above; see *Frosts, Ice, Congelation, Regelation*.

COLDINGHAM, near Berwick, is celebrated for the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve their chastity, cut off their noses and lips. The Danes burnt the whole sisterhood, with the abbess Ebba, in their monastery, 875.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised this regiment at Coldstream, at the confluence of the Leet and Tweed, 1660.

COLENSO CONTROVERSY, see *Church of England*, 1862-8. **COLIN**, see *Kolin*.

COLISEUM or **COLOSSEUM**, at Rome, an elliptical amphitheatre, of which the external diameter is 1641 Italian feet, supposed to have been able to contain 80,000 spectators of the fights with wild beasts, and other sports in the arena. It was erected between 75 (some say 77) and 80, by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis. Its remains are very imposing.

COLLAR, a very ancient ornament. The Roman hero Titus Manlius slew a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and put his *torques* (twisted chain or collar) on his own neck, and was hence surnamed Torquatus, 361 B.C. A collar is part of the ensigns of the order of knighthood. That of the order of the garter is described, and its wearing enjoined, in the statutes of Henry VIII., 24 April, 1522; but a collar had been previously worn by the knights. *Ashmole*. The collar of SS. was adopted by Henry IV., and became a Lancastrian badge; some consider the letters stand for "souveraigne," in reference to his claim to the crown. Some writers consider SS. to be in honour of St. Simplicius, a martyr. The order of the Collar or Necklace (or Annonciada) was instituted by Amadeus VI. of Savoy, about 1360.

COLLECTS, short prayers introduced into the Roman service by pope Gelasius, about 493, and into the English Liturgy in 1548. The king of England coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166. *Rapin*.

COLLEGES. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the university of Paris, 1140; but some authorities say not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a decree formerly at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, that they were the first doctors of these universities; see *Cambridge, Oxford, Aberdeen; Queen's Colleges, Working Men's Colleges, &c.*

FOUNDED A.D.		
Addiscombe Military College	1809	Harrow 1585
Birmingham, Queen's College	1853	Halcybury, or East India College 1806; closed, 1858
Cheestnut College 1792		Highbury College 1826
Doctor's Commons, civil law	1670	Highgate 1564
Dulwich College 1619		King's College, London 1829
Durham University 1837		Maynooth College 1795
Edinburgh University 1580		Military College, Sandhurst 1799
Eton College 1441		Naval College, Portsmouth 1722
Glasgow University 1451		New College, St. John's Wood 1850
Gresham College 1581		Physicians, London 1523
		Physicians, Dublin 1667
		Physicians, Edinburgh 1681
		St. Andrews, Scotland 1410
		Sion College, incorporated 1630
		Surgeons, London 1745
		Surgeons, re-incorporated 1800
		Surgeons, Dublin 1786
		Surgeons, Edinburgh (new) 1803
		Trinity College, Dublin 1591
		University, London 1826
		Winchester College 1387

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, see under *Coal*.

COLLODION, a film obtained from the solution of gun-cotton in ether. The *iodised*

collodion extensively employed in photography, was discovered by Mr. F. Scott Archer, and announced in the "Chemist," in March, 1839. On the premature death of himself and wife, a pension of 50*l.* per annum was granted by government to his three orphan children.

COLOGNE (*Colonia Agrippina*), on the Rhine, the site of a colony founded by the empress Agrippina, about 50; became a member of the Hanseatic league, 1260. The Jews were expelled from it in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it then fell into decay. Cologne was taken by the French, under Jourdan, Oct. 1794. The archbishopric secularised, 1801; assigned to Prussia, 1814.

The cathedral (containing many supposed relics, such as the head of the magi or three kings, bone of the 11,000 virgins, &c.) founded . . . 1248
The building, long suspended, vigorously continued by the kings of Prussia, since . . . 1842
The body of the cathedral opened in the pre-

sence of the king, 600th anniversary of the foundation . . . 15 Aug. 1848
International industrial exhibition opened by the crown prince . . . 2 June, 1865
Dispute between the king and the chapter respecting the electing an archbishop, settled; the pope appoints Melchers . . . Jan. 1866

COLOMBIA, a republic of S. America, formed of states which declared their independence, Dec. 1819; civil war ensued and the union was dissolved.

Union of New Grenada and Venezuela, 17 Dec. 1819
The royalists defeated at Carabobo . . . 24 June, 1821
Bolívar named dictator . . . 10 Feb. 1824
Alliance between Colombia & Mexico . . . 30 June, "
Alliance with Guatemala . . . March, 1825
Congress at Lima names Bolívar president, Aug. 1826
Bolívar's return to Bogotá . . . Nov. "

He assumes the dictatorship . . . 23 Nov. 1826
Padilla's insurrection . . . 9 April, 1828
Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolívar . . . 25 Sept. "
Venezuela separates from Grenada . . . Nov. 1829
Bolívar resigns, 4 April; dies . . . 17 Dec. 1830
Santander dies . . . 26 May, 1840
(See *New Grenada*, and *Venezuela*.)

COLOMBO (Ceylon) was fortified in 1638, by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1666; the latter surrendered it to the British, 15 Feb. 1796. The British troops were murdered here in cold blood by the adigar of Candy, 6 June, 1803. Colombo was made a bishopric in 1845; see *Ceylon*.

COLON (:). The colon and period were adopted by Thrasymachus about 373 B.C. (*Suidas*), and known to Aristotle. The colon and semicolon (;) were first used in British literature in the 16th century.

COLONEL (from Italian *colonna*, a column), the highest regimental military officer. The term had become common in England in the 16th century.

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE ACT, to enable the colonies to take effectual measures for their defence against attacks by sea, was passed in 1865.

COLONIES. The Phœnician and Greek colonies, frequently founded by political exiles, soon became independent of the mother country. The Roman colonies, on the contrary, continued in close connection with Rome itself; being governed almost entirely by military law.—The **COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN** partake of both these characters. The N. American colonies revolted in consequence of the attempt at taxation without their consent in 1764. The loyal condition of the present colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1861, at 142,952,243 (of which 135,442,911 belong to the East Indies). The revenue of the colonies was estimated in 1865 to be 51,492,000*l.*, the expenditure, 59,353,000*l.* The act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000*l.* sterling), was passed in 1833. All the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on 1 Aug. 1834. The *Colonial branch mint act* was passed in 1866; see *Bishops, Colonial, and Separate Articles*.

<i>Colony, or Possession.</i>	<i>Date of Settlement, &c.</i>	<i>Colony, or Possession.</i>	<i>Date of Settlement, &c.</i>
African Ports	about 1618	Cape of Good Hope . . .	Capitulation, Jan. 1806
Anguilla	Settlement . . . about 1666	Ceylon	All acquired . . . 1815
Antigua	Settlement . . . 1632	Demerara and Essequibo .	Capitulation, Sept. 1803
Ascension	Captured . . . 1815	Dominica	Ceded by France . . 1763
Australia, South	Settlement . . . 1834	Falkland Islands	See <i>Falkland Islands</i> 1833
Australia, W. (Swan river)	Settlement . . . 1829	Gambia	Settlement in . . . 1631
Bahama Island	Settlement 1609, <i>et seq.</i>	Gibraltar	Capitulation, Aug. 1704
Barbadoes	Settlement . . . 1605	Gold Coast	Settlement, about 1618
Bengal	Settlement . . . about 1652	Gozo	Capitulation, Sept. 1800
Berbice	Capitulation, Sept. 1803	Grenada	Ceded by France . . 1763
Bermudas	Settlements 1609, <i>et seq.</i>	Guiana, British	Capitulation . . . 1803
Bombay	See <i>India</i> . . . 1662	Heligoland	Capitulation . . . 1807
British Burmah	See <i>Pegu</i> . . . 1862	Honduras	By treaty, in . . . 1670
British Columbia	Settlement . . . 1858	Hong Kong (Victoria) . .	Ceded in . . . 1841
Canada, Lower	Capitulation, Sept. 1759	Jamaica	Capitulation . . . 1655
Canada, Upper	Capitulation, Sept. 1760	Lagos	Ceded . . . 1861
Cape Breton	Ceded . . . 1763	Labuan	See <i>Borneo</i> . . . 1845
Cape Coast Castle	By cession . . . 1667	Madras	See <i>India</i> . . . 1639

COLONIES, *continued.*

<i>Colony, or Possession.</i>	<i>Date of Settlement, &c.</i>	<i>Colony, or Possession.</i>	<i>Date of Settlement, &c.</i>
Malacca (under Bengal).		Sierra Leone	Settlement, in . . . 1787
Malta	Capitulation, Sept. 1800	[United with other settlements as West Africa, Feb. 1866.]	
Mauritius	Capitulation, Dec. 1810	Singapore	Purchased, in . . . 1819
Montserrat	Settlement, in . . . 1632	St. Christopher's	Settlement, in . . . 1623
Natal	Settlement, in . . . 1823	St. Helena	Capitulated, in . . . 1600
Nevis	Settlement, in . . . 1628	St. Lucia	Capitulation, June, 1803
New Brunswick	Settlement, in 1622-1713	St. Vincent	Ceded by France . . . 1763
Newfoundland	Settlement, about . . . 1500	Swan River	See <i>West Australia</i> .
New South Wales	Settlement, in . . . 1787	Tobago	Ceded by France . . . 1763
Nova Scotia	Settlement, in . . . 1622	Tortola	Settlement, in . . . 1666
New Zealand	Settlement 1840	Trinidad	Capitulation, Feb. 1797
Pegu	Conquered 1852	Van Diemen's Land	Settlement, in . . . 1803
Port Phillip	See <i>Victoria</i> .	Vancouver's Island	Settlement, in . . . 1781
Prince Edward's Island	Capitulated in . . . 1745	Victoria (Port Phillip)	Settlement, in . . . 1850
Prince of Wales's Island (Penang)	Settlement, in . . . 1786	Victoria	See <i>Hong Kong</i> .
Queensland, N. S. Wales	Settlement, in . . . 1860	Virgin Isles 1666

COLORADO, a territory of the United States of North America, was organised 2 March, 1861; made a state, May, 1866; capital, Golden City.

COLOSSEUM, see *Coliseum*. The building in Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr. Hornor, a land surveyor, and commenced in 1824, by Peto and Grissell, from designs by Decimus Burton. The chief portion is a polygon of 16 faces, 126 feet in diameter externally: the walls are three feet thick at the ground: the height to the glazed dome 112 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome is painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1829 from sketches by Mr. Hornor taken from the summit of St. Paul's cathedral in 1821-2. The picture covers above 46,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr. E. T. Parris, who in 1845 repainted the whole. In 1848 a panorama of Paris was exhibited; succeeded, in 1850, by the lake of Thorn in Switzerland; in 1851 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1848 the theatre with the panorama of Lisbon was added. In 1831, when Mr. Hornor failed, the establishment was sold for 40,000*l.* to Messrs. Braham and Yates. In 1843 it was bought by Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. *Timbs*. After having been long closed, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1856, at one shilling. Under the charge of Dr. Bachhoffner it continued open till the spring of 1864, when it was again closed.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, disciple of Lysippus, 290 or 288 B.C. It was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B.C. The figure is said traditionally to have stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbour, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. The statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; when the Saracens taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 653. *Dufresnoy*.

COLOUR is to light what pitch is to sound, according to the undulatory theory of Huyghens (about 1678), established by Dr. T. Young, and others. The shade varies according to the number of vibrations. The number of millions of millions of vibrations in a second attributed to the red end of the spectrum is 458; to the violet, 727; see *Spectrum*.

COLUMBIA, a federal district round the city of Washington in Maryland: established 1800. In 1862, slavery was abolished in it; see *British Columbia*.

COLUMBIUM, a metal discovered by C. Hatchett, in a mineral named columbite, in 1801. It is identical with niobium, and not with tantalum, as supposed by some chemists. *Watts*.

COMBAT, SINGLE. Trial by this commenced by the Lombards, 659. *Baronius*. It was introduced into England for accusations of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce good evidence; see *High Constable*, and *Appeal of Battle*.

The first battle by single combat was fought before the king and the peers between Geoffrey Baynard and William earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason; and Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted, and blinded and mutilated, 1096.

The last combat proposed was between lord Reay and David Ramsay, in 1631, but the king prevented it. A trial was appointed between the prior of

Kilmainham and the earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason; but the quarrel having been taken up by the king, was decided without fighting, 1446.

In a combat in Dublin castle, before the lords justices and council, between Connor MacCormack O'Connor and Teig Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor, the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords, 1553.

* Some persons (about 65 out of 1154) cannot distinguish between colours, and are termed *Colour blind*. In 1859, professor J. Clerk Maxwell invented spectacles to remedy this defect, which is also called "Daltonism," after John Dalton, the chemist, to whom scarlet appeared drab-coloured.

COMBINATION. Laws were enacted from the time of Edward I. downwards, regulating the price of labour and the relations between masters and workmen, and prohibiting the latter from *combining* for their own protection. All these laws were repealed in 1825, due protection being given to both parties. The act was amended in 1859, when the subject was much discussed, in consequence of the strike in the building trades; see *Sheffield*, and *Strikes*.

COMEDY. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon, the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B.C., performed the first comedy at Athens, on a waggon or moveable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine; see *Arundelian Marbles*, and *Drama*.

Aristophanes called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B.C., and Menander that of the new, 320 B.C. Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B.C. Statius Caecilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; flourished at Rome 180 B.C. Comedies of Lælius and Terence first acted 154 B.C.

First regular comedy performed in England, about A.D. 1551.

It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*), in the English language (1775-1779).

COMETS (Greek *comē*, a hair). It is recorded that more than 600 have been seen. Mr. Hind, in his little work on comets, gives a chronological list of comets. The first discovered and described accurately was by Nicephorus, 1337.

At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendour eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied the fourth part of the heavens, about 135 B.C. *Justin*.

A grand comet seen 1264. Its tail is said to have extended 100°. It is considered to have reappeared in 1596, with diminished splendour; and was expected to appear again about Aug. 1858 or Aug. 1860. *Hind*.

A remarkable one seen in England, June 1337. *Stow*. Tycho Brahe demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere, about 1577.

A comet which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, was visible from 3 Nov. 1679, to 9 March, 1680.

The orbits of comets proved to be ellipses by Newton, 1704.

A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth. This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens, like a prodigious luminous arch, 25,000,000 miles in length. The computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on 15 Oct. according to the late Dr. Herschel, upwards of 100,000,000 miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, 15,000,000 miles. *Philos. Trans. Royal Soc.* for 1812.

One still more brilliant appeared in Sept. Oct. and Nov. 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye. Another Dec. 1823.

HALLEY'S COMET, 1682. Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, 1531, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first-mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns. *Vincel's Astronomy*. The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years; it appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; its last appearance was 1835.

ENCKE'S COMET. First discovered by M. Pons, 26

Nov. 1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 3 years and 15 weeks.

BIELA'S COMET has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path; it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, 28 Feb. 1826. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in 6 years and 38 weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was 27 Nov.; its third was in 1839; its fourth in 1845; and its fifth in 1852.

DONATI'S COMET, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, 2 June, 1858, being then calculated to be 228,000,000 miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40,000,000 miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1861 was first seen by Mr. Tebbutt at Sydney, in Australia, 13 May; by M. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on 29, 30 June. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long bush-like tail, travelling at the rate of 10,000,000 miles in 24 hours. On 30 June, it was suggested that we were in the tail—there being "a phosphorescent auroral glare."

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia, by M. Seeling, at Athens, on 2 July, and by M. Teipel, at Marseilles, 2 & 3 July, 1862.

M. Rosa (at Rome) discovered a comet on 25 July, 1862. It was visible by the naked eye in August and September.

Six telescopic comets were observed in 1863, and several in 1864.

A fine comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, and was visible in South America and Australia, in Jan. Feb., 1865.

M. Babinet considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it, 4 May, 1857.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, an office in the British army frequently vacant. When the duke of Wellington resigned the office, on becoming minister, in 1828, his successor, lord Hill, became commander of the forces, or general commanding-in-chief.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL
Duke of Albemarle 1660

Duke of Monmouth 1678
Duke of Marlborough 1702

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, *continued.*

Duke of Ormond	1711	Marquess of Granby	1766
Duke of Marlborough, again	1714	Lord Amherst, general on the staff	1778
Duke of Cumberland	1744	Gen. Seymour Conway	1782
Duke of York	1799	Lord Amherst, again	1793
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.			
Duke of Monmouth	1674	Frederick, duke of York	11 Feb. 1795
Duke of Marlborough	1690	Sir David Dundas	25 March, 1809
Duke of Schomberg	1691	Frederick, duke of York, again	29 May, 1811
Duke of Ormond	1711	Duke of Wellington	27 Aug. 1827
Earl of Stair	1744	Lord Hill, general commanding-in-chief, 25 Feb. 1828	1828
Field-Marshal Wade	1745	Duke of Wellington, again	15 Aug. 1842
Lord Ligonier	1757	Viscount Hardinge (died 24 Sept. 1856), general commanding-in-chief	28 Sept. 1852
		Duke of Cambridge	15 July, 1856

COMMENDAM, "a benefice or church living, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it may be conveniently supplied with a pastor." *Blount*. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (1836), future bishops were prohibited from holding in *commendam* the livings they held when consecrated.

COMMERCE early flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians, see the description of Tyre, 588 B.C., *Ezek.* xxvii. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, 1241 (see *Hanse Towns*); by the discoveries of Columbus; and by the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese; see the various articles connected with this subject through the volume.

The first treaty of commerce made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edw. I. 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edw. II. 1308. *Anderson*; see *Treaties*. *Hertslett's Collection*, in 10 vols. 8vo., published 1827-59, has a copious index.
An important commercial treaty was concluded with France in 1860
Chambers of Commerce originated at Marseilles in the 14th century, and similar chambers

were instituted in all the chief cities in France about, 1700
These chambers suppressed in 1791; restored by decree 3 Sept. 1851
The chamber of commerce at Glasgow was established 1783; at Edinburgh, 1785; Manchester, 1820; Hull 1837
Twenty-seven of these chambers of commerce (not including Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow) met at Westminster for interchange of opinions on various questions 21 Feb. 1865

COMMISSION, see *High Court of Commission*.

COMMISSIONNAIRES, street messengers in Paris. Those in London were originally pensioned soldiers wounded either in the Crimea or India, first employed in the west-end. They were appointed by a society, founded in Feb. 1859 by capt. Edward Walter, which is now under the patronage of the queen and the commander-in-chief. The charges are regulated by a tariff. In Jan. 1861 the society commenced the gratuitous issue of a Monthly Advertising Circular. In March, 1864, there were 250 commissionnaires in London. In Nov. 1866, about 340. In 17 June, 1865, capt. Walter resigned the superintendence, and a permanent system of administration was formed. In 1865 commissionnaires were first engaged as private night-watchmen.

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its organisation began about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, a Saxon appellation for a court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air at St. Paul's cross, St. Paul's churchyard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign; when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court of common council. At first only two were returned for each ward; but the number was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council is elected annually on 21 Dec., St. Thomas's day. A *Common Hall* is held occasionally. The common council supported the prince of Orange in 1688, and queen Caroline in 1820.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (*leges non scriptæ*), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in this kingdom; and although somewhat impaired by the rude shock of the Norman conquest, has weathered the violence of the times. This endeared it to the people in general, as well because its decisions were universally known, as because it was found to be excellently adapted to the genius of the English nation; and accordingly, at the famous parliament of Merton, 1236, "all the earls and barons," says the parliament roll, "with one voice answered, that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved;" eminently the law of the land; see *Bastard*. The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common law, were amended in 1852 and 1854.

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND, in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench; but on the confirmation of *Magna Charta* by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. In 1833 the mode

of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of serjeant could plead in the court of common pleas; but in 1846 the privilege was extended to barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster.

CHIEF JUSTICES. (England.)

1558. Sir Anthony Browne.
1559. Sir James Dyer.
1562. Sir Edmund Anderson.
1605. Sir Francis Gawdy.
1606. Sir Edward Coke.
1613. Sir Henry Hobart.
1656. Sir Thomas Richardson.
1731. Sir Robert Heath.
1734. Sir John Finch.
1759. Sir Edward Lyttleton.
1764. Sir John Banks.
1768. Oliver St John.
1769. Sir Orlando Bridgman, afterwards lord keeper.
1773. Sir John Vaughan.
1775. Sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper Guilford.
1783. Sir Francis Pemberton.
1785. Sir Thomas Jones.
1786. Sir Henry Bedingfield.
1787. Sir Robert Wright.
1788. Sir Edward Herbert.
1789. Sir Henry Pollexfen.
1792. Sir George Treby.
1793. Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards lord Trevor.
1794. Sir Peter King, afterwards lord chancellor King.

1725. Sir Robert Eyre.
1736. Sir Thomas Reeve.
1737. Sir John Willes.
1761. Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards lord chancellor Camden.
1766. Sir John Eardley Willmot.
1771. Sir William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.
1780. Alexander Wedderburne, aft. lord chan. Loughborough.
1793. Sir James Eyre.
1799. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord chancellor Eldon.
1801. Sir Richard Pepper Arden (lord Alvanley), 22 May.
1804. Sir James Mansfield, 21 Apr.
1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs, 24 Feb.
1818. Sir Robert Dallas, 5 Nov.
1824. Sir Robert Gifford, 9 Jan. (lord Gifford); aft. master of the Rolls.
" Sir William Draper Best, aft. lord Wynford, 15 April.
1829. Sir Nicolas C. Tindal, 9 June; died July 1846.
1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, 11 July; aft. lord chancellor Truro.
1850. Sir John Jervis, 16 July; died 1 Nov. 1856.

1856. Sir Alex. Cockburn, Nov.; ch. j. Q. B. June, 1859.
1859. Sir William Erle, June; retired Nov. 1866.
1866. Sir William Bovill, 29 Nov.

CHIEF JUSTICES. (Ireland.)

1691. Richard Pyne, 5 Jan.
1695. Sir John Hely, 10 May.
1701. Sir Richard Cox, 4 May.
1703. Robert Doyne, 27 Dec.
1714. John Forster, 30 Sept.
1720. Sir Richard Loveing, 13 Oct.
1724. Thomas Wyndham, 27 Oct.
1726. William Whitshed, 23 Jan.
1727. James Reynolds, 8 Nov.
1740. Henry Singleton, 11 May.
1754. Sir William Yorke, 4 Sept.
1761. William Aston, 5 May.
1765. Richard Clayton, 21 Feb.
1770. Marcus Patterson, 18 June.
1787. Hugh Carleton, aft. viscount Carleton, 30 April.
1800. John Toler, afterwards lord Norbury, 22 Oct.
1827. Lord Plunket, 18 June.
1830. John Doherty, 23 Dec.
1850. James Henry Monahan, 23 Sept.

COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF, was ordered by parliament to be printed in the English language on 1 April, 1548. It was voted out of doors by parliament, and the Directory (which see) set up in its room in 1644, and a proclamation was issued against it in 1647. With a few changes the English Common Prayer-book is used by the episcopal churches in Scotland and North America.

The king's primer published . . . 1545
First book of Edward VI. printed . . . 7 March, 1549
Second book of Edward VI. . . . 1552
First book of Elizabeth 1559
King James's book 1604
Fourth book of Charles I. . . . 1637
Charles II.'s book (*Savoy Conference*) now in use. 1662

The *State services* (which had never formed part of the Prayer-book, but were annexed to it at the beginning of every reign) for 5 November (Gunpowder treason), 30 January (Charles I.'s execution), and 29 May (Charles II.'s restoration) were ordered to be discontinued; 17 Jan. 1859.

COMMONS. In 1685, of the 37,000,000 acres of land in England, about 18,000,000 were moorland, forest, and fen. In 1727, about 3,000,000 acres more had been brought into cultivation; and from that time to 1844, by means of 4000 private acts of parliament, about 7,000,000 acres more were enclosed. Since the Inclosure Act of 1845, which established commissioners, another 1,000,000 acres have been enclosed.

Act for the improvement, protection, and management of commons near the metropolis, passed . . . Aug. 1866
The Commons Preservation Society established,

elected the Rt. Hon. Wm. Cowper, president, Feb. 1867
"Six essays on Commons Preservation," were published 1867

COMMONS, HOUSE OF, our great representative assembly, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who by the Provisions of Oxford ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs, to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III., 1258. *Stow*; see *Parliament*. The following is the constitution of the house of commons by passing the reform bill in 1832:—

ENGLISH.		SCOTCH.		IRISH.	
County members	144	Cities and boroughs	14—29	County members	64
Universities	4		502	University	2
Cities and boroughs	395—473	County members	30	Cities and boroughs	39—105
		Cities and boroughs	23—53	Total	664

In 1859 Mr. Newmarch estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 934,000. It was much increased by the reform act of 15 Aug. 1867.

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, the term applied to the interregnum between the

* In 1844 Sudbury, and in 1852 St. Alban's, were disfranchised for bribery and corruption; each having previously returned two members; the aggregate number of the house then became 656. In 1861, the forfeited seats were thus distributed by act of parliament—two additional to the west riding of York, one additional to South Lancashire, and one to a newly-created borough, Birkenhead.

death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. A republic was established at the execution of Charles I., 30 Jan. 1649,—a new oath called the "Engagement" was framed, which the people were obliged to take.* *Salmon*. Oliver Cromwell was made protector, 16 Dec. 1653; succeeded by his son Richard, 3 Sept. 1658. Monarchy was restored, and Charles II. entered London, 29 May, 1660.

COMMUNION, a name given to the ordinance of the Lord's supper, 1 *Cor. x. 16*. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise in the west, under pope Urban II., 1096. The fourth Lateran council, 1215, decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter. The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1414-18. The communion service of the church of England was set forth in 1549.

COMMUNISTS, see *Socialists*.

COMORN, see *Komorn*.

COMPANIES.† Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard society, established 1232. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248. *Stow*. The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. The following are the city companies of London; the first twelve are the chief, and are styled "the Honourable." Several companies are extinct, and many dates doubtful.

1. Mercers . . . 1393	25. Saddlers . . . 1280	49. Upholders . . . 1627	73. Wheelwrights . . . 1670
2. Grocers . . . 1345	26. Carpenters . . . 1344	50. Musicians . . . 1604	74. Distillers . . . "
3. Drapers . . . 1439	27. Cordwainers . . . 1410	51. Turners . . . "	75. Hatband-makers . . . 1638
4. Fishmongers . . . 1284	28. Paper-stainers . . . 1580	52. Basket-makers . . . "	76. Pattern-makers . . . 1670
5. Goldsmiths . . . 1327	29. Curriers . . . 1605	53. Glaziers . . . 1637	77. Glass-sellers . . . 1604
6. Skinners . . . 1327	30. Masons . . . 1677	54. Hornors . . . 1638	78. Tobacco-pipe-makers . . . 1663
7. Merchant Taylors . . . 1416	31. Plumbers . . . 1611	55. Farriers . . . 1673	79. Coach and Harness-makers . . . 1677
8. Haberdashers . . . 1447	32. Inn-holders . . . 1515	56. Pavlors . . . "	80. Gunmakers . . . 1638
9. Salters . . . 1558	33. Founders . . . 1614	57. Lormors . . . 1488	81. Gold and Silver wire-drawers . . . 1623
10. Ironmongers . . . 1464	34. Poulterers . . . 1503	58. Apothecaries . . . 1617	82. Bowstring-makers . . . "
11. Vintners . . . 1437	35. Cooks . . . 1481	59. Shipwrights . . . 1610	83. Card makers . . . 1620
12. Clothworkers . . . 1482	36. Coopers . . . 1501	60. Spectacle-makers . . . 1630	84. Fan-makers . . . 1709
13. Dyers . . . 1469	37. Tilers and Bricklayers . . . 1568	61. Clock-makers . . . 1632	85. Wood-mongers . . . "
14. Brewers . . . 1438	38. Bowyers . . . 1620	62. Glovers . . . 1556	86. Starch makers . . . 1630
15. Leather-sellers . . . 1442	39. Fletchers . . . 1536	63. Comb-makers . . . 1650	87. Fishermen . . . 1687
16. Pewterers . . . 1474	40. Blacksmiths . . . 1577	64. Felt-makers . . . 1604	88. Parish clerks . . . 1632
17. Barber-Surgeons . . . 1308	41. Joiners . . . 1564	65. Framework-knitters . . . 1664	89. Carmen . . . "
18. Cutlers . . . 1417	42. Weavers . . . 1164	66. Silk-throwsters . . . 1629	90. Porters . . . "
19. Bakers . . . 1307	43. Woolmen . . . "	67. Silk-men . . . 1608	91. Watermen . . . 1556
20. Wax-chandlers . . . 1484	44. Scriveners . . . 1616	68. Pin-makers . . . 1636	
21. Tallow-chandlers . . . 1463	45. Fruiterers . . . 1604	69. Needle-makers . . . 1656	
22. Armourers and Braziers . . . "	46. Plasterers . . . 1500	70. Gardeners . . . 1616	
23. Girdlers . . . 1448	47. Stationers . . . 1556	71. Soap-makers . . . 1638	
24. Butchers . . . 1604	48. Embroiderers . . . 1591	72. Tinplate-workers . . . 1670	

COMPANIES' ACT, passed 1862, was amended and continued, 20 Aug. 1867.

COMPASS, MARINER'S, said to have been known to the Chinese, 1115 B.C., is ascribed to Marco Polo, a Venetian, A.D. 1260; and to Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator of Naples. ‡ Until this time the needle was laid upon a couple of pieces of straw, or small split sticks, in a vessel of water; Gioja introduced the suspension of the needle, 1302. It is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Jarl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492; afterwards by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass-box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608; see *Magnetism*. The measuring compass was invented by Jost Bing, of Hesse, in 1602.

COMPIEGNE, a French city north of Paris, the residence of the Carlovingian kings. During the siege, Joan of Arc was captured by the English, 24 May, 1430. The emperor Napoleon III. and the king of Prussia met here on 6 Oct. 1861.

COMPLUTENSIAN BIBLE, see *Polyglot*.

* By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the commonwealth, without king or house of ords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's; and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up:—*"Eid Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Anglie Restitutæ Primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30."*

† Bubble companies have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's bubble, in 1720-1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the *South Sea Bubble*, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and turned out to be bubbles. Immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. Many railway enterprises (1844-5) may be termed bubbles; see *Law's Bubble*; *South Sea*; *Railways*; *Joint-Stock Companies*.

‡ The statement that the *fleur-de-lis* was made the ornament of the northern point of the compass in compliment to Charles, the king of Naples at the time of the discovery, has been contradicted.

COMPOSITE ORDER, a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and also called the Roman order, is of uncertain date.

COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS, (in regard to the payment of rates) were constituted by the Small Tenements act of 1850. Their position, with regard to the suffrage, caused much discussion during the passing of the Reform act in 1867; and their claims were rejected.

COMPOUND RADICLE, in organic chemistry, is a substance which although containing two or more elements, in ordinary circumstances performs the part of an element. The Radical or Binary theory was propounded by Berzelius, 1833, and by Liebig, 1838; and modified in the nucleus theory of Aug. Laurent, 1836. The first compound radicle isolated was cyanogen (*which see*), by Gay-Lussac, in 1815; see *Ethyl* and *Methyl* as other examples.

COMPROMISE, see *Breda*.

COMTE PHILOSOPHY, see *Positive Philosophy*.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE. A festival (on 8 Dec.) appointed in 1389, is observed with great devotion in the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Virgin Mary's having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. Opposition to this doctrine was forbidden by a decree of Pope Paul V. in 1617; confirmed by Gregory XV. and Alexander VII. *Hénault*. On 8 Dec. 1854, Pope Pius IX. promulgated a bull, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt it or speak against it.—The **CONCEPTIONISTS** were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488; see *Santiago*.

CONCERTINA, a musical instrument invented by prof., now sir Charles Wheatstone, about 1825, and improved by Mr. G. Case. The sounds are produced by free vibrating metal springs.

CONCERTS. The Filarmonia gave concerts at Vicenza in the 16th century. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford in 1665; the first in London is said to have been in 1672. The Academy of Ancient Music began in 1710; the Concerts of Ancient Music in 1776; and the present Philharmonic Society in 1813; see *Music*; *Crystal Palace*; and *Handel*.

CONCHOLOGY, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Tentacora* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722. Johnston's Introduction (1850) and Sowerby's Manual of Conchology (1842), are useful. Forbes and Hanley's "British Mollusca and their Shells" (1848-53) is a magnificent work.

CONCILIATION COUNCILS, see *Council*.

CONCLAVE. This term is derived from the conclave, a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope of Rome, where the cardinals usually meet to elect a pope, and is also used for the assembly of the cardinals shut up for the purpose. Clement IV. having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventura, then at Viterbo, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals in the pontifical palace till they agreed, 1271.

CONCORDANCE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words and also a chronological account of all the transactions in the Bible. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Caro, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, 1247. *Abbe Lenglet*. Cruden's Concordance was published in London in 1737. The Index to the Bible, published by the Queen's printers, was prepared by B. Vincent, editor of this volume, and completed in May, 1848.*

CONCORDAT. The name is given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The concordat between the emperor Henry V. of Germany and pope Calixtus II., in 1122, has been regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany. The concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris, 15 July, 1801, re-established the Catholic church and the papal authority in France. Napoleon was made in effect the head of the Gallican church, as bishops were to have their appointments from him and their investiture from the pope. Another concordat between the same persons was signed at Fontainebleau, 25 Jan. 1813. These were almost nullified in 1817. A concordat, signed 18 Aug. 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the Papacy, caused much dissatisfaction. In 1868 it was virtually abolished by the legislatures of Hungary and Austria.

CONCUBINES were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but strictly for-

* Verbal indexes accompany good editions of the ancient classics. An index to *Shakespeare*, by Apocough, appeared in 1790; another by Twiss in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's (late Mary Novello) complete concordance to *Shakespeare* (on which she spent 16 years' labour) in 1847. Todd's verbal index to *Milton* was published in 1809.

bidden by Christ (*Mark* x., 1 *Cor.* vii. 2). They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, 1132; see *Morganatic Marriage*.

CONDENSATION, see *Gas*.

CONDOTTIERI, *conductors* or leaders of mercenaries and their bands, termed free companies or free lancers, became so troublesome in Italy in the middle ages, that the various cities formed a league to suppress them in 1342. Many ravaged France after the peace of Bretigny in 1360.

CONDUITS. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. The "great conduit" was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built in 1285. At the procession of Anna Boleyn, on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, 1 June, 1533. *Stow*.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. The efforts of the Southern States for the extension of slavery, and the zeal of the Northern States for its abolition, with the consequent political dissensions, led to the great secession of 1860-1. On 4 Nov. 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican or Abolitionist candidate, was elected president of the United States. Hitherto, a president in the interest of the South had been elected. On 20 Dec., South Carolina seceded from the Union; and Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (except West Virginia), Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, seceded early in 1861. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery in Alabama, 18 Feb. 1861. For the events of the war which ensued, and the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, see *United States*, 1861-5.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS, 14 July, 1790; see *Champs de Mars*, and *Bastille*.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE. The League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 July, 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and the emperor of Germany became emperor of Austria. In Dec. it consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia; seven grand duchies; six duchies; and twenty principalities. The princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and established a diet at Frankfurt. This league terminated with the career of Bonaparte in 1814; it was replaced by the *Germanic Confederation* (*which see*), and see *Germany*.

CONFERENCES. One was held at Hampton Court Palace, between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, James I. 14-16 Jan. 1604. It led to the new translation of the Bible, now in general use in England; executed in 1607-11. Some alterations in the church liturgy were agreed upon; but these not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done.—Another conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers, with the same view, was held in the *Savoy*, 25 April to 25 July, 1661. The dissenters' objections were generally disallowed, but some alterations were recommended in the Prayer-book; see *Wesleyans*.

CONFESSIONAL, see *Auricular Confession*.

CONFESSIONS OF FAITH, or CREEDS, see *Apostles'*, *Nicene* (325), and *Athanasian* (about 434) *Credo*s.

The confession of faith of the Greek church was presented to Mahommed II. in 1453. This gave way in 1643 to one composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kiev, which is the present standard of the Russo-Greek church.

The creed of Pius VI., composed of the Nicene creed, with additional articles which embody all the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic church, published by the council of Trent 1564

The church of England retains the *Apostles'*, Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, with Ar-

ticles:—42 in 1552; reduced to 39 . . . 1563
The confession of Augsburg (that of the Lutherans) was drawn up principally by Melancthon, in 1530, and has since undergone modifications, the last of which is called the "Form of Concord." . . . 1579
The Westminster confession was agreed to in 1643; and adopted by the presbyterian church of Scotland; see *Westminster* . . . 1647
The congregational dissenters published a declaration of faith . . . 1833

CONFIRMATION, or laying on hands, was practised by the apostles in 34 and 56 (*Acts* viii. 17; xix. 6), and was general, according to some church authorities, in 190. In the church of England it is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who has been baptized in infancy. It is made a sacrament by the church of Rome.

CONFLANS (near Paris), TREATY OF, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, 5 Oct. 1465. By its provisions Normandy was ceded to the duke of Berry, and an end was put to the "War of the Public Good." It was confirmed by the treaty of Peronne, 1468.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE (permission to elect), the licence given by the sovereign as head of the church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops; the right asserted by Henry VIII. 1535. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John made an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops.

CONGELATION, the act of freezing. Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr. Walker, in 1783. The congelation of quicksilver was effected without snow or ice, in 1787. In 1810 Leslie froze water in an air-pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the aërication of liquefied carbonic acid gas. In 1857 Mr. Harrison patented a machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes, by means of ether and salt water, and made large blocks. In 1860, M. Carré devised a method of freezing to 60° below zero by making water in a close vessel absorb and give off the gas ammonia. Siebe's ice-making machine, exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, excited much admiration.

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD. A name taken by the Scotch Reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1546. Their leaders (the earls of Glencairn, Argyle, Morton, and others) called Lords of the congregation, signed the first bond or covenant which united the protestants under one association 3 Dec. 1557. *Tytler*.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, see *Independents*.

CONGRESS. An assembly of princes or ministers for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a people.* The following are the most remarkable congresses of Europe:—

Münster	1643-8	Rastadt	9 Dec. 1797	Laybach	6 May, 1821
Nimeguen	1678	Chatillon	5 Feb. 1814	Verona	25 Aug. 1822
Ryswick	1697	Vienna	3 Nov. "	Paris	16 Jan.—22 April, 1856
Utrecht	1713	Aix-la-Chapelle	9 Oct. 1818	Frankfort (see <i>Germany</i>)	
Soissons	1728	Carlsbad	1 Aug. 1819		16-31 Aug. 1863
Antwerp	8 April, 1793	Troppau	20 Oct. 1820	See <i>Alliances, Conventions, &c.</i>	

The first general congress of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, preparatory to their declaration of independence, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England, was held 5 Sept. 1774. The second was held 10 May, 1775; the third, when the independence was declared 4 July, 1776

The first federal American congress, under the constitution, was held at New York; George Washington, president March, 1789

The first congress of the seceding southern

states was held at Montgomery, Alabama, 4 Feb.; it elected Jefferson Davis president of the confederate states on 9 Feb. For political reasons it adjourned on 24 May, to meet at Richmond, in Virginia, on 20 July, 1861. In 1863, the emperor Napoleon invited the sovereigns of Europe to a congress; which was declined by England 25 Nov., and only conditionally acceded to by other powers. He proposed a congress on the affairs of Italy and Rome in Nov. 1867, without effect.

CONGREVE ROCKETS, invented by general sir William Congreve, in 1803, were used with great effect in the attack upon Boulogne, 8 Oct. 1806, when they set a part of the town on fire: they were employed during the French war by "rocket-men."

CONIC SECTIONS. Their properties were probably known to the Greeks, four or five centuries before the Christian era, and their study was cultivated in the time of Plato, 390 B.C. The earliest treatise on them was written by Aristæus, about 330 B.C. Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B.C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo, who died 1608; the ellipse to the orbit of planets by Kepler, about 1609.

CONJURATION, see *Witchcraft*.

CONNECTICUT granted to lord Say and Broke, 1630; see *America*, and *United States*.

CONNOR, Ireland. The bishopric was united to that of Down, 1442. The first prelate, Angus Macnisiuis, died 507. The united sees were added to Dromore on the death of its last bishop, 1842, in accordance with the Irish Church Temporalities act, passed 1833.

CONQUEST, the era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066, and obtained the crown which had been most unfairly bequeathed to him by Edward the confessor (Edgar being the rightful heir). William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact*. He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him; and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the conqueror instead of William I. *Selden*. Maclise exhibited forty-two drawings on the events of the Norman conquest, in May, 1857.

CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, or OF REQUESTS, first constituted by a stat. of Hen. VII. 1493, and re-organised by stat. 9 Hen. VIII. 1517. These courts were improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reached to *5l.* and (until superseded by county-courts) to 40s. in other towns. The practice was by summons, and if the party did not appear, the commissioners had power to apprehend and commit; see *County Courts*.—James II. proclaimed liberty of conscience in 1687. *Conscience Clause*, see *Education*.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS (*patres conscripti*) the designation given to the Roman senators, because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, a mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting the French and other armies. On 5 Sept. 1798, a military conscription was ordained in France, comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age : from these selections were made. The law of 1818 (modified in 1824, 1832 and 1868) required a certain annual contingent from each department. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan. 1813, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec. same year, another for 300,000 after the battle of Leipsic. The conscription was enlarged and modified by the army bill which was enacted in Feb. 1868.

CONSECRATION. Aaron and his sons were consecrated priests, 1490 B.C. (*Lev. viii.*) The Jewish tabernacle was dedicated 1490 B.C., and Solomon's temple, 1004 B.C. (*1 Kings, viii.*) The consecration of churches was instituted in the 2nd century. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to their election. Gregory IV. desired to have his election confirmed by the emperor Louis, in 828. *Hénault*. The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. An act relating to the consecration of churchyards was passed 20 Aug. 1867. The form of consecrating bishops in the church of England is set forth in the prayer-book of 1549. *Stow*.

CONSERVATION OF FORCE. The doctrine that no physical force can now be created or destroyed, but may be transferred, is maintained by Faraday, Grove, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and other philosophers ; see *Correlation*.

CONSERVATIVES, a name of modern date, is given to, and accepted by a political party, whose leading principle is the preservation of our national institutions. It sprang up in England at the time when the Orange Societies and lodges were discouraged, 1836, and was substituted for Orangemen as a less obnoxious term, and as indicative of milder, but equally constitutional opinions. Conservative has, however, in some measure, changed its signification, and in popular language is now opposed to Liberal. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when reproached by the Irish party in parliament with being an Orangeman ; but the party that afterwards separated from him called their principles conservative in contradistinction to his,—his policy and measures being changed.—The *Conservative Club* was founded in 1840 ; see *Protectionists*.—The party in the north of the United States which supported the president in his conciliatory efforts to re-establish the Union, Jan. 1866, were termed "Conservatives."

CONSERVATOIRES, a name given to schools for the cultivation of music on the continent. One was established at Naples, in 1537. The singing school at Paris, founded in 1784, and closed in 1789, was re-opened in 1793 as the "Institut National de Musique," and after being re-organised, was re-named "Conservatoire de Musique" in 1795. Under Cherubini (1822-42) it greatly promoted the study of music. The "Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers" was established in 1784. It includes a museum and library, and lectures are given to workmen there.

CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES. Officers chosen in England to inspect the treasury and correct abuses in administration, 28 Hen. III. 1244. *Rapin*. Conservators were appointed to see the king's peace kept. *Pardon*. Conservators were formally appointed in every sea-port to take cognizance of all offences committed against the peace upon the main sea out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports. *Bailey*.

CONSISTORIES for regulating ecclesiastical discipline and divine worship in the Lutheran church in Germany, were established at the reformation—the first at Wittenberg in 1542 ; other consistories were established after the peace of Augsburg in 1555.

CONSISTORY COURT, anciently joined with the hundred court ; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I., 1079, quoted by lord Coke. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches (*which see*).

CONSOLIDATED FUND was formed by combining the other funds in 1786. On 5 Jan. 1816, the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated.

CONSOLS, see *Stocks*.

CONSORZIO NAZIONALE, see *Italy*, 1866.

CONSPIRACIES. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable : see *Rebellions*.

Of the duke of Gloucester against Richard II.	1357	Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen	1594
Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V.	1415	Of Walpole, a Jesuit, and Edw. Squyer to poison the queen	1593
Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth. (<i>See Babington</i>)	1586	Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland	1599
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others	1594	The Gunpowder Plot (<i>which see</i>)	1605

CONSPIRACIES, *continued*.

Tyrone's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin	1607	Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders	1632
Of Penruddock (1655) and Syndercombe and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell	1657	The assassination plot (<i>which see</i>)	1646
Insurrection of the Puritans	"	Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against queen Anne. (<i>See Rebellions</i>)	1703
Insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II.	1661	Of the marquis de Guiscard	March, 1711
Of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him; and who afterwards attempted to steal the regalia	1671	Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I.	1718
The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others	1678	Of counsellor Loyer and others, to bring in the Pretender	1722
The Meal-tub plot (<i>which see</i>)	1679	Of the Corresponding Society, &c. (<i>which see</i>)	1795-8
The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (<i>See Rye-house Plot</i>)	1683	Of colonel Despard	1802
Of lord Friston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore James II.	1691	Of Robert Emmett, in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed	July 23, 1803
		Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers. (<i>See Cato-street</i>)	1820
		Of the Sepoys in India. (<i>See India</i>)	May 10, 1857
		Of the Fenians	1858-68
		<i>See Rebellions, Chartists, &c.</i>	

CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The seventh great officer of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of Henry IV., *curia militaris*, and subsequently the court of honour. The power of this officer was so great, that in 1389 a statute was passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal (*which see*). The office existed before the conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford. In 1521 it was forfeited by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, attainted for high treason, and has never since been granted to any person, otherwise than *pro hac vice* (for this occasion), to attend at a coronation or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being ordered since this office fell into the hands of the crown, was that commanded between lord Esay and sir David Ramsay, in Nov. 1631; but the king prevented it.—The following were lord high constables at coronations.

Queen Anne, Wriothesley, duke of Bedford	1702	George IV.	1821
George I., John, duke of Montagu	1714	William IV.	1831
George II., Charles, duke of Richmond	1727	Victoria	1838
George III., John, duke of Bedford	1761	Arthur, duke of Wellington {	1821

CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, LORD HIGH. The office was instituted by David I. about 1147. The holder had the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion delivered to him naked (and hence the badge of the lord high constable is a naked sword); and the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. The jurisdiction of this office came at last to be exercised only in dealing with crimes during the time of parliament, which some extended likewise to all general conventions. The office was conferred heritably in 1321 on sir Gilbert Hay, created earl of Erroll, by Robert Bruce, and with his descendants it still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of union in 1707. The present earl of Erroll is the twenty-second lord high constable (1868).

CONSTABLES OF Hundreds and Franchises, instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285, are now called high constables. There are three kinds of constables, *high, petty, and special*; the high constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable is appointed for particular emergencies (as in April, 1848, on account of the Chartists). *See Special Constables.*

CONSTABULARY FORCE. For that of London, see *Police*. The Constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1823, when this species of force was embodied throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated in 1836.

CONSTANCE, a city in Baden (S. Germany). Here was held the seventeenth general council, 1414, which condemned John Huss; and here he was burnt, 6 July 1415; see *Hussites*.

CONSTANTINA, the ancient capital of Numidia, was taken by the French, 13 Oct. 1837. During the assault on 12 Oct. the French general Damremont was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men, as the victors entered Constantiniana.

CONSTANTINOPLE, formerly Byzantium (*which see*), derives its name from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire, dedicating it 11 May, 330.

The city suffered much from religious dissensions, and was burnt during the "Nika" conflicts (rebuilt by Justinian with great splendour)	522	Resisted the Saracens	675, 718
		And the Russians	865, 904, 941, 1043
		Taken by the Latins	1203, 1304
		Recovered by the Greeks	1261

CONSTANTINOPLE, *continued.*

Besieged by Amurath, the Ottoman . . . 1422
Taken by Mahomet II. (after 53 days' siege) . . . May 29, 1453

General Ecclesiastical councils against heresy were held here in 381, 553, 680, and 869.
See *Eastern Empire* and *Turkey*.

ERA of Constantinople has the creation placed 5508

years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church. The civil year begins: Sept., and the ecclesiastical year in March; the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from Sept. to the end. *Nicolas.*

CONSTELLATIONS. *Arcturus*, *Orion*, the *Pleiades*, and *Mazzaroth* are mentioned in *Job* ix. 9, and xxxviii. 31, about 1520 B.C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but though some mode of grouping the visible stars had obtained in very early ages, our first direct knowledge was derived from Claudius Ptolemy, about A.D. 140. Hipparchus (about 147 B.C.) made a catalogue of forty-eight constellations. Others were added by Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, Halley, and others. The number at present acknowledged is 29 northern, 45 southern, and 12 zodiacal.

CONSTITUENCIES, see *Commons*, *House of*. **CONSTITUENT**, see *National Assembly*.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented. *Lord Somers.* This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times; and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time. *Lord Bolingbroke.* The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power: on the contrary, he sees his equals in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognises his superior in the law. *Sheridan.* Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" was first published in 1827.

CONSTITUTIONALIST PARTY, a name given to or assumed by a combination of seceded Whigs and Conservatives, Aug. 1867.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, see *Transubstantiation*.

CONSULS (meaning colleagues), **ROMAN**: at the expulsion of the Tarquins, a republic was established, to be ruled by two consuls elected annually: the first being Lucius Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, husband of the injured Lucretia, 509 B.C. The consular power was sometimes superseded by dictators and tribunes.

Government of the Decemviri . . . B.C. 451–449
Three military tribunes, with consular power . . . 444
A Plebeian elected consul . . . 366

[In the reign of Tiberius the consuls were nominated by the senate, and the appointment became henceforth honorary.]

The French consulate was established in 1799, when the directory was abolished: on 10 Nov. Bonaparte, Siéyès, and Roger Ducos were

made provisional consular commissioners; and on 13 Dec., Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun were made consuls. Bonaparte was made first consul for ten years, 6 May, and for life, 2 Aug. 1802; emperor, 18 May, 1804. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of *consuls* in Italy, in 1465, being appointed by Richard III. A British consul was first appointed in Portugal in 1633.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT for naval and military stations passed June 1866; one for animals passed 1866; renewed 20 Aug. 1867.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, the name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude the British merchandise from the entire continent. It began with his *Berlin decree* in 1806, and occasioned the *Orders in Council* (which see), and was followed by similar measures.

CONTINUITY. Mr. W. R. Grove, in his address as president of the British Association, on 22 Aug. 1866, at Nottingham, expounded the opinion held by many philosophers, that all the past changes in the world have been produced by the continuous action of the causes now in operation—that "continuity is a law of nature, the true expression of the action of Almighty Power."

CONTRABAND OF WAR, a term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. During the struggle between Spain and Holland, both powers acted with much rigour towards ships of neutrals conveying goods to the belligerents. This provoked the resistance of England. A milder policy was adopted by the treaty of Pyrenees, 1659; and by the declaration of Paris, 26 April, 1856. The subject was much discussed during the North American conflict, 1861–4.

CONTRACTORS with Government, disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY, to a vast amount have been several times made by the British people in aid of the government. The most remarkable of these, in 1798, to support the war against France, amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.*: and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799; see *Patriotic Fund*.

CONTROL, BOARD OF. Mr. Pitt's bill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding

and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed 18 May, 1784. Act amended and the board remodelled, 1793. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the cabinet. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown; see *India Bills*, and *India*.

CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION (Metropolitan), at Walton-on-Thames, with children's branches at Hendon and Mitcham, was established in 1840. A convalescent hospital for the east of London was founded at Snarebrook in 1866, greatly due to the exertions of Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Catherine Marsh. The principle has been since strongly advocated.

CONVENTICLES, private assemblies for religious worship, held by Dissenters from the established church; but first applied to the schools of Wickliff. They were strictly forbidden by Elizabeth in 1593, and by Charles II., 1664; and persons attending them were liable to severe punishment. The statutes were repealed by William III. in 1689.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS. Two especially distinguished by this term assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. The first on 25 April, 1660, voted the restoration of Charles II.; the second met on 22 Jan. 1689, and on 13 Feb. offered the crown to William and Mary. This parliament was dissolved in Feb. 1690; see *National Convention*.

CONVENTIONS, see *Treaties*.

CONVENTS were first founded, according to some authorities, 270. The first in England was erected at Folkstone, by Eadball, in 630. *Camden*. The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil in 670. They were founded earlier than this last date in Ireland. They were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII., and few existed in Great Britain till lately.* A very great number have been suppressed in Europe in the present century. The king of Prussia secularised all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal in 1834; and Spain abolished 1800 convents. Many were abolished in Italy and Sicily in 1860 and 1861; and many in Russia 31 July, 1832, and Nov. 1864.

CONVICTS, see *Transportation*.

CONVOCAION, a general assembly of the clergy in the nation, convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the church; the writ is directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, archdeacons, &c. The convocation is divided into two houses, the upper, consisting of bishops; and lower, of deans, prebendaries, archdeacons, and members elected from the lower clergy. The clergy were summoned to meet the king by writ, 23 Edw. I. 1295. The power of the convocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the convocation was reorganised. The two houses of convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1716. Formal meetings of the clergy have been held annually since 1854, and attempts have been made to obtain the power of dealing summarily with ecclesiastical affairs, but without effect.

CONVOLVULUS. The Canary Convolvulus (*Convolvulus Canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The many-flowered convolvulus in 1779.

COOKERY, an art connected with civilised life. Animals were granted as food to Noah, 2348 B.C., the eating blood being expressly forbidden (*Gen.* ix. 3, 4). In 1898 B.C. a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (*Gen.* xviii. 7, 8). "The Forme of Cury" (*i.e.* cookery) is dated 1390. An English cookery-book was printed 1498;† see *Cottage's Stove*.

COOK'S VOYAGES. James Cook, accompanied by sir Joseph Banks, sailed from England in the *Endeavour* on his first voyage, 30 July, 1768;‡ and returned home after

* In 1597 lady Mary Percy founded a convent at Brussels, which flourished there till 1794, when the nuns were compelled to remove to England. They were received by bishop Milner, and placed at Winchester, at which place they remained till their removal to East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June, 1857. This was the first English conventual establishment founded on the continent after the Reformation.—It is stated that there were 16 convents in England in 1841, 53 in 1861, and 189 in 1865.

† *Military Cookery*.—Capt. Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. From April to August, in 1857, the plan was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 92,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The consumption of fuel requisite for this system of cooking is one half-pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.—Self-supporting *Cooking Depots* for the working classes were set up at Glasgow (by Mr. Thomas Corbett), 21 Sept. 1860; and proved successful in Manchester, London, and other places soon after.

‡ A memorial was presented to the king by the Royal Society in 1768, setting forth the advantages which would be derived to science if an accurate observation of the then approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea. The ship *Endeavour* was, in consequence, prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to Lieutenant James Cook. He sailed in July, 1768, touched at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and after a prosperous voyage reached Otaheite, the place of destination, in April, 1769. By a comparison of the observations made on this transit (3 June 1769) from the

having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Deal, 12 June, 1771. Captain Cook sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, 13 July, 1772, and returned 30 July, 1775. In his third expedition (began 12 July, 1776) he was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, 14 Feb. 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived home at Sheerness, 4 Oct. 1780.

COOPERAGE, an ancient art, probably suggested for preserving wine. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES are composed of working-men, having for their object the sale of articles of daily consumption to the members at low prices. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society began in 1844, with a capital of 28*l*. In 1860, the business done amounted to 152,063*l*., the profits being 15,906*l*.. These societies (332 in 1862) are registered pursuant to 13 and 14 Vict. c. 115 (1849). On 31 Dec. 1866, 749 industrial, provident, and co-operative societies were registered. By an act passed in 1867 they are bound to make a return.

COORG, a province (S. India). War broke out between the rajah and the East India Company 1832, which ended by col. Lindsay defeating and deposing the rajah, 10 April, 1834; his territories were soon after annexed to the British possessions. In 1853 the rajah brought his daughter to be educated in England, where she was baptized.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark), built by Waldemar I., 1157, and made the capital 1443; university founded 1479. In 1728, more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, 1795. Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker; and in their engagement with the Danish fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, 2 April 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, 7 Sept. 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and immense naval stores; see *Denmark*.

COPENHAGEN FIELDS (N. London). Here the Corresponding Society met on 26 Oct. 1796; and the Trades' Union, 21 April, 1834. The fields are now chiefly occupied by the Metropolitan Cattle-market, opened 13 June, 1855.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM, so called from its author Nicolas Copernicus, born at Thorn, 19 Feb. 1473, died 24 May, 1543. A few days before his death, the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies" was completed. The system, which resembles that attributed to Pythagoras, was condemned by a decree of pope Paul V. in 1616; not revoked till 1818 by Pius VII.

COPLEY MEDAL, see *Royal Society*.

COPPER. One of the six primitive metals, said to have been first discovered in Cyprus. *Pliny*. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper (or brass), "precious as gold," 457 B.C. (*Exra* viii. 27). The mines of Fahlun, in Sweden, are the most surprising artificial excavations in the world. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561, and copper now forms an immense branch of trade: there are upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. In 1857, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,241 tons extracted. In 1865, 198,298 tons of copper ore were extracted from British mines, and 11,888 tons smelted; 82,562 tons were imported. The Burra-Burra copper-mines, in S. Australia, discovered 1842, brought great prosperity. The first ship to which a sheathing of copper was applied was his majesty's ship *Alarm*, at Woolwich, in 1761, "to preserve her from worms in southern climates;" it gave great satisfaction, and in 1780 all ships in the British navy were copper-bottomed.—About 1850 the electro-type process was first employed to face with copper printing-types and casts from woodcuts.

COPPER MONEY. The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money; see *Coin*. In England copper money was made at the instance of sir Robert Cotton, in 1609; but was first really coined (when Miss Stewart sat for the figure of Britannia) 1665
Its regular coinage began in 1672, and it was largely issued in 1689
In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1339; in Scotland in 1406; in France in 1580

Wood's coinage (*which see*) in Ireland commenced in 1723
The copper coinage was largely manufactured at Birmingham, by Boulton and Watt, in 1792
Penny and two-penny pieces were extensively issued 1797. The half-farthing was coined in, but disused (*see farthing*) 1843
10,000*l*. voted towards replacing the copper coinage July, 1855
See *Bronze*.

various parts of the globe on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has, in some particulars, been better understood: the distance of the sun from the earth, as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, was settled at 108,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation of 95,000,000. *Buller*. It is now computed to be 95,298,260 miles (1865).

COPPER, *continued.*

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING was first invented in Germany, about 1450; and rolling-presses for working the plates about 1545
Messrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, invented a

mode of engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely (see *Engraving*) 1819

COPPERAS, a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper-mines, commonly of a green or blue colour; first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPPERHEADS, a name given about 1863 to such members of the Democrat party in the United States as were in favour of peace with the South on any terms.—Copperhead is a poisonous serpent, also named dumb-rattle snake, red viper, &c.

COPTS, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity derived from the Eutychians.

COPYHOLDERS, who hold an estate by a copy of the rolls of a manor made by a steward of the lord's court. They were enfranchised by 5 Vict. c. 35, 1841. By the Reform act in 1832, copyholders to the amount of 10*l.* became entitled to a vote for the county. The copyhold acts were amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 (1858).

COPYING-MACHINES (for letters, &c.) were invented by James Watt in 1778; patented in May 1780; and 150 machines were sold before the end of the year. Wedgwood's "manifold writer" was patented in 1806; and in 1855 Terry patented a copying machine to be combined with the cover of a book.

COPYRIGHT. Decree of the Star-chamber regarding it, 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585.

Ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner . . . 1649
The first copyright act (for 14 years, and for the author's life if then living) was that of 8 Anne . . . 1709
Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo. III. . . 1777
Copyright protection act (for 28 years, and the remainder of the author's life if then living), 54 Geo. III. . . 1814
Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15 . . . 1833
Act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will. IV. c. 65 . . . 1835
International copyright bill, 1 Vict. c. 59 . . . 1838
5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 (Talfourd's or Lord Mahon's act),† to amend the copyright act passed . . . 1842
The colonies' copyright act 10 & 11 Vict., c. 95, passed . . . 1847

plied to all tissues except lace and those already provided for; for the modelling, embossing, and engraving of any manufacture not being a tissue; and for the shape or configuration of any article . . . 1839
By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, all existing designs acts repealed (except that for sculpture), and provision made for including all ornamental designs under 13 classes, and conferring upon them terms of protection, varying from nine months to three years . . . 1842
[Fees on registration vary from 1*s.* to 1*l.*]
The "non-ornamental designs act," securing the configuration of articles of utility (fee 10*s.*), passed in . . . 1843
By the "designs act," the Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years . . . 1850
Copyright of photographs secured by the act, protecting works of art, passed in . . . July, 1862

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS.

Protection granting security for two months to new designs applied by printing to linens, calicoes, and muslins . . . 1787
Extended to three months . . . 1794
A copyright of 14 years conferred on sculpture and . . . 1814
The designs act of Geo. III. made to embrace printed designs on wool, silk, and hair; and 12 months' copyright granted to designs ap-

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Acts passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, and 15 Vict. c. 12), and conventions have, in consequence, been entered into with France, Prussia, &c. . . 1838 and 1852
International copyright bill introduced into American house of representatives 21 Feb. 1868

CORBIESDALE, Caithness (N. Scotland). Here, on 27 April, 1650, the gallant marquis of Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters. He was taken soon after, treated with great contumely, and hanged at Edinburgh, on 21 May.

CORCYRA (now *Corfu*, chief of the Ionian Isles), a colony founded by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It had frequent wars with the mother country; one about the possession of

* This act was confirmed by a decision of the house of lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright was overruled, 22 Feb. 1774. The statute declared the author to have an exclusive right for 14 years, and if at the end of that term he were living, the right to return to him again for the same term of years. Later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life.

† By this act, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript.

‡ The important question of a foreigner possessing a copyright in this country was finally decided in the negative by the house of lords, in August 1854, which reversed the decision of the court of exchequer, on an appeal by the defendant in the case of *Boosey v. Jeffroy*. (In 1831, Mr. Boosey purchased the copyright of Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula*, from which Mr. Jeffroy published a cavatina. Six of the judges were for protecting foreign copyrights, and seven of a contrary opinion.)

Epidamnus (431 B.C.) led to the Peloponnesian war. It was subdued by the Spartans in 373, and by the Romans, 230. At the decline of the eastern empire it fell into the hands of the Venetians about A.D. 1149. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed. It was subdued by the Russian and Turkish fleets in 1799, and formed (with the other isles) into the Ionian republic; see *Ionian Isles*.

CORDELIERS, friars of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi (the Minorites) instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, with a small cowl and cloak of the same material, having a girdle of cord or rope, tied with three knots, and hence the name, which was first given to them by St. Louis of France, about 1227. Several members of the French revolutionary party, termed "Cordeliers," established at Paris in 1790, Hebert Cloots, &c., were executed 24 March, 1794.

CORDOVA, the Roman Corduba (S. Spain), founded about 152 B.C., taken by the Goths in 572, and made the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderahman in 756, who founded the great mosque (now the cathedral) 786. It became eminent for its learned men, and was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan under the Romans, and of the great Arabian physician Averrhoës. It was rescued from the Arabs by Ferdinand III. of Castile, in 1236, was taken by the French under Dupont and disgracefully ravaged 8 June, 1808; surrendered to Joseph Bonaparte Jan. 1810, and abandoned by the French in 1813.

CORFU, see *Corcyra*.

CORINTH (Greece), a city, said to have been built 1520 B.C., on the ruins of Ephra. It was defended by an elevated fortress called Acrocorinth, surrounded with strong walls. Its situation was so advantageous, that Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*, and declared, that of all the cities known to the Romans, Corinth alone was worthy of being the seat of a great empire.—For *Corinth*, in North America, see *United States*, 1862, 1863.

The Isthmian games instituted, it is stated, by Sisyphus, who founded a kingdom . . . B.C. 1326
Return of the Heraclidae, or Dorians . . . 1107
Their dynasty established by Aletes . . . 1074
The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes*, with three benches of oars . . . 786 or 758
Reign of Bacchis, 925; oligarchy of the Bacchidae . . . 747-657
Thelestes deposed, and the government of the Prytanes instituted: Automenes is the first on whom this dignity is conferred, about . . . 745
The Corinthian colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra founded about . . . 734
Revolt of the Corcyreans: they defeat the Corinthians at sea . . . 664
Cypselus, a despot, sets aside the Prytanes . . . 655
His son Periander rules, and favours genius and learning . . . 627-585
Psammitichus deposed, and a republic formed . . . 580

The Corinthians engaged in the Persian war B.C. 480
War with the Corcyreans . . . 435
The Corinthian war (*which see*) . . . 395
Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus, and annexed to the Achæan League . . . 243
The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth
Corinth destroyed by Lucius Mummius, who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen, they being part of the spoil (*Livy*) . . . 146
Rebuilt by Julius Cæsar . . . 46
Visited by St. Paul (*Acts xviii.*) . . . A.D. 54
His two epistles to the Corinthians . . . 59, 60
Ravaged by Alaric . . . 396
Plundered by Normans from Sicily . . . 1146
Taken by Turks, 1446; by Venetians, 1687; by Turks, 1714; from whom it was finally taken by the Greeks in . . . 1831
Nearly destroyed by an earthquake . . . 21 Feb. 1858

CORINTHIAN ORDER, the richest of the orders of ancient architecture, called by Scamozzi, the virginal order, is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C.; see *Abacus*.

CORINTHIAN WAR, began 395 B.C.; received this name, because mostly in the neighbourhood of Corinth; waged by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. It was closed by the peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra (*which see*).

CORIOLI, a Latin city, capital of the Volscians, taken by the Romans, 493 B.C. From his exploits against it, Caius Marcius was named Coriolanus. His story is now deemed mythical.

CORK, (S. Ireland,) built in the 6th century. The principality of the M'Cartys was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. The foundation of the SEE is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the 7th century. About 1431, this see and that of Cloyne were canonically united; but on the death of bishop Synge, in 1678, they were separated, the see of Ross having been added to Cork about a century before, 1582. The sees of Cork and Cloyne were reunited by the act of 1833) 1835.

Garrisoned by Henry II. . . . 1172
First charter, from Henry II. . . . 1185
Supported Perkin Warbeck, who landed here . . . 1492
A large part of the town burnt . . . 1621
Taken by Cromwell in . . . 1649
The earl of Marlborough besieged and took Cork from king James's army, when the duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles II., was slain . . . 1690
The cathedral was rebuilt by the produce of a

coal duty, between the years . . . 1725 & 1735
Explosion of gunpowder here . . . 10 Nov. 1810
One of the three colleges, endowed by government pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed 31 July, 1845, was inaugurated in this city (*see Queen's Colleges*) . . . 7 Nov. 1849
Railway to Dublin finished in . . . 1850
Cork industrial exhibition opened, 10 June, and closed . . . 11 Sept. 1852
See *Fenians* 1867-8

CORK-TREE, *Quercus suber*, a species of the oak; part of its bark used for stopping bottles. The Egyptians made coffins of cork. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to England about 1690. A cork carpet company was formed in 1862.

CORN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*. The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nong, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus* xii. 15. The first importation of corn, of which we have a note, was in 1347. A law restricting it was made in 1361. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1686.—The new LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, London, erected at an expense of 90,000*l.*, (replacing one established in 1747), was opened 24 June, 1828.

CORN-LAWS.

The restrictions on the importation of corn are felt, in consequence of the increase of manufactures, about 1770; they were relaxed in 1773. Mr. Robinson's act passed, permitting its importation when wheat should be 80*s.* per quarter 1815. During the discussions on this bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, 28 Jan.; and a riot in Westminster continued several days and occasioned much mischief, 6-9 March, .. The corn bill, after passing in the commons, is defeated in the house of lords by a clause,

proposed by the duke of Wellington, which is carried by a majority of 4 1 June, 1827. The act (called the *sliding scale*) whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62*s.*; from 62*s.* to 63*s.*, 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; and so gradually reduced to 1*l.*, when the average price was 73*s.* and upwards, passed 15 July, 1828. The act 5 Vict. c. 14, the second "sliding scale act," regulated the duty on wheat as follows, with sliding duties, also, on other articles of corn, passed 29 April, 1842.

Average per quarter.	Duty.	Average per quarter.	Duty.
<i>Shillings.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Shillings.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
— under 51	1 0 0	59 and under 60	0 13 0
51 and under 52	0 10 0	60 and under 61	0 12 0
52 and under 53	0 18 0	61 and under 62	0 11 0
53 and under 54	0 17 0	62 and under 63	0 10 0
54 and under 55	0 16 0	63 and under 64	0 9 0
55 and under 56	0 15 0	64 and under 65	0 8 0
56 and under 57	0 14 0	65 and under 66	0 7 0

The CORN IMPORTATION Bill (introduced by Sir Robert Peel), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (by which the duty on wheat was reduced to 4*s.* when imported at or above 53*s.*, until 1st Feb. 1849; after which day the duty became 1*l.* per

quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United Kingdom, at any prices), received the royal assent 26 June, 1846. See *Anti-Corn-Law League*.

CORNWALL, S.W. extremity of England, originally called *Kernou*, a term connected with the Latin *cornu*, a horn, in allusion to its numerous promontories or projecting points. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall is said to have been formed into a kingdom, and to have existed many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius, and the celebrated Arthur. Cornwall is said to have been made an earldom by Alfred. The eldest son of the British sovereign is born duke of Cornwall; see *Stannary Courts*.

Cornwall given by the conqueror to Robert, Comte de Mortain, his half-brother, 1068; killed 1087. William, his son, dispossessed by Henry I. (died a monk) 1104. Reginald de Dunstanville, natural son of Henry I., earl 1140. John Plantagenet, son of Henry II., earl about 1189. Richard Fitz-Count, son of Reginald, earl, 1215; resigned 1220. Richard, son of king John, 1225; elected king of the Romans, 1256; died 2 April, 1272. Edmund, his son, earl, 1272; died without issue 1300. Pierre de Gaveston, earl, 1308; beheaded 19 June, 1312. John, son of Edward II., earl, 1330; died with issue 1336.

Cornwall made a duchy, by Edward III., for Edward his eldest son, afterwards created prince of Wales 17 March, 1337. Insurrection of Cornishmen under lord Audley, Thomas Flamock, and others, against taxes; they march to London; defeated at Blackheath 22 June, 1497. Insurrection in Devon and Cornwall against the Protestant liturgy, defeated by lord Russell, Aug. 1549. Dolly Pentreath, said to have been the last person who spoke Cornish, died aged 102 1778. Rev. R. Polwhele's "History of Cornwall" published 1803-8. Prince and princess of Wales visit Cornwall July, 1865. Receipts from the duchy, 77,755*l.* paid to the prince of Wales, 53,493*l.* in 1866.

CORONATION. The first coronation by a bishop is said to have been that of Majorianus, 457.

Charlemagne crowned emperor of the west by the pope Leo III. (using the words "*coronatio a Deo*," crowned by God") 25 Dec. 800. Edward I., son of Alfred, crowned 16 May, 902.

William I. crowned at Westminster 25 Dec. 1066. Anointing at coronations introduced into England 872, and Scotland 1097. Coronation of Henry III., in the first instance,

CORONATION, *continued.*

without a crown, at Gloucester. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach 28 Oct. 1216
 William and Mary crowned by Compton, bishop of London, as Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oaths . . . 11 April, 1689
 George IV. crowned . . . 19 July, 1821
 William IV. crowned, with his queen . . . 8 Sept. 1831
 Victoria crowned . . . 28 June, 1838

CORONATION CHAIR. In the cathedral of Cashel,

formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fail*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. Tradition says, that in 513 Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and in 1296 it was removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster.

A CORONATION OATH was administered by Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, to Ethelred II., in 978. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377, and was altered in 1689.

CORONEA, BATTLES OF. I. (or Chæronea). The Athenians were defeated and their general Tolmides slain in a battle with the Bœotians at Coronea near Chæronea, 447 B.C. II. The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive, against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms, from his many victories, even into Upper Asia, engaged the allies at Coronea, a town of Bœotia, and achieved a great victory over them, 394 B.C.

CORONERS, officers of the realm mentioned in a charter. 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 3 Edw. I. 1275. *Stow.* They are chosen for life by the freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of unnatural death, upon view of the body. Coroners were instituted in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1004. By an act passed in 1843, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them in case of illness.—20,531 coroners' inquests were held in England and Wales in 1859; 21,178 in 1860; 21,038 in 1861; 20,591 in 1862; 22,757 in 1863; 24,787 in 1864; 25,011 in 1865; 24,926 in 1866 (17,496 males, 7430 females).

CORONETS, caps or inferior crowns of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II. *Baker.* But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled. *Beaton.*

CORPORATIONS are stated by Livy to have been of very high antiquity among the Romans, by whom they were introduced into other countries. They were planned by Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, by instituting separate societies of every manual trade and profession. *Plutarch.*—**MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN ENGLAND.** Bodies politic, authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any matter within the compass of their charter. *Cowell.* Corporations were formed by charters of rights granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, 1100: and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers, and extended them to numerous large communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions. *Blackstone.* The Corporation and Test act, passed in 1661, was repealed in May, 1828. The Corporation Reform act, for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (1835). The Irish Municipal Corporation act, 4 Vict. c. 108, passed in 1840, was amended in 1861.

CORPULENCE. In Germany some fat monks have weighed eighteen stone. *Render.*

Mr. Bright, a tallow-chandler and grocer, of Maldon, in Essex, who died in his 20th year. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat; buried at All Saints, Maldon . . . 12 Nov. 1750
 Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire,

weighing 52 stone, 11 pounds; 10 stone, 4 pounds more than Mr. Bright . . . 21 June, 1809
 James Mansfield, died at Debden, aged 82, weighing 34 stone . . . 9 Nov. 1856
 Mr. Wm. Banting published a letter on corpulence, recommending, from his own experience, as a remedy, great moderation in the use of sugar and starch in diet. 50,000 copies of this letter were speedily sold or given away 1863

CORPUS CHRISTI, a festival in the Roman church, in honour of transubstantiation, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday (*which see*). It was instituted by pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1264, and confirmed by the council of Vienne in 1311.

"CORRELATION OF THE PHYSICAL FORCES" is the title of a book by Mr. W. R. Grove, F.R.S., who in 1842 enunciated the theory of the correlation or mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the forces of nature (*viz.* heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion).

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY OF LONDON, was formed about 1791 to spread liberal opinions and check the severity of the British government, then much alarmed by the

French revolution. Horne Tooke and other members were tried and acquitted, Oct. 1794; see *Trials*, 1794. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen-fields and elsewhere, in Oct. and Nov. 1796, were termed treasonable.—On 21 April, 1798, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others, were tried for corresponding with the French directory; and James O'Coigley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on 7 June.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, see *Mercury*.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, respecting elections for members of parliament, was passed in 1854, and continued in following years.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea (called by the Greeks *Cyrrnos*), held by the French. The ancient inhabitants were savage, with the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca. Corsica was colonised by Phœceans 564 B.C., and afterwards held by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, 231 B.C. In modern times it was nominally dependent upon Genoa, until 1768, when it was ceded to France.

During a revolt erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king 1736
He came to England, was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and long subsisted on private friends, but released; he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica to his creditors, and died in Soho 1756
The earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph, for a tablet near his grave in St. Anne's church, Dean-street:—

Pascal Paoli chosen for their general by the Corsicans . 1753
Defeated by the count de Vaux, he fled to England . 1769
Napoleon Bonaparte born at Ajaccio, (5 Feb. 1768, baptismal register doubtful) . 15 Aug. 1769
The people acknowledge George III. of England for king . 17 June, 1794
Sir Gilbert Elliott made viceroy, and opened a parliament . 1795
A revolt suppressed, June; the island relinquished by the British, 22 Oct.; the people declare for the French . 1796
A statue to Napoleon I. inaugurated by prince Napoleon Jerome . 15 May, 1865

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

CORTES, the Spanish parliament, originating in the old Gothic councils. The cortes were assembled after a long interval of years, 24 Sept. 1810; and settled the new constitution, 16 March, 1812. This constitution was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes were re-opened by him in 1820, and dissolved in 1823; again assembled in 1834, and have since been regularly convened. The cortes of Portugal assembled by virtue of don Pedro's charter, 30 Oct. 1826; they were suppressed by don Miguel in 1828, and restored in 1833.

CORUNNA (N.W. Spain). The British army, about 15,000 men, under the command of sir John Moore, had just accomplished a safe retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000: the enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of the British in the battle was immense, 16 Jan. 1809. Sir John was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh; he died universally lamented. The remains of the army hastily embarked at Corunna, Jan. 17, under sir David Baird.

CORUS (Corupedion, or Cyropedion), a plain in Phrygia, Asia Minor, where the aged Lycimachus was defeated by Seleucus, and slain, 281 B.C. These two were the only survivors of Alexander the Great's generals.

CORVÉE, forced labour and service under the feudal system in France, was partially relaxed by Louis XVI., at the instigation of Turgot, 27 June, 1787; by the constituent assembly, 18 March, 1790; and totally abolished by the convention, 17 July, 1792. *Bonillet*.

COBYPHÆUS, the principal person of the chorus in the ancient tragedy. The name was given to Tysias, afterwards named Stesichorus, who first instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.

COSMOGRAPHY, see *Astronomy and Geography*.

COSACKS, the warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Natolia; but were formed into a regular army by Stephen Bathori, about 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the incursions of the Tartars. They joined the Russians in 1654, and in the great war of Europe against France (1813-15), formed a valuable portion of the Russian army.

COSSOVA, a plain in Serbia. Here Amurath I. totally defeated the Christian army (Serrians, Hungarians, &c.), Sept. 1389; but was himself killed by an expiring soldier. Here, in 1448, John Huniades was defeated by a Turkish army four times larger than his own.

COSTA RICA, a republic in Central America, established in 1848. It has been much

disturbed by the American filibusters, see *Nicaragua* and *America, Central*. On 14 Aug. 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Monteleagre made president; Dr. J. Ximenes elected president 3 April, 1863, was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Castro, 8 May, 1866. Population in 1864, 120,471.

COSTERMONGERS, itinerant dealers in fruit, vegetables, fish, &c., deriving their name, it is said, from *costard*, a favourite apple. The London costermongers are useful in relieving the markets when glutted; and it was said, in 1860, that 3,000,000. passed through their hands annually. Previous to fasting and thanksgiving days, they sell the appointed forms of prayers in great numbers. On 22 Nov. 1860, they held a meeting in order to represent to the city authorities the hardships they felt by the police restricting their means of livelihood; and the Metropolitan Streets act was modified on their account, 7 Dec. 1867.

COSTUME, see *Dress*.

COTTAGE. The term was originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. I. 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," &c., 31 Eliz. 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III. 1775. By returns to the tax office, in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 428,214; the number in 1840 was about 770,000. In 1860 the public attention was much drawn to the deplorable state of cottages in many parts of the country, and the law of settlement was altered in 1865.

The *Cottage's Stove* was designed by captain John Grant, registered Dec. 1849, and presented by him to the metropolitan association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes. It requires no fixing, is extremely simple in its con-

struction, and all the operations of cooking may be carried on with any description of fuel. 100 lb. of meat and 115 lb. of vegetables have been cooked in one of these stoves with less than 20 lb. of coal: see *Cookery*.

COTTON, a vegetable wool, the produce of the *Gossypium*, a shrub indigenous to the tropical regions of India and America. Indian cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, 627, and was brought into Europe by his followers. It does not appear to have been in use among the Chinese till the 13th century; to them we are indebted for the cotton fabric termed nankeen. Cotton was the material of the principal articles of clothing among the Americans when visited by Columbus. It was grown and manufactured in Spain in the 10th century; and in the 14th century was introduced into Italy. Indian muslins, chintzes, and cottons were so largely imported into England in the 17th century, that in 1700 an act of parliament was passed, prohibiting their introduction. Cotton became the staple commodity of England in the present century. About 1841 the "cotton" or "Manchester" interest began to obtain political influence, which led to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846; see *Calico*, *Muslin*, &c.

Fustian and *Felveten* made of cotton, about 1641.

Calico, sheeting, &c. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, 1738; the drop-box by Robert Kay, 1760; spinning by rollers (also attributed to John Wyatt) patented by Louis Paul, 1738; the mule spinning-jenny, by Hargreaves, 1767; the water-frame, by Arkwright, 1769; the power-loom, by Rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, 1785; the dressing machine, by Johnson and Radcliffe, 1802-4; another power-loom, by Horrocks, 1803-13. A combing machine was patented by Joshua Heilmann, in 1845.

British muslin (totally superseding that of India) is due mainly to the invention of the MULE (which see) by Samuel Crompton, 1774-9; and to the self-acting mule of Mr. Roberts, 1825.

Calico Printing commenced 1764.

The Steam-Engine first applied to the cotton manufacture (by Boulton and Watt) 1785.

Bleaching by means of chloride of lime introduced by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, 1798.

Stockings. The stocking-frame was invented by William Lee, in 1589. *Cotton stockings* were first made by hand about 1730; Jedidiah Strutt obtained a patent for Derby ribbed stockings in 1759; and Horton patented his knitter frame in 1776; Crompton's mule was employed in making thread for the stocking manufacture about 1790.

Cotton Lace—Bobbin-net. The stocking-frame of Lee was applied to lace-making by Hammond, about 1768; the process perfected by John Heathcote, 1809.

COTTON FIBRE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.	
1697	1,976,359	1790	31,500,000	1840	592,500,000	1864	893,304,770
1710	715,008	1800	50,000,000	1860	1,390,938,752	1865	977,078,268
1730	1,545,472	1810	132,500,000	1861	1,256,964,736	1866	1,177,179,526
1765	3,870,392	1820	151,500,000	1862	523,973,296		
1782	11,828,039	1830	264,000,000	1863	609,583,264		

American Cotton. Previous to 1795, our cotton fibre came from the East and West Indies, the Levant, and a little from the United States. About 1786, the growth of cotton began in Georgia. In 1793, Eli Whitney, an American, invented the saw-gin, a machine by which cotton wool is separated from the pod and cleaned with great ease and expedition. This led to such increased cultivation that the United States soon exported 1,500,000 lb. of cot-

ton; in 1795, 5,250,000 lb.; in 1820, 89,920,174 lb.; in 1830, 210,885,358 lb.; in 1840, 487,896,264 lb.; in 1847, 364,599,291 lb.; in 1859, 661,707,864 lb.; in 1860, 1,115,890,608 lb.; in 1861, 819,500,528 lb.; in 1866, 520,057,440 lb.

Cotton imported from other countries: In 1847, 10,208,324 lb.; in 1859, 264,281,808 lb.; in 1860, 215,048,144 lb.; in 1861, 437,481,208 lb.

Cotton imported from India: 1856, 463,000 lb.;

COTTON, *continued*.

official value, 3,572,394*l.*; in 1865, 1,266,520 bales; value, 25,025,856*l.*

Australian Cotton is said by Manchester manufacturers to be superior to the best American cotton, Jan. 1861. A company was formed at Manchester in Sept. 1860, to endeavour to obtain cotton from India, Africa, and other places. It arose out of the *Cotton Supply Association*, formed in 1857. Since

1861, the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt, Italy, &c., has greatly increased.

Cotton Factories were regulated by acts of parliament passed in 1825, 1831, 1833, and 1844. The hours of labour were limited, and the employment of children under nine years of age prohibited. In 1846, 1724 cotton mills employed 197,500 persons. In 1862, the persons employed were stated to be 451,000: 315,000 in Lancashire.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, YARN, &c., FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

	Official Value.		Official Value.		Official Value.
1867	£5,915	1860	£5,406,501	1861	£46,872,489
1701	23,253	1820	20,509,926	1862	36,750,971
1751	45,986	1847	23,333,225	1863	47,587,188
1760	355,000	1859	48,202,225	1864	54,882,329
1770	1,662,369	1860	52,012,430	1866	74,565,426

In 1860, 12,419,096 cwt. of raw cotton was imported, of which 9,953,309 cwt. came from the United States, and 1,822,689 cwt. from India.

The supply of cotton from North America nearly ceased, in consequence of the secession of the southern states from the union in 1860-61. In 1862, Mr. T. Bazley warned the country on the danger of trusting to this source. In May, 1862, he stated that through its failure the loss of the labouring classes was 12,000,000*l.* sterling a year, and that the loss, including the employing classes, might be estimated at nearly 40,000,000*l.* a year.

At a meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the cotton manufacturing districts at Bridgewater-house, St. James's, on 19 July, 1862, the earl of Derby in the chair, 10,000*l.* were subscribed to the Cotton District Relief fund. The victory of Egypt, in London at the time, gave moral and the queen gave 2000*l.* on 24 July. Liberal subscriptions flowed in from all parts. On 28 Aug., the lord mayor had received 41,902*l.*

In the Lancashire district (population about 4,000,000) there were receiving parish relief, Sept. 1861,

43,500 persons; in Sept. 1862, 163,498. *Earl of Derby*, 2 Dec. 1862.

In July, 1863, about the value of 700,000*l.* remained of the donations which had been received in money and goods, amounting to about 1,900,000*l.*

On 9 Feb., 1863, the "George Griswold" arrived, containing contributions of provisions, &c., from North America, for the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire.

The Union Relief Act (passed in 1862, and continued in 1863) gave much relief by enabling overseers to borrow money to be expended in public works to be executed by the unemployed workmen.

In Oct. 1864, much distress still existed, and fears were entertained for the approaching winter—90,000 more paupers than ordinary in cotton districts. *Times*, 18 Jan., 1865.

In June, 1865, Mr. Farnall, the special commissioner (appointed in May, 1862), was recalled by the poor-law board, and the famine was declared to be ended. 1,000,000*l.* had been expended in two years. The executive of the Central Relief Fund held their last meeting, 4 Dec. 1865.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, formed with great labour and judgment by sir Robert Cotton, 1600, *et seq.* He died 6 May, 1631. It was with difficulty rescued from the fury of the republicans during the protectorate, and was secured to the public by a statute in 1700. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; and in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster, where on 23 Oct. 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire. The library was removed to the British Museum in 1757.

COUNCILS. King Alfred, in about 886, is said to have so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council, to which those only high in the king's confidence were admitted; here were debated all affairs that were to be laid before the second council,—bishops and nobles appointed by the king like the present privy council. The third was a general assembly of the nation, called, in Saxon, Wittenagemot, in which quality and offices gave a right to sit, independent of the king. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet and privy councils and the antiquity of parliaments; see *Cabinet, Common and Privy Councils, &c.*

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable. Those numbered are the *General Councils*. *Sir Harris Nicolas* in his "Chronology of History" enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list.

Of the church at Jerusalem (<i>Acts xv.</i>)	50	II. Constantinople: 300 bishops attended, and pope Damasus presided	381
Of the western Bishops at Aries, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English church attended	314	III. Ephesus, when pope Celestine presided; Pelagius censured	431
I. First Œcumenical or General, at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), decreed the consubstantiality of the Son of God, condemned Arianism, and composed the Nicene creed	325	IV. Chalcedon: Marcian and his empress attended; Eutychianism censured	451
At Tyre, against Athanasius	335	V. Constantinople: pope Vigilius presided; against errors of Origen	553
The first at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground	337	VI. Constantinople, when pope Agatho presided; against Monothelites	681
At Rome, in favour of Athanasius	342	Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius	715
At Sardis: 370 bishops attended; Arians condemned	347	VII. Second Nicene council: 350 bishops attended; against Iconoclasts	787
At Rimini: 400 bishops attended: Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession	359		

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH, *continued.*

- VIII. Constantinople: the emperor Basil attended; against Iconoclasts and various heresies . . . 5 Oct. 869, to 28 Feb. 870
- At Clermont, convened by Urban II. to authorise the crusades: 310 bishops attended . . . 1095
- IX. First Lateran: right of investiture settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. . . 18 March to 5 April, 1123
- X. Second Lateran: Innocent II. presided; preservation of temporalities of ecclesiastics, the principal subject; 1000 fathers of the church attended . . . 20 April, 1129
- XI. Third Lateran, against schismatics, . . . 5 to 19 March, 1179
- XII. Fourth Lateran: 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III. presided; against Albigenses, &c. . . 11 to 30 Nov. 1215
- XIII. Lyons: under pope Innocent IV.: emperor Frederick II. deposed, . . . 28 June to 17 July, 1245
- XIV. Lyons: under Gregory X.: temporary union of Greek and Latin churches, . . . 7 May to 17 June, 1274
- XV. Vienne in Dauphiné: Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Aragon attended; the order of the Knights Templars suppressed, . . . 16 Oct. 1311; 3 April and 6 May, 1312
- XVI. Pisa: Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed, and Alexander elected, . . . 5 March to 7 Aug. 1409
- XVII. Constance: Martin V. is elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt . . . 1424-1418
- XVIII. Basil . . . 1431-1443
- XIX. Fifth Lateran: begun by Julius II. Continued under Leo X. for the suppression of the pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c., till . . . 1512
- XX. Trent: the last styled Ecumenical; was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin. (See *Trent.*) . . . 13 Dec. 1545, to 3 Dec. 1563

COUNCILS, FRENCH REPUBLICAN. The council of ANCIENTS was an assembly of revolutionary France, consisting of 250 members, instituted at Paris, 1 Nov. 1795, together with the council of FIVE HUNDRED: the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Bonaparte directed the council of Five hundred at St. Cloud, 9 Nov. 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisoires*; see *France*.

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION, to adjust differences between masters and workmen, may be established by licence of the secretary of state, by virtue of an act passed 15 Aug. 1867.

COUNSEL are supposed to be coeval with the *curia regis*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but earlier mention is made of them. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1285. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason by act 8 Will. III. 1696. The act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, passed Aug. 1836; see *Barristers and King's council*.

COUNT, from the Latin *comes*, a companion, and French *comte*; equivalent to the English earl, (whose wife is still termed a countess,) and to the German *graf*; see *Champagne* and *Toulouse*.

COUNTERPOINT (in music), writing the chords to a melody. The earliest specimen of contrapuntal writing extant is by Adam de la Halle in the 12th century.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION; see *Whitefieldites*.

COUNTIES or SHIRES. The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. Lord-lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England and in 1831 in Ireland. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. **CHANDOS CLAUSE**, Sect. 20 of the Reform act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (1832), inserted by the motion of the marquis of Chandos. By it occupiers as tenants of land paying an annual rent of 50*l*. became entitled to a vote for the knight of the shire. It had the effect of increasing the number of tory voters, and in consequence several vain attempts have been made to repeal the clause. It was superseded by the Reform act of 15 Aug. 1867.

COUNTRY PARTY, see *Court Party*.

COUNTY-COURTS or *schyremotes*, in the time of the Saxons, were the most important tribunals in this country. Alfred is said to have divided England into counties, and counties into hundreds; but the county-courts, the creation of which is generally attributed to him, in 896, seem to have existed at a period long anterior to his reign.

County-Courts, for the recovery of debts under 20*l*., superseding courts of requests, instituted by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, in . . . 1846

The counties of England and Wales are divided into sixty districts, each district having a county-court, and a barrister as judge, and juries sworn when necessary. Their jurisdiction extended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, to sums not exceeding 50*l*. . . 1850

Their proceedings facilitated in . . . 1852 and 1854

There are now 60 county-courts in England and Wales. 1868

In 1850 the number of complaints entered at the courts of the sixty circuits was 306,793, for 1,265,115*l*.; in 1857, 744,652 complaints for 1,937,745*l*.; of the 217,173 causes tried, 4297 were for sums between 20*l*. and 50*l*.

From 1847 to 1858 judgment was obtained in these courts for 8,309,236*l*.

An act conferred on these courts equity powers, like those of the court of chancery, in cases relating to sums under 500*l*., to begin 1 Oct. 1865

Their jurisdiction still further enlarged by an act passed . . . 20 Aug. 1867

COURIERS. Xenophon attributes the first to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians; see *Esther* iii. 15, about 510 B.C. The Greeks or Romans had no regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. The couriers for letters were employed in the early part of the reign of Louis XI. of France, owing to this monarch's extraordinary eagerness for news. They were the first institution of the kind in Europe, 1463. *Hénault*; see *Post-office*.

COURLAND, a duchy of Livonia, subjected to Poland in 1582, conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701; Ernest Biren, duke, 1737; his son, Peter, 1769; annexed to Russia, March, 1795.

COURT BARON, an ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription in some part of the manor. It is supposed to have originated with the nobility. In it duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed. Its jurisdiction was restricted in 1747 and 1833. By the Small Debts act, 1856, lords of the manor were permitted to give up holding these courts.

COURT LEET, an ancient court of record, belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, and fraudulent weights and measures, and also offences against the crown. The steward is the judge, and all persons residing within the hundred (peers, clergymen, &c., excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court.

COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY, politicians in the parliaments of England, beginning about 1620. At the end of the 17th century the latter embodied torism and high church principles with a strenuous maintenance of the assumed rights of "the land," as opposed to the innovations of whiggism and the corruptions of the trading interests. Its most distinguished statesman was sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's *Satires*), who died in 1746. *Ashé*.

COURT OF HONOUR. In England the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris*, in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honour. In Bavaria, to prevent duelling, a court of honour was instituted in April, 1819. Mr. Joseph Hamilton for many years ardently laboured to establish a similar institution in Britain.

COURT OF SESSION, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland, was instituted by James V. by statute, 17 May, 1532. It consisted of 14 judges and a president, and replaced a committee of parliament. In 1830 the number of judges was reduced; and the court now consists of the lord president, the lord justice clerk, and 11 ordinary judges. In 1867 the necessity of renovating this court was asserted by high legal authority.

COURT OF REQUESTS (also called a Court of Conscience) was first instituted in the reign of Henry VII. 1493, and was remodelled by Henry VIII. in 1517. *Stow*. Established for the summary recovery of small debts under forty shillings; but in the city of London the jurisdiction extends to debts of five pounds. *Ashé*. The courts of requests in the principal towns of the kingdom were superseded in 1847 (those of the city of London only excepted) by the County-Courts (*which see*).

COURTRAI (Belgium). Here Robert, count of Artois, who had defeated the Flemings in 1297, was defeated and slain by them, 11 July, 1302. The conflict was named the "Battle of Spurs," from the number of gilt spurs collected.

COURTS MARTIAL are regulated by the Mutiny act, first passed in 1690. The powers of these courts were much discussed in 1867, in consequence of the measures used to suppress the negro insurrection in Jamaica, Oct. 1866.

COURTS OF JUSTICE were instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C. (see *Arciopagus*); by Moses, 1491 B.C. (*Exod* xviii. 25). They existed under various denominations in Rome. For these realms, see *Chancery*, *Common Pleas*, *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, &c. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III. 1257. *Stow*. The rights of the Irish courts were established by the British parliament in April, 1783.

COURTS OF LAW Fees Act, passed 20 Aug. 1867, directs the application of surplus fees towards the expenses of providing the intended new courts of justice. Acts for building the new courts of justice were passed in 1865 and 1866. No plan for their erection has been as yet approved of (April, 1868).

COUTRAS (S. W. France). Here Henry of Navarre totally defeated the duc de Joyeuse and the royalists, 20 Oct. 1587.

COVENANTERS, a name particularly applied to those persons who in the reign of Charles I. took the solemn league and covenant, thereby mutually engaging to stand by each

other in opposition to the projects of the king ; it was entered into in 1638. The COVENANT or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified) was solemnly adopted by the parliament, 25 Sept. 1643 ; and was accepted by Charles II. 16 Aug. 1650, but repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, when it was declared to be illegal by parliament, and copies of it ordered to be burnt ; see *Cameronians*.

It consisted of six articles :

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The preservation of the reformed church in Scotland, and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland 2. The extirpation of popery, prelacy, schism, &c. 3. The preservation of the liberties of parliament and the king's person and authority. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The discovery and punishment of all malignants, &c. 5. The preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms ;" 6. The assisting all who enter into the covenant :
"This will see do us in the sight of God." |
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COVENT GARDEN (London), corrupted from "Convent Garden," having been the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and the piazza on the north side and the church were designed by Inigo Jones. The fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Fowler (on ground belonging to the duke of Bedford).

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE sprang out of one in Lincoln's-inn-fields, through a patent granted 14 Chas. II. 1662, to sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the "duke's servants," as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II ; see under *Theatres*.—The present theatre by E. Barry was opened 15 May, 1858. The *Floral Hall* adjoining it was opened 7 March, 1860, with the volunteers' ball.

COVENTRY ACT passed, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, 6 March, 1671, in consequence of sir John Coventry, K.B., M.P., being maimed in the streets of London, by sir Thomas Sandys and others, adherents of the duke of Monmouth, 21 Dec. 1670. Repealed 1828.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire). Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1057. Processions in her memory took place in 1851 ; on 23 June, 1862 ; and on 4 June, 1866. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called *parliamentum indoctum*, or the unlearned parliament, because lawyers were excluded, 1404 ; and in the reign of Henry VI. another met here afterwards called *parliamentum diabolicum*, from the acts of attainder passed against the duke of York and others, 20 Nov. 1459. The town was surrounded with strong walls, three miles in circumference, and twenty-six towers, which were demolished by order of Charles II. in 1662. The ribbon-makers here suffered much from want of work in the winter of 1860-1. An industrial exhibition here was opened by earl Granville, 19 June ; closed by the earl of Clarendon, 21 Oct. 1867. The BISHOPRIC was founded by Oswy, king of Mercia, 656, and had the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which was reversed by later bishops. It was so wealthy, that king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal ; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester ; in 1102 to Coventry ; and afterwards to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. Coventry merged into the bishopric of Lichfield (*which see*). *Bealson*.

COW-POCK INOCULATION ; see *Small Pox*, and *Vaccination*.

CRACOW, a city in Austrian Poland. The Poles elected Cracus for their duke, who built Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks, 700 *et seq.* Cracow was taken by Charles XII. in 1702. Taken and retaken several times by the Russians and other confederates. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1764. Kosciusko expelled the Russians from the city, 24 March, 1794 ; but it surrendered to the Prussians, 15 June, same year, and in 1795 was awarded to Austria. Cracow was formed into a republic in 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence was extinguished : and it was seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated with his empire, 16 Nov. 1846, which was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey ; see *Poland*. A dreadful fire laid the greater part of the city in ashes, 18 July, 1850.

CRANES are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. In 1857 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 50 tons.

CRANIOLOGY (or PHRENOLOGY), the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr. Gall, the first propounder, was a German physician, born March, 1758, and his first observations were among his schoolfellows. Afterwards he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map. His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1796 ; but in 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching. In 1800 he was joined by Dr. Spurzheim ; and in 1810-12 they published at Paris their work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular." Gall died in 1828. The

researches of Gall and Spurzheim certainly led to increased study of physiology. Combe's "Phrenology," first published in 1819, is the popular English work on this subject. Phrenological societies were formed early in London and Edinburgh.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY, Martyrdom of, see *Protestants*, note.

CRANON, Thessaly, N. Greece. The Macedonians under Antipater and Craterus defeated the confederated Greeks, twice by sea, and once by land, near Cranon. The Athenians demanded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country when under torture, cut out his tongue, 322 B.C. and Demosthenes is said to have taken poison shortly after.

CRAONNE (N. France). Here Victor and Ney defeated the Prussians under Blücher, after a severe contest, 7 March, 1814.

CRAPE. Its manufacture is of very early date, and it is said some crape was made by St. Badour, when queen of France, about 680. It was first made at Bologna.

GRAVANT, see *Crevant*.

CRAYFORD (Kent). Hengist the Saxon is said to have defeated the Britons here, 457.

CRAYONS, coloured substances made into paste, and dried into pencils, were known in France about 1422; and were improved by L'Oriol, 1748.

CREASOTE, or **KREASOTE** (discovered by Reichenbach about 1833), a powerful antiseptic and coagulator of albuminous tissue, is obtained from the destructive distillation of wood and other organic matters. It is used for the preservation of meat, timber, &c.

CREATINE (from the Greek *kreas*, flesh), the chemical principle of flesh, was discovered in 1855 by E. Chevreul, and has been fully investigated by Liebig and Gregory.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. The date given by the English bible, and by Usher, Blair, and others, is 4004 B.C. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation, varying from 3616 years to 6984. Dr. Hales fixes it at 5411.

CRECY, or **CRESSY** (N. France), where Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, and an army of about 36,800, obtained a great victory over Philip, king of France, with about 130,000, 26 Aug. 1346. John, king of Bohemia (nearly blind); James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes); and a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia (three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich dien*—in English, "I serve,") has since been adopted by princes of Wales.

CRÉDIT FONCIER. A plan of providing loans to landowners was introduced by Frederick the Great of Prussia, in 1763, in some of the Prussian provinces, as the best method of alleviating the distresses of the landed interest caused by his wars. The system consists of lending money to landowners on the security of their estates, and providing the loan capital by the issue of debentures charged upon the aggregate mortgaged estates. There are two modes of carrying out this scheme: (1) by means of an association of landowners; (2) by means of a proprietary public company. The former obtains in Eastern Prussia, but the latter is exclusively found in Western Europe. *Crédit Foncier* companies have been founded in Hamburg (1782), Western Prussia (1787), Belgium (1841), France (1852), England (1863). Similar companies are now formed, or in course of formation, in all the states of Europe, in India, and in our colonies and dependencies. *Henriques*.

CREDIT MOBILIER: a joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris, 18 Nov. 1852, by Isaac and Emile Péreire, and others. It took up or originated trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commandité*, or limited liabilities; and was authorised to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds in its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of 2½ millions sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society apparently prospered; but was considered by experienced persons a near approach to Law's bank of 1716. In Sept. 1857, several of the directors failed; and in May, 1858, no dividend was paid. Many companies based on its principles were established in London in 1863. In Oct. 1867, E. & I. Péreire withdrew from the management; the company failed, and the capital was said to have disappeared.

CREEDS, see *Confessions of Faith*.

CREMERA, BATTLE OF, see *Fabii*.

CREMONA (N. Italy), a city founded by the Romans, 221 B.C. It became an independent republic in 1107, but was frequently subjugated by its neighbours, Milan and Venice, and partook of their fortunes. It 1859 it became part of the kingdom of Italy.

CRESCENT, a symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of Byzantium, now Constantinople, whence the Turks adopted it. The Crescent has given

name to three orders of knighthood; founded by Charles I. of Naples, 1268; by René of Anjou, in 1448; by the sultan Selim, in 1801; the last is still in existence.

CRESPY (N. France). Here was signed a treaty of peace between Charles V. of Germany and Francis I. of France, 18 Sept. 1544, when the former renounced Burgundy, and the latter Italy.

CRESTS are ascribed to the Carians. There are several representations of Richard I. (1189), with a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers. The English kings had generally crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II. 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity; see *Crecy*. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers; and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the crest was described to be a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance. *Gwillim*.

CRETE, now **CANDIA** (*which see*).

CREVANT-SUR-YONNE (N. France). It was besieged by John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, July, 1423, and relieved by the earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians; after a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

CREVELDT, near Cleves (W. Prussia). Here, on 23 June, 1758, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under the count of Clermont.

CRICKET, an ancient English game, said to be identical with the "club ball" of the 14th century. The present rules were laid down in 1774 by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, including the duke of Dorset and sir Horace Mann. In 1861 the All England Eleven gained and lost games in Australia.

CRIME. About 1856 it was computed that a fifteenth part of the population of the United Kingdom lived by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. From 1848 to 1865 there had been no commitment for political offences, such as treason or sedition. The returns of the last thirty-two years show that crime has absolutely and relatively diminished (Sept. 1866); see *Executions* and *Trials*.

CONVICTIONS (BY TRIAL) IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Persons.	Cap.	Off.	Executed.		Persons.	Cap.	Off.	Executed.		Persons.	Cap.	Off.	Executed.
1847.	..	21,542	..	8	1855	..	19,971	50	5	1861	..	13,879	50	15
1849	..	21,001	66	12	1856	..	14,734	69	15	1862	..	15,312	29	16
1850	..	20,537	49	15	1857	..	15,307	54	13	1863	..	15,799	29	22
1851	..	21,579	79	6	1858	..	13,246	53	11	1864	..	14,726	32	19
1852	..	21,304	61	10	1859	..	12,479	52	9	1865	..	14,740	20	8
1853	..	20,756	55	9	1860	..	12,068	48	12	1866	..	14,254	26	12
1854	..	23,047	49	8										

Convictions, in 1847: Scotland, 3558; Ireland, 15,233. In 1861: Scotland, 2428; Ireland, 3271.

The Criminal Justice act authorises justices, with the consent of the prisoners, to pass sentence for short periods, instead of committing them to trial, 1855.

In 1856, the expenses for criminal prosecutions were 194,912*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* 16 persons were executed for murder in 1856 (four foreigners), 14 in 1857, 11 in 1858 (four foreigners), and 9 (four for wife-murder) in 1859. 2,666 persons were liberated on *tickets-of-leave* in 1856.

On 17 Feb. 1857, of 126 persons thus liberated, 53 were believed to be living honestly.

In 1861, 1862, and 1863, the system was considered to have failed through the numerous crimes committed by *ticket-of-leave*s; it was modified by the Penal Servitude act, in 1864.

Statistics of crime, police, and law, with a report, were first published by government, in 1857.

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY**, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, colonised by the Greeks about 550 B.C. The Milesians founded the kingdom of Bosphorus, now Kertch, which about 108 B.C. formed part of the dominions of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose descendants continued to rule the country under Roman protection till the irruption of the Goths, Huns, &c., about A.D. 258. About 1237, it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan; soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a lucrative trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa, about 1261. In 1475 Mahomet II. expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke; permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native khans, but closing the Black sea to Western Europe. In 1774, by the intervention of the empress Catherine II., the Crimea recovered its independence; but on the abdication of the khan in 1783, the Russians took possession of the country, after a war with Turkey, and retained it by a treaty of peace in 1792. The Crimea (now Taurida), was divided into eight governments in 1802. War having been declared against Russia by England and France, 28 March, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli, and other places, sailed for Varna, where they disembarked 29 May. An expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000

British), commanded by lord Raglan and marshal St. Arnaud, sailed from Varna, 3 Sept. and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 30 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong (under prince Menschikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See *Alma* and *Russo-Turkish War*. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea 12 July following.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF ENGLAND. Their great severity, pointed out by sir Samuel Romilly, sir James Mackintosh, and others, about 1818, was considerably mitigated by sir E. Peel's acts, passed 1826-8. The criminal law was consolidated in six acts passed in 1861. Some defects were removed by an act passed in 1867.

CRIMISUS, a river in Sicily, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

CRIMPING-HOUSES were used to entrap persons into the army; hence the name of "crimp sergeant." In a riot in London, some of these receptacles were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of a young man who had been enticed into one being killed in endeavouring to escape, 16 Sept. 1794.

CRINOLINE (a French word, meaning stuff made of *crin*, hair) is the modern name of the "fardingale" of the time of queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, &c., revived in France and England since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life, by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the *Taller*, published 5 Jan. 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoat then in fashion.

CRIPPLEGATE (London), was so-called from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010. The gate was new built by the brewers of London, in 1244: and was pulled down and sold for 91*l.* in July, 1760. The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, 12 Nov. 1674; see *London*.

CRISPIN AND CRISPIANUS are said to have been two saints, born at Rome, from whence they travelled to Soissons, in France, to propagate the Christian religion. They worked as shoemakers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be beheaded, about 288. Their day is 25 Oct.

CRITH, (from the Greek *κρίθη*, a barleycorn or small weight,) a term suggested by Dr. A. W. Hofmann to express the volume-weight of gases; a cube containing 1 litre of hydrogen (0.0896 gramme) to be the unit. Hydrogen being 1 crith, oxygen will be 16, nitrogen 14 criths.

CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 276 B.C. *Blair*. Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and Aristarchus were ancient critics. In modern times the *Journal des Savans* was the earliest periodical critical work. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical councillor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, 30 May, 1655, and is still continued. The first work of this kind in England was the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb. 1703. The *Waies of Literature* was commenced in 1714, and discontinued in 1722; see *Reviews*.

The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb. 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his

work, was determined in favour of the defendant on the principle that criticism is allowable, however sharp, if just, and not malicious.

CROATIA was conquered by Coloman, king of Hungary, in 1102, and was with that country united to Austria in 1526. The Croatian diet was abolished in Nov. 1861. The Croats protested against incorporation with Hungary, 25 May, 1867, and their diet (including Croatia and Slavonia) at Agram, was dissolved 27 May.

CROCKERY-WARE, see *Pottery*.

CROCODILES were well fed and revered as divinities by the Egyptians. The emperor Augustus is said to have collected twenty-five at one time in his amphitheatre, where they were killed by gladiators. A fossil crocodile was found at Doddridge, Gloucestershire, in 1806.

CROIX, ST., a W. India Island, purchased from the French by Christian VI., king of Denmark, in 1733; taken by sir Alexander Cochrane, 22 Dec. 1807; restored in 1814.

CRONSTADT, Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 1710, and received its name (Crown-town) in 1721. It was not attacked by the fleets in the war with Russia, 1854-5.

CROPREDY-BRIDGE, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. Here the royalists defeated sir William Waller and the army of the parliament, 29 June, 1644.

CROQUET. This game introduced into Britain about 1850, is said to be a revival of the old *Pall Mall* (which see).

CROSIER, a staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop, was in use in the 4th century. The bearing a crosier before ecclesiastics is mentioned in the life of St. Cæsaria of Arles about 500.

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was said to have been found at Jerusalem, with two others, deep in the ground, by St. Helena, 3 May, 328 (termed the *Invention of the Cross*); Christ's was distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle), 14 Sept. 615, and that day has since been commemorated as "the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross," established in 642.—It is asserted by church writers that a shining cross, two miles in length, was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standard, with the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces*;" "in this sign thou shalt conquer." With this (Labarum) he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, 27 Oct. 312. *Lenglet*.

Signing with the Cross was first practised by Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about 110; and in the time of Tertullian, 260, it was deemed efficacious against poison, witchcraft, &c.

Crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about 431; and set up on steeples about 568
Maid of the Cross were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in . . . 1265

Crosses in honour of queen Eleanor were set up in the places where her hearse rested, between 1206 (when she died) and . . . 1307
 Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of parliament . . . 1641
 The order of *Ladies of the Star of the Cross* was instituted by the empress Eleonora de Gonzaga, wife of Leopold I., in . . . 1668

CROSSED CHEQUES, see *Drafts*.

CROTONA (S. Italy), a city founded by the Achæan Greeks about 710 B.C. Here Pythagoras taught about 520. The Crotons destroyed Sybaris 510.

CROWS. An act passed for their destruction in England (which breeds more of them, it is said, than any other country in Europe), 24 Hen. VIII. 1532. Crows were anciently employed as letter-bearers, as carrier-pigeons are now.

CROWN. An Amalekite brought Saul's crown to David, 1056 B.C. (2 Sam. i.) The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels; see *Tiara*.

The crown of Alfred had two little bells attached (872); it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649.

Athelstan's crown resembled an earl's coronet, 929.
 William I. wore his crown on a cap, adorned with points, 1066.

Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483.

Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485.

The crown of Charles II., made in 1660, is the oldest existing in England; see *Blood's Conspiracy*.

The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for 2000l. in 1386; see the king's receipt on redeeming them. *Rymer*.

The *Imperial State Crown of England* was made by Rundell and Bridges, in 1838, principally with jewels taken from old crowns. It contains 1 large ruby, 1 large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1263 brilliants, 1273 rose diamonds, 167 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls. *Professor Tennant*.

CROWN LANDS. The revenue arising from those in England is now nearly all subject to parliament, which annually provides for the support of the sovereign and government. The annual revenue now arising from crown lands is about 284,500l. The revenues of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster belong to the prince of Wales, and accumulate during his minority. Henry VII. (1485) resumed those which had been given to their followers by the sovereigns of the house of York. The hereditary estates of the crown were largely bestowed on their courtiers by the sovereigns—especially by the Stuarts.

CROWNS AND HALF-CROWNS were coined in England by Edward VI. in 1553. None were coined in 1861, and they will gradually be withdrawn from circulation.

CROYDON, Surrey, granted to Lanfranc, archbp. of Canterbury, about 1070. Archbp. Whitgift's hospital was founded in 1596. The fine old parish church was burnt, 5, 6 Jan. 1867.

CROZIER, see *Crosier*.

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Syrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, usually accompanied by other tortures. Ariarathes of Cappadocia, aged 80, when vanquished by Perdiccas, was discovered among the prisoners, and by the conqueror's orders was flayed alive, and nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 322 B.C. Jesus Christ was crucified 3 April, A.D. 33. *Bible*. (15 April, A.D. 29, *Clinton*; 28 March, A.D. 31, *Hales*). Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, 330. *Lenglet*; see *Death*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, was instituted in

1824. Through its exertions hundreds of cases of cruelty are annually prosecuted. Acts for the protection of animals were passed in 1835 and 1839. A similar society exists in Paris. In 1860 both societies endeavoured to repress vivisection (physiological experiments on living animals).

CRUSADES (French *Croisades*), wars undertaken by the Christian powers to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the adjacent country, the "Holy Land." They were projected by Peter Gautier, or Peter the Hermit, an enthusiastic French officer of Amiens, who turned pilgrim. On his return from the Holy Land, he deplored to pope Urban II. that infidels should be in possession of the city where Christ had taught. Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the commission to excite all Europe to a general war, 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, Peter had the direction of it, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095. *Voltaire*. The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will."—The French government published the Western Historians of the Crusades in a magnificent form (1844-60).

- I. Crusade (1096) ended by Jerusalem being taken by assault, 15 July, 1099, and in establishing Godfrey de Bouillon as king.
- II. Preached by St. Bernard in 1146, headed by emperor Conrad II., and Louis VII. of France. Crusaders defeated; Jerusalem lost in 1187.
- III. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, &c., in 1188, joined by Philip II. of France and Richard I. of England, in 1190. Glorious, but fruitless.
- IV. 1195, by emperor Henry VI.; successful till his death in 1197.
- V. Proclaimed by Innocent III., 1198. Baldwin, count of Flanders, attacked the Greeks, and took Constantinople in 1203. His companions returned.

- VI. In 1216. In 1229, emperor Frederick II. obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years. In 1240, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine, but soon departed.
- VII. By Louis IX. (St. Louis), 1248, who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, 5 April, 1250; released by ransom; truce of ten years.
- VIII. And last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died of a contagious disease, at Carthage, in Africa, 2 Aug. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, was at Acre, 1271. In 1291, the sultan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria.

CRYOLITE, a Greenland mineral, a fluoride of aluminium and sodium, employed in procuring metallic aluminium in 1855.

CRYOPHORUS, an instrument (invented by Dr. Wollaston about 1812) to demonstrate the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC MACHINE, for carrying on secret correspondence, patented 1860.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY is the science relating to the symmetrical forms assumed by substances passing from the liquid to the solid state. Romé de Lisle published his "*Essai de Cristallographie*," in 1772; but René-Just Haüy is regarded as the founder of the modern school of crystallography (1801). *Whewell*. Dana, Dufresnoy, and Miller, are eminent modern writers on this subject.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Hyde Park, London; see *Exhibition of 1851*.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham. The Exhibition building of 1851 having been surrendered to Messrs. Fox & Henderson on 1 Dec. 1851, the materials were sold for 70,000*l.* to a company (formed by Mr. Leach), who soon after commenced erecting the present Crystal Palace on its present site (300 acres having been purchased for the purpose), near Sydenham in Kent, under the direction of sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, and other gentlemen. The proposed capital of 500,000*l.* (in 100,000 shares of 5*l.* each) was increased in Jan. 1853 to a million pounds. In addition to the permanent exhibition, there are extensive gardens, with magnificent fountains, &c., illustrations of zoology, geology, botany, ethnology, &c.

First column raised by S. Laing, M.P., 5 Aug. 1852
During the progress of the works as many as 600 men were engaged at one time. By the fall of scaffolding, 12 men killed. 15 Aug. 1853
Dinner given to professor Owen and a party of savans in the interior of the model of the Aquarium, constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins 31 Dec. "
The palace opened by the queen 10 June, 1854
Grand musical fête on behalf of the Patriotic Fund 28 Oct. "
The palace visited by the emperor and empress of the French, &c. 20 April, 1855
First grand display of the great fountains, before queen and 20,000 spectators, 18 June, 1856
The receipts were 115,627*l.*; the expenditure, 87,871*l.*, not including payments for preference shares, &c., in year ending 30 April, 1857

The preliminary Handel festivals (*see Handel*), 15, 17, 19 June, 1857; and 2 July, 1858
On the Fast day (for the Indian mutiny) rev. C. Spurgeon preached here to 23,000 persons; 476*l.* were collected, to which the C.P. company added 200*l.* 7 Oct. 1857
Centenary of the birth of Robert Burns celebrated: the directors awarded 50*l.* to a prize poem on the subject, which was obtained by Miss Isa Craig 25 Jan. 1859
The Handel festival 20, 22, 24 June, 1859
Festival kept in honour of Schiller, 10 Nov. 1859; of Mendelssohn 4 May, 1860
London charity children sing here 6 June, "
3000 Orpheonists (French musical amateurs) perform choral music, 25 June; the Imperial band of Guides perform, 26 June; both dine in the palace 30 June, "
About 100 English brass bands perform, 10 July, "

CRYSTAL PALACE, *continued.*

Annual rose show began	1860	the Alhambra, and other courts, destroyed by	
North wing injured by a gale of wind, 20, 21 Feb.	1861	fire (about 150,000 <i>l.</i> damage)	30 Dec. 1866
Haydn's "Creation" performed (Costa, conductor)	1 May, "	Prince of Wales present at a grand concert to	
Blondin's performances on an elevated rope		raise funds to restore the palace	26 June, 1867
begin here (he plays on violin, cooks, simulates falling, &c.)	1 June, "	Visit of the viceroy of Egypt (who gives 500 <i>l.</i>)	
Another successful Handel festival: a new		July; and of the sultan (who gives 1000 <i>l.</i>)	16 July, "
arched roof constructed for the orchestra;		Conservative working men's demonstration,	11 Nov. "
about 4000 vocal and instrumental performers,		Meeting of shareholders decide by ballot that	
23, 25, 27 June, 1862		free tickets shall not be issued to admit non-	
Successful Handel festival	26, 28, 30 June, 1865	shareholders on Sundays	31 Dec. "
North wing, containing tropical department,		North wing restored and re-opened to the	
		public	15 Feb. 1868

CTESIPHON (afterwards Al Madayn), on the Tigris, the splendid capital of Parthia, was taken by Trajan in 116; and by Alexander Severus (who made 100,000 captives), 198. Its defences deterred Julian from the siege, 363. Through the cowardice or treachery of the defenders it was taken by Omar and the Saracens, 637; and utterly destroyed. He built Cufa near it with the remains.

CUBA (its original name), an island (W. Indies) discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, 28 Oct. 1492, settled by Velasquez, 1511-12.

The buccaneer Morgan took the Havannah; see		Cuba again invaded by Lopez and others	13 Aug. 1851
<i>Buccanera</i>	1669	They are defeated and taken; 50 shot, and	
The fort of Havannah erected by adm. Vernon	1741	Lopez garrotted at Havannah	1 Sept. "
The Havannah taken by admiral Pococke and		The president of the United States again issued	
lord Albemarle, 1762; restored at the peace		a proclamation against an intended expedi-	
of Paris	10 Feb. 1763	tion against Cuba	31 May, 1854
"Lone Star" society (<i>which see</i>), for the acqui-		Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, United	
sition of Cuba, &c., formed	1848	States envoys, met at Ostend and Aix-la-	
The president of the United States (Taylor)		Chapelle, and reported, recommending the	
published a strong proclamation, denouncing		purchase of Cuba	Oct. "
the object of the invaders	11 Aug. 1849	The Spanish minister in cortes declared that	
Expedition, under general Lopez and a large		the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish	
body of Americans, with the view of wresting		honour itself"	19 Dec. "
this island from the dominion of Spain,			
landed at Cuba (defeated)	17 May, 1850		

CUBIT, a measure of the ancients, by which the ark of Noah was measured (2448 A.C.). *Holden*. The Hebrew sacred cubit was two English feet, and the great cubit eleven English feet. Originally, it was the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Calmet*.

CUCKING-STOOL (or DUCKING-STOOL), for shrews: one at Kingston-on-Thames was used in April, 1745; and another at Cambridge in 1780. *Chambers*.

CUCUMBERS, noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets, were brought to England from the Netherlands about 1538.

CUDDALORE (India), on the coast of the Carnatic, was acquired by the English in 1681. It was reduced by the French in 1758, but recaptured in 1760 by sir Eyre Coote. Again lost in 1781, it underwent a destructive siege by the British under general Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until peace was signed, when it reverted to them, 1784.

CUIRASS, a part of armour much in use by the Greeks and Romans. *Tacitus*. The skins of beasts, and afterwards tanned leather, formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. It was afterwards made of iron and brass, and covered the warrior from neck to waist before and behind. The cuirass was worn by the heavy cavalry in the reign of Henry III. 1216 *et seq.* Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses.

CULDEES (said to derive their name from *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God.), monks of simple and peaceful lives in Scotland and Ireland in early times. They had their principal seat at St. Andrew's; and it is said that in 1185 at Tipperary there was a Culdean abbey whose monks were "attached to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition." They were eventually subjected to the papal yoke.

CULLEN'S WOOD (Ireland): a horrible slaughter of the English by the Irish took place at a village near Dublin, on Easter or Black Monday, so called from this massacre, 30 March. 1209. The English were a colony from Bristol inhabiting Dublin, whence they went to divert themselves at Cullen's wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children.

CULLODEN, near Inverness, where the English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, 16 April. 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred

in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. Prince Charles fled, and wandered among the wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, and the troops of the conqueror were constantly in search. He at length escaped from Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome in 1788.

CULVERIN, cannon so called from the French *coutevrine*, said to have been introduced into England from a French model in 1534. It was originally five inches and a quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds. *Bailey.*

CUMÆ (S. Italy), an old Greek colony, 1050 B.C., said to have been the residence of the ancient Sibyl, was taken by the Samnites 420 B.C., and annexed by the Romans 338 B.C., and enfranchised.

CUMBERLAND, a N.W. county of England, was granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945, by king Edmund, "on condition that he should be his fellow-worker." It was seized by William I., but restored to Malcolm III., "who became his man," 1072. William the Lion, after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II., and it was finally annexed to England in 1237.

DUKES.

1726. William Augustus, second son of George II., died 13 Oct. 1765.

1766. Henry Frederic, son of Frederic, prince of Wales, died 18 Sept. 1790.

1799. Ernest Augustus; became king of Hanover 20 June, 1837; died 18 Nov. 1851.

1851. George V., the ex-king of Hanover.

CUMBERLAND, THE, see *Naval Battles*.

CUMULATIVE VOTE, in parliamentary elections, proposed by Mr. Robert Lowe, *4 July, during the debates on the reform bill; and rejected, 5 July, 1867, by 314 to 173. By the act passed 15 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 102), it was enacted that at a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates.

CUNAXA, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II., against whom he had conspired (401 B.C.), narrated in Xenophon's *Anabasis*. His Greek auxiliaries were successful; see *Retreat of the Greeks*.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS (from *cuneus*, Latin for a wedge), in characters resembling arrow-heads, inscribed on bricks or clay-tablets, found at Babylon, Behistun, &c., have lately been deciphered by English and foreign scholars, who date some of them as far back as 2000 B.C. This is impugned by other scholars; see *Assyria, Babylon, Behistun*.

CUNNERSDORF (in Prussia). On 12 Aug. 1759, the king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of 90,000 in their camp near this place, and at first gained considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon and 30,000 men in killed and wounded.

CUPOLA SHIPS, see *Navy of England*, 1861.

CUPPING, a mode of blood-letting. The skin is scarified by lancets, and a glass cup in which the air has been rarified by flame, is immediately applied to it, when the blood usually flows into the cup. This operation was well known to the ancients, and is described by Hippocrates (413 B.C.) and Celsus (20 B.C.). It was common in England about 1820.

CURACOA, an island in the Caribbean sea, settled by the Spaniards about 1527, was seized by the Dutch in 1634. In 1800 the French, settled on part of this island, quarrelled with the Dutch, who surrendered it to a British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802; taken from them by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814.

CURATES were of early appointment as coadjutors in the Romish church, and are mentioned in England in the 7th century. Among the acts passed for the relief of this laborious class of the clergy are the 12th Anne, 1713, and 36th, 53rd, and 58th Geo. III., and especially the beneficent act 2 Will. IV. Oct. 1831. It appeared by parliamentary reports on ecclesiastical revenues, that there were in 1831, 5230 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amounted to 424,695*l.* The greatest number of curates in one diocese was Lincoln, 629; and the smallest that of St. Asaph, 43.

CURFEW BELL (from the French *courre feu*), was introduced into England by Will. I. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. *Kapin.* The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I. 1100. A curfew bell was rung at West Ham so lately as Nov. 1859.

* "At any contested election for a county or borough represented by more than two members, and having more than one seat vacant, every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of vacant seats, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit."

CURIATHI, see *Rome*, 669 B.C.

CURLING, a Scotch national game with stones on the ice, said to have been introduced from the Low Countries in the 16th century. The Duddingstone curling club was instituted 1795. The royal Caledonian curling club, founded in 1838, owns a large artificial pond at Strathallan, Perthshire.

CURRENTS, from *Corinth*, whence, probably, the tree was first brought to us about 1533. The name is also given to a small kind of dried grape, brought from the Levant and Zante. The duty on these currants (44s. 4d. per cwt. in 1834) has been reduced to 7s. The hawthorn currant (*Ribes Oxyacanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CURRENCY ACTS. Those of Sir Robert Peel were passed in 1819 and in 1844.

CURSITOR BARON. This office, formerly attached to the court of exchequer, was abolished in 1856, on the death of the right hon. George Banks.

CURTATONE, near Mantua, N. Italy. Here the Austrians, under Radetzky, crossed the Mincio, and defeated the Italians after a severe conflict, 29 May, 1848.

CUSHEE PIECES, invented by Richard Leake, the master-gunner of the *Royal Prince* man-of-war, renowned for bravery shown in the engagement with the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, in 1673.

CUSTOM is a law, not written (*lex non scripta*), established by long usage and consent, and is distinguished from *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from 1189 downwards. Sixty years' custom is binding in the civil law, and forty years' in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOMS were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II. in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edw. I. 1274. The customs were farmed to sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from 14,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* in the reign of Elizabeth. *Stout*. They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l.* in 1666. *Davenant*. In 1671 commissioners were appointed. The customs were consolidated by Mr. Pitt in 1787. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations were made in the customs department, that above a quarter of a million was saved in salaries, though the work has enormously increased. — Acts consolidating the customs duties were passed in 1853, 1854, and 1860, whereby the number of articles in the tariff and the amount of the customs were greatly reduced. Further changes have been made since; the last in Aug. 1867; see *Revenue*. Custom-house officers and officers of excise were disqualified from voting for the election of members of parliament in 1782.

Customs in	Customs in	Customs in	Customs in year ending
1580 £14,000	1720 £1,555,600	1840 £19,975,296	31 March.
1592 50,000	1748 2,000,000	1845 20,196,856	1860 £24,460,901
1614 148,000	1808 9,973,240	1850 20,442,170	1864 23,232,000
1622 168,000	1823 11,498,762	1855 21,630,081	1867 22,303,000
1642 500,000	1830 17,540,323	1858 23,109,105	1868 22,650,000
1684 530,000	1835 18,612,966		

The customs in Ireland, in 1224, a sack of wool, 3*d.*; a last of hides, 6*d.*; a barrel of wine, 2*d.*
The customs business of Ireland was transferred to the London board . . . 6 Jan. 1830

Custom-house. A custom-house was erected in London on a large scale, 1304; and a yet larger in 1559. The last was burnt down in . 1666
A new one, built by Charles II., was burnt down in 1718, and again rebuilt.

The custom-house once more burnt down, and immense property and valuable records destroyed . . . 12 Feb. 1814
The present edifice opened . . . 12 May, 1817

Dublin Custom-house commenced in 1781; opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l.* . . 9 Aug. 1833

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, keeper of the rolls or records of the sessions of the peace, previously nominated by the lord chancellor, was in 1545 directed to be appointed by a bill signed by the king. The act was confirmed in 1689.

CUSTOZZA, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Italians were defeated by Marshal Radetzky, 23 July, 1848; and here they were again defeated, 24 June, 1866, after a series of desperate attacks on the Austrian army. The Italians were commanded by their king, Victor Emmanuel, and the Austrians by the archduke Albrecht. The Italian loss was computed to be 720 killed, 3112 wounded, and 4315 missing; the Austrian loss, 960 killed, 3690 wounded, and nearly a thousand prisoners. The Italians soon recrossed the Mincio.

CUTCH (Kachh), W. India, a principality under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. In consequence of the depredations of the marauding natives, the East India government resorted to hostile measures, which resulted in a stringent treaty with the rao in Jan. 1816. In 1819 he was deposed for misgovernment, and replaced by his infant son, supported by a British contingent. The traffic in children, detected in Dec.

1835, was suppressed by British intervention. Many persons perished by an earthquake in July, 1819. *Thornton*.

CUTLERY, see *Steel*.

CUTTACK (Katak), E. India, a British province ceded to the E. I. company in 1803. Cuttack, the capital, was taken by col. Harcourt, 14 Oct. same year. The Mahrattas conquered it in 1750. *Thornton*.

CUTTING-OUT MACHINES. Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England in the factory of Messrs. Hyams in 1853. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osbourn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer.

CUZCO, capital of Peru, was entered by Pizarro in Nov. 1533, and taken by him in Aug. 1536, after five months' siege.

CYANOGEN, a colourless gas (composed of nitrogen and carbon), irritating to the nose and eyes, derived from Prussian blue, was first obtained in the free state by Gay Lussac in 1815, being the first instance of the isolation of a compound radicle.

CYCLE of the sun, the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month; that of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorius, 463. *Blair*. See *Metonic Cycle*, *Calippic Period*.

CYCLONES, circular whirlwinds, or hurricanes, common in the East and West Indian and Chinese seas, varying from 200 to 500 miles in diameter. Many details respecting them will be found in Reid's "Law of Storms," first published in 1838.

By a great cyclone immense damage was done on sea and land. About 100 ships are said to have been lost, and about 60,000 persons perished, and whole towns nearly destroyed; *see Calcutta* 5 Oct. 1864
Captain Watson, of the *Clarence*, observing the barometer falling, and foretelling the approach of the cyclone, saved his ship by steering out of its range.

Great cyclone in the Bahamas, at Nassau, New Providence, above 600 houses and many churches and other buildings thrown down; between 60 and 70 persons killed, and a great many ships dismantled. 1, 2 Oct. 1866
Another cyclone at Calcutta, not so destructive. 1 Nov. 1867

See *Virgin Isles*.

CYCLOPÆDIA, see *Encyclopædia*.

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, a term given to very ancient buildings in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, probably the work of the Pelasgi, more than 1000 B.C.

CYDER, see *Cider*.

CYMBAL, the oldest known musical-instrument, was made of brass, like a kettle-drum. Xenophon mentions the cymbal as invented by Cybele, and used in her feasts about 1580 B.C.

CYMRI or KYMRI (hence Cambria), the great Celtic family to which the Britons belonged, and which came from Asia and occupied a large part of Europe about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dywnwal Moelmud reigned "*King of the Cymry*;" see *Wales*.

CYNICS, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (about 396 B.C., *Diog. Laert.*, *Clinton*), who professed to condemn all worldly things, even all sciences, except morality; were very free in reprehending vice, and lived in public with little shame. Diogenes, the eminent cynic, died 323 B.C.

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (*dogs' heads*, so named from the shape of the heights), in Thessaly, where Pelopidas and the Thebans defeated Alexander tyrant of Phere and the Thessalians, 354 B.C. (Pelopidas being slain). Here also the consul Flaminius totally defeated Philip V. of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

CYPRESS, *Cupressus Sempervirens*, a tree originally found in the isle of Cyprus. The Athenians buried their heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which many of the Egyptian mummy-chests were also fabricated. The ancients planted it in cemeteries. The cypress was brought to England about 1441. The deciduous cypress, or *Cupressus disticha*, came from North America before 1640.

CYPRUS, island in the Mediterranean, subject to Turkey, was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus of Persia, who subdued them. It was taken by the Greeks 477 B.C., and ranked among the proconsular provinces in the reign of Augustus. Conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 648; but recovered by the Greeks, in 957. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I. of England, in 1191. He gave it to Guy de Lusignan, who became king in 1192,

and whose descendants reigned till the last, Catherine de Cornano, sold it to the Venetians, 1489. It was taken by the Turks, Aug. 1571, who treated the defenders with great barbarity.

CYR, Str., near Versailles. Here a conventual college for ladies was founded by madame De Maintenon, in 1686, where she died, 15 April, 1719. It was made a military college, in 1803.

CYRENAIC SECT, founded by Aristippus the Elder, 365 B.C. They maintained the doctrine that the supreme good of man in this life is pleasure, particularly that of the senses; and said that even virtue ought to be commended only because it gave pleasure.

CYRENE (N.W. Africa), a Greek colony, founded by Battus about 630 B.C. Aristæus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns; namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I., who placed many Jews here (286 B.C.). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert. Some Cyrenaic sculptures were placed in the British Museum in July, 1861.

CYROPEDIUM, see *Corus*.

CYZICUS (Asia Minor). In the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedæmonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter, near Cyzicus. Mindarus was slain 410 B.C. *Plutarch*. 408 B.C. *Lenglet*.

CZAR (the title of the emperor of Russia), probably derived from Caesar, a title said to have been assumed by Ivan Basilowitz after defeating the Tartars, about 1482. The empress is termed czarina, and the eldest son czarowitch.

CZECHS, the native race of Bohemia and Moravia (*which see*). The antagonism between the German and Czechs is milder in Moravia than in Bohemia.

D.

DACCA, N. E. India, a province, acquired to the East India Company in 1765, and ruled under them by a Nawab till its annexation in 1845. *Thornton*.

DACIA, a Roman province, part of Hungary, and the adjoining provinces, after many contests finally subdued by Trajan, 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was killed. Dacia was abandoned to the Goths by Aurelian, in 270; subdued by the Huns, 376; by Scythians, 566; by Charlemagne, and by the Magyars, in the 9th century.

DAGHESTAN (S.W. Asia), was conquered by the czar Peter, 1723; restored to Persia, 1735; but re-annexed to Russia by Alexander I., 1813.

DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS, invented by Daguerre, and published 1838; see *Photography*.

DAHLIA, a flower brought from Mexico, of which it is a native, in the present century, and first cultivated by the Swedish botanist, Dahl. In 1815 it was introduced into France, and André Thouin suggested improvements in its culture, and it soon became a favourite in Brittany. Georgi introduced it at St. Petersburg; hence the dahlia is known in Germany as the *Georgina*.

DAHOMÉY, a negro kingdom, West Africa, became known to Europeans early in the last century, when Trudo Andati or Guadjor Trudo, a man of energy and talent, was king. He died in 1732, and was succeeded by a series of cruel tyrants: a large part of whose revenue was derived from the slave-trade. Abbeokuta, which was a robber's cave in 1825, is now a strong-walled populous town, inhabited by free blacks; and is consequently opposed by the king of Dahomey. His army has been severely defeated in its attacks on this place, and in one on 16 March, 1864, a great number of his Amazons were slain. During the last few years this kingdom had been visited by Captain Burton and other travellers, who have described the sanguinary customs of the royal court.

DAHRA (Algeria). On 18 June, 1845, above 500 Kabyles at war with the French were suffocated in a cave by smoke, the fire having been kindled by order of general Pelissier, afterwards duke of Malakoff. They had fired on the messenger bearing an offer of a truce. The massacre was condemned by marshal Soult, the minister of war, but justified by marshal Bugeaud.

DAILY NEWS, liberal newspaper, established 21 Jan. 1846.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, penny paper, liberal, established 29 June, 1855.

DAKOTA (North America), organised as a territory of the United States, 2 March, 1861.

DALECARLIANS (Sweden), revolted against Christian of Denmark, 1521, and placed Gustavus Vasa on the throne of Sweden.

DALMATIA, an Austrian province, N.E. of the Adriatic Sea, conquered and made a province by the Romans, 34 B.C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalatro, and retired there, A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its cession to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria, but in 1805 it was incorporated with Italy, and gave the title of duke to marshal Soult. In 1814 it reverted to Austria.

DALTONISM, see *Colour*, note.

DAMASCUS (Syria), a city in the time of Abraham; 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv.), now the capital of a Turkish pachalic.

Taken by David (1040 B.C.), but retaken shortly after, and made the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors . . . B.C. 951
Taken by Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria . . . 740
From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks, under Alexander; and afterwards to the Romans, about P.M., converted, preaches here (*Acts* ix.) A.D. 52
Taken by the Saracens, 633; by the Turks in 1075; destroyed by Tamerlane . . . 1400
Taken by Ibrahim Pacha in . . . 1832
The disappearance of a Greek priest, named father Tommaso, from here, 1 Feb. 1840, led to the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and to a cruel persecution of

that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe.

Damascus was restored to Turkey . . . 1841

In consequence of a dispute between the Druses and Maronites, the Mahomedans massacred above 3000 Christians and destroyed the houses, rendering vast numbers of persons homeless and destitute; a large number were rescued by Abd-el-Kader,* who held the citadel . . . 9, 10, 11 July, 1860

Summary justice executed for these crimes by Fuad Pacha: 160 persons of all classes executed including the Turkish governor; and 11,000 persons made soldiers by conscription, Aug. Sept. „

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS, first manufactured at Damascus, have been beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish. The manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecutions of Alva, 1571-3. The **DAMASK ROSE** was brought here from the south of Europe by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540.

DAMIENS' ATTEMPT. Louis XV. of France was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damiens, a native of Arras, 5 Jan. 1757. The culprit endured the most excruciating tortures, and was then broken on the wheel, 28 March.

DAMIETTA (Lower Egypt), was taken by the crusaders 1219; lost 1229; retaken by Louis IX., 5 June, 1249; surrendered as his ransom when a prisoner, 6 May, 1250. The present town was built soon after. Here, it is said, was first manufactured the cloth termed *denim*.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. When Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, about 387 B.C., he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on the promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached, and Damon did not appear, Pythias surrendered himself, and was led away to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned. Dionysius remitted the sentence, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship.

DANAI: an ancient name of the Greeks derived from Danaus king of Argos, 1474 B.C.

DANCE OF DEATH. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favourite subject with the artists of the middle ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries.

The *Chorea Macabearum* or *Danse Macabre*, the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris . . . 1485

Balcan's celebrated *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy), printed at Lyons in 1538, and at Basel . . . 1594

Many editions have since appeared; one with an introduction and notes published by Mr. Russell Smith . . . 1849

The *Dance of Death* was also applied to the

frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing about the end of the 14th century.

Dancing mania, accompanied by aberration of mind and distortions of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374, and in the 16th century in Italy, where it was termed *Tarantism*, and erroneously supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarantula spider. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved.

DANCING to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C. *Eusebius*. The Greeks first combined the dance with their dramas. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C. *Usher*. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. In modern times the French were the first who introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known. *Spelman*. See *Morice Dance*, *Quadrille*, and *Waltz*.

* Abd-el-Kader visited England in August, 1865.

DANE-GELD, or **DANEGELT**, a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in this kingdom; first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and again in 1003; and levied after the expulsion of the Danes to pay fleets for clearing the seas of them. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051; revived by William I. 1068; and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by Stephen, 1136. Every hide of land, *i.e.* as much as one plough could plough, or as *Bede* says, as much as could maintain a family, was taxed at first 1*s.*, afterwards as much as 7*s.* Camden says that once 24,36*l.* was raised.

DANES, or **NORTHMEN**; see *Denmark*. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (North-men), hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:—

First hostile appearance of the Danes	783	Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money	992
They land near Purbeck, Dorset	787	They land in Essex, and in the west, and are paid money (16,000 <i>l.</i>) to quit	994
Descend in Northumberland: destroy the church at Lindisfarne; are repelled, and perish by shipwreck	8 Jan. 794	A general massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred II.	13 Nov. 1002
They invade Scotland and Ireland	795, 796	Sweyne revenges it, and receives (which he demands as an annual tribute) to depart	1003
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, &c.	798	Their fleet anchors at Isle of Wight	1006
They take the Isle of Sheppey	832	They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk	1020
Defeated at Hengeston, in Cornwall, by Egbert	835	They sack Canterbury, imprison the archbishop, and kill the inhabitants	1011
They land in Kent from 350 vessels, and take Canterbury and London	851	They receive 48,000 <i>l.</i> as tribute, and murder Alphege, archbishop of Canterbury	1012
They descend on the North, and take York	867	Vanquished at Clontarf, Ireland (see <i>Clontarf</i>)	1014
They defeat the Saxons at Merton	871	Their conquest of England completed; Canute king	1017
They take Wareham and Exeter	876	They settle in Scotland	1020
They take Chippenham: but 120 of their ships are wrecked	877	They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much plunder to Flanders	1047
Defeated: Guthrum, their leader, becomes Christian, and many settle in England	878	Defeated by Harold II. at Stanford-bridge	25 Sept. 1066
Alfred enters into a treaty with them	882	They burn York, and kill 3000 Normans	1069
Their fleet destroyed by Alfred at Appledore	894	Once more invade England to aid a conspiracy; but compelled to depart	1074
Defeated near Isle of Wight	897		
They invade and waste Wales	900		
Defeated by Edward the Elder	922		
They defeat the people of Leinster	956		
Ravage Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset	982		
And ravage Essex and Suffolk	990		
Said to assume the title <i>lord dane</i> about	991		

DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS (IRELAND) BILL; see *Roman Catholic Association*.

DANGEROUS GOODS: an act regulating their deposit and carriage was passed 6 Aug. 1866.

DANNEWERKE, or **Dannawirke**, a series of earthworks, considered almost impregnable, stretching across the long narrow peninsula of Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland—said to have been constructed during the "stone age," long before the art of metal-working. It was rebuilt in 937 by Thyra, queen of Gormo the old, for which she was named "Dannabold," the pride of the Danes. It was repaired by Olaf Tryggvesson between 995 and 1000. Near here the Prussians, helping the duchies, defeated the Danes, 23 April, 1848. The retreat of the Danes from it, 5 Feb. 1864, occasioned much dissatisfaction at Copenhagen.

DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA was first printed in 1472. He was born 14 May, 1265, and died at Ravenna, 14 Sept. 1321. A festival in his honour, at Florence, was opened by the king, 14 May, 1865, when a large statue of Dante by Pazzi of Ravenna was uncovered.

DANTZIC (N. Germany), a commercial city in 997; but according to other authorities, built by Waldemar I. in 1165. Poland obtained the sovereignty of it in 1454. It was seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed in 1793. It surrendered to the French, May, 1807; and by the treaty of Tilsit was restored to independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony, July, 1807. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and surrendered to them, 1 Jan. 1814. By the treaty of Paris it again reverted to the king of Prussia. By an inundation here, owing to the Vistula breaking through its dykes, 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and a vast number of lives lost, 9 April, 1829.

DANUBE (German, *Donau*; anciently *Ister*, in its lower part). Except the *Volga*, the largest river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest and falling into the Black Sea. Part of Trajan's bridge at Gladova still remains. It was destroyed by Adrian, to prevent the barbarians entering Dacia. Steam navigation was projected on this river by count Szezechyi in 1830, and in that year the first steam-boat was launched at Vienna, and the Austrian

company was formed shortly after. The Bavarian company was formed in 1836. A canal between the Danube and the Main was completed by Louis I. of Bavaria. Charlemagne, in the 8th century, contemplated uniting the Danube and Rhine by a canal. At the peace of 1856 the free navigation of the Danube was secured, and a European commission appointed to make it navigable from Isackhi to the sea, which has worked with good effect.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES; **WALLACHIA** and **MOLDAVIA** (capitals, Bucharest and Jassy) were united as **ROUMANIA**, 1859. Population of the two, 1860, 3,864,848. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*).

Part of Moldavia ceded to Russia	1812	ministers, assassinated as he was leaving the chamber of deputies	20 June, 1862
The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were severely treated by the Turks; but by the treaty of Adrianople were placed under the protection of Russia	1829	The united chambers of the two principalities meet at Bucharest	5 Feb. "
The Porte appointed as hospodars prince Stirbey for Wallachia, and prince Ghika for Moldavia	June, 1849	Coup d'état of prince Conza against the aristocrats; a plebiscite for a new constitution,	2 May; which is adopted
They retire from their governments when the Russians enter Moldavia. See <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>	2 July, 1853	A law passed enabling the peasants to hold land,	28 May, 1864
The Russians quit the provinces and the Austrians enter, Sept. 1854; retire	March, 1857	Revolt at Bucharest suppressed, 15 Aug.; anarchy	Aug. "
The government of the principalities finally settled at the Paris conference (there were to be two hospodars, elected by elective assemblies, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to be preserved)	10 Aug, 1858	Revolution at Bucharest; forced abdication of prince Conza; and provisional government established	22 Feb. 1866
Alexander Couza elected hospodar of Moldavia, 17 Jan.; of Wallachia	5 Feb. 1859	The offered crown declined by the count of Flanders, Feb.; prince Charles of Hohenzollern elected hospodar by plebiscite,	20 April; enthusiastically received at Bucharest
The election acknowledged by the allies	6 Sept. "	Sworn to observe the constitution	22 May, "
The definitive union of the provinces (under the name of Roumania) proclaimed and acknowledged by the Porte	Dec. 1861	Recognised hereditary hospodar by the sultan, and received at Constantinople	12 July, "
M. Călugăr, the president of the council of		Roumania said to be very unsettled; treasury empty; "nationality" projects	24 Oct. "

DARDANELLES, **THE**, are two castles (Sestos, in Romania, and Abydos, in Naxos), built by the sultan Mahomet IV. in 1659, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, named Dardanelles from the contiguous town Dardanus.—The passage of the strait was achieved by the British squadron under sir John Duckworth, 19 Feb. 1807; but he repassed them with great loss, 2 March, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down stones of many tons weight, upon the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the sultan's request, Oct. 1853; see *Hellespont* and *Xerxes*.

DARIC, a Persian gold coin, issued by Darius, hence its name, about 538 B.C. About 356 cents. *Knoves*. It weighed two grains more than the English guinea. *Dr. Bernard*.

DARIEN, **ISTHMUS OF**, central America, discovered by Columbus, 1494. In 1694, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonising Darien. In consequence a company was formed in 1695 and three ill-fated expeditions sailed there in 1698 and 1699, from Scotland, where 400,000*l.* had been raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children. The enterprise not having been recognised by the English government, the settlements were threatened by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, 30 March, 1700. Paterson and a few survivors from famine and disease, had set off shortly before the arrival of the second expedition. Several years after, a sum of 398,085*l.* was voted by parliament to the survivors as "Equivalent money." A sum of money was also voted to Paterson; but the bill was rejected in the house of lords; see *Panamá*.

DARK AGES, a term applied to the period of time called the *Middle Ages*; according to Hallam, comprising about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII. 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.

DARMSTADT, see *Hesse Darmstadt*.

DARTFORD (Kent). Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. A convent of nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, endowed here by Edward III., 1355, was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Spielman, a German, in 1590 (*Stow*), and about the same period was erected here the first mill for splitting iron bars. The powder-mills here were blown up four times between 1730 and 1738. Various explosions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons: 12 Oct. 1790; 1 Jan. 1795; and others recently.

DARTMOUTH (Devon). Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valour of the women. The French commander, Du Chastel, three lords, and thirty-two knights, were made prisoners. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege

of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643); but it was retaken by general Fairfax by storm in 1646.

DATES were affixed to grants and assignments 18 Edw. I. 1290. Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance. *Lewis*. Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it. *Hardie*. A useful glossary of the dates given in old charters and chronicles will be found in Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

DAUPHINÉ,* S. E. France, successively held by the Allobroges, Burgundians, and Lombards; was, about 732-4, delivered from the invading Saracens by Charles Martel. After forming part of the kingdom of Arles, it was much subdivided among counts. One of these, Humbert II., ceded Dauphiné and the Viennois to Philip VI., in 1343, for his eldest son, on the condition that the prince should be styled *dauphin*, which took effect in 1349, when Humbert became a monk. Louis Antoine, duke of Angoulême, son of Charles X., the last dauphin who assumed the title at his father's accession, 16 Sept. 1824, died 3 June, 1844.

DAVENTRY, Northamptonshire. Near here Lambert, having escaped from the Tower, was defeated and retaken, in his attempt to enkindle the war, by Monk, 21 April, 1660. The dissenting academy removed here from Northampton in 1752, was transferred to Wymondley in 1789, thence to London as Coward College, and finally united with Homerton and Highbury Colleges as New College, in 1850.

DAVID'S, ST. (S. W. Wales), the ancient Menapia, now a poor decayed place, but once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, there were three archbishops' seats appointed, viz. London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Mynyw, and called St. David's, in honour of the archbishop who removed it, 519. St. Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dôle, in Brittany, carried the pall with him. In the reign of Henry I. the archbishops submitted to the see of Canterbury. *Beatson*. Present income 4500*l*.

BISHOPS.

1800. Lord George Murray, died 3 June, 1803.

1803. Thomas Burgess, trans. to Salisbury, June 1825.

1825. John Banks Jenkinson, died 7 July, 1840.

1840. Connop Thirlwall (PRESENT BISHOP).

DAVID'S DAY, ST., 1 March, is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honour of St. David. Tradition states that on St. David's birthday, 540, a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders; and that the Welsh soldiers were distinguished by order of St. David by a leek in their cap.

DAVIS'S STRAIT (N. America), discovered by John Davis, on his voyage to find a N. W. passage, between 1585 and 1587. He made two more voyages for the same purpose, and five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, on the coast of Malacca, 27 Dec. 1605.

DAVY LAMP, see *Safety Lamp*.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, at sunset among the Athenians and Jews; and among the Romans at midnight as with us. The Italians in many places, at the present time, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round, instead of dividing the day, as is done in all other countries, into equal portions of twelve hours. This mode is but partially used in the larger towns of Italy; most public clocks in Florence, Rome, and Milan, being set to the hour designated on French or English clocks. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The astronomical day begins at noon, is divided into twenty-four hours (instead of two parts of twelve hours), and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanack.

DEACONS (literally *servants*), an order of the Christian priesthood, which took its rise from the institution of seven deacons by the Apostles, which number was retained a long period in many churches, about 53. (*Acts* vi.) The original deacons were Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul (65) 1st *Timothy* iii. 8-14.

DEACONESSES, or ministering widows, are mentioned in early Christian history. Their qualifications are given in 1 *Tim.* v. 9, 10 (65). Their duties were to visit the poor and sick, assist at the agapæ or love feasts, admonish the young women, &c. The office was discontinued in the Western church in the 5th and 6th centuries, and in the Greek church about

* One of the counts of Vienne, placed a dolphin (dauphin) in his coat-of-arms, and assumed the title of dauphin.

the 12th, but has been recently revived in Germany. The appointment of deaconesses, subject to the parochial clergy, was advocated by the bishop of Ely about 1853, and some were appointed. The Deaconesses' Institution, London, was established in 1861.

DEAD. Prayers for the benefit of the dead were probably offered up in the 2nd century, being referred to by Tertullian, who died 220, and the practice greatly increased soon after. It was protested against by Aetius, and defended by Epiphanius, who died 403. It is renounced by the church of England.

DEAD WEIGHT LOAN acquired its name from its locking up the capital of the Bank of England, which in 1823 advanced 11,000,000*l.* to the government (to construct new ordnance, &c.). The latter engaged to give an annuity of 585,740*l.* for 44 years, which ceased in June, 1867.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, about 1570. Bonet, also a monk, published a system at Madrid in 1620. Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject in 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain was opened in Edinburgh in 1773. In modern times the abbé de l'Épée (1712-89), and his friend and pupil the abbé Sicard of Paris (1742-1822); the rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London; Mr. Braidwood of Edinburgh; and surgeon Orpen of Dublin, have laboured with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The asylum for deaf and dumb children was opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend in 1792; one in Edinburgh by Mr. J. Braidwood, in 1810; and one in Birmingham by Mr. T. Braidwood, in 1815. The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, was opened in 1816. In 1851, there were in Great Britain, 12,553 deaf and dumb out of a population of 20,959,477.

DEAL, a cinque port with Sandwich, 1229; a fishing village in the reign of Henry VIII.; its strong castle built 1539 by Henry VIII. Deal was incorporated and made independent of Sandwich, 1699.

DEAN, FOREST OF, Gloucestershire, anciently wooded quite through, and in the last century, though much curtailed, was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, the material of our ships of war. Riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, took place on 8 June, 1831.

DEAN (decanus), a name commonly given to the arch-presbyter, or eldest presbyter, in the 12th century; originally a military title, an officer over ten soldiers. In the church of England the dean and chapter of a cathedral nominally elect the bishop and form his council. By 13 & 14 Car. II. (1662), a dean must be in priest's orders; previously the office had occasionally been held by a layman, with special dispensation. The ancient office of "rural dean" has been much revived since 1850.

DEATH, ordained as the punishment for murder, 2348 B.C. (*Gen.* ix. 6.)

The Jews generally stoned their criminals
(*Lev.* xx. 2) B.C. 1490
Moses' code punished every offence with
death 621
It was limited to murder by Solon 594
Drowning in a quagmire was a punishment
among the Britons (*Stow*), about 450
Mithridates, a Persian soldier, who boasted
that he had killed Cyrus the Younger, at the
battle of Cunaxa, was by order of Artaxerxes
Mason exposed to the action of the sun for
eighteen days 401
Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged,
drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first
execution in that manner in England, 25
Hen. III. A.D. 1241
The punishment of death was abolished in a

great number of cases by sir Robert Peel's
acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV. 1824-9
By the criminal law consolidation acts, death
was confined to treason and wilful murder . . . 1861
The commission on capital punishment (ap-
pointed 1864) issued their report (recommen-
ding that penal servitude be substituted for
death in some cases where murder was un-
premeditated, and that executions should
not be public) Dec. 1865
Capital punishment restricted in Italy April, "
Its proposed abolition in Belgium was nega-
tived 18 Jan. 1867
"Capital Punishment within Prisons" bill
read second time in Commons . . . 5 March, 1868
See *Eheading, Ravallac, Demiens, Bolding,
Burning, Hanging, Forgery, and Execution.*

DEATHS, REGISTERS OF, see *Bills of Mortality and Registers.*

DEBT. Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times; and until late years our prisons were crowded with them. In the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of Dec. 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debts were issued in England. In the year ending 5th Jan. 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st of Jan. 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1732; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors. When the new Bankruptcy act (abolishing imprisonment for debt except when fraudulently contracted) came into operation in Nov. 1861, a number of debtors who had been confined were released.

Arrest of Absconding Debtors bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 1852. In 1863 nearly 18,000 persons were imprisoned by order of the county courts: average time, 15 days, amount of debt, 3*l.* 10*s.*; see *Arrest, King's Bench, Bankrupts, Insolvents, and National Debt*.

DEBUSSCOPE, an instrument of French origin, somewhat similar to the kaleidoscope, said to be useful for devising patterns for calico-printers, &c., made its appearance in 1860.

DECAMERONE (10 days), see *Boccaccio*.

DECAPITATION, see *Behheading*.

DECCAN (Dekhan or Dakhan), S. India, was invaded by the Mahometans in 1204. The first independent sultan was Alaudin. The natives revolted, and the dynasty of Bahmani was founded by Hasan Ganga in 1347. About 1686-90, Aurungzebe I. recovered the Deccan, but soon lost great part of it to the Mahrattas. The Nizam al Mulk, his viceroy, became independent in 1717. A large part of the Deccan was ceded to the English in 1818.

DECEMBER (from *decem*, ten), the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 713 B.C. Numa introduced January and February before March, and thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A.D. 181-192, December was called, by the way of flattery, Amazonius, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince had loved, and had painted like an Amazon. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William I.; see *Year*.

DECEMVIRI, or Ten Men, appointed to draw up a code of laws, to whom for a time the whole government of Rome was committed, 451 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people met (*comitium*). Two more tables were added, 450 B.C. The Decemviri at first ruled well, but the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia occasioning an insurrection, they were forced to resign; and consuls were again appointed, 449 B.C.

DECENNALIA, festivals instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C., celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses. *Livy*. Celebrated by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 148.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, &c., see *Metric System*.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, see *Rights*.

DECORATED STYLE, see *Gothic*.

DECORATIVE ART. Its true principles enunciated by A. W. Pugin, in his "Designs," in 1835, have been advanced by Owen Jones, Redgrave, and others. Owen Jones's elaborate "Grammar of Ornament" was published in 1856. A Decorative Art society, founded in 1844, existed for a short time only.

DE COURCY'S PRIVILEGE, that of standing covered before the king, granted by king John, to John de Courcy, baron of Kingsale, and his successors, in 1203. He was the first nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27 Hen. II. 1181; and was entrusted with the government of Ireland, 1185. The privilege was allowed to the baron of Kingsale by Will. III., Geo. III., and by Geo. IV. at his court held in Dublin, in Aug. 1821. The present baron is the 29th in succession.

DECRETALS. They formed the second part of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees and the decrees of councils. The first acknowledged to be genuine is a letter of Siricius to Himerus, a bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, 385. *Howel*. Certain false decretals were used by Gregory IV. in 837. The decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of canons), were compiled in 1150. *Hénault*. Five books were collected by Gregory IX. 1227; a sixth by Boniface VIII. 1297; the Clementines by Clement V. in 1313; employed by John XXII. in 1317; the Extravagantes range from 1422 to 1483.

DEDICATION of the Jewish tabernacle took place 1490 B.C.; of the temple, 1004 B.C.; of the second temple, 515 B.C. The Christians under Constantine built new churches and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A.D. 331, *et seq.* The dedication of books (by authors to solicit patronage or testify respect) began in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B.C., the friend and counsellor of Augustus, and a patron of Horace (*Ode* I. 1).

DEED, a written contract or agreement. The formula, "I deliver this as my act and deed," occurs in a charter of 933. *Fosbrooke*. Deeds in England were formerly written in Latin or French; the earliest known instance in English is the indenture between the abbot of Whithby and Robert Bustard, dated at York in 1343; see *English*.

DEER are mentioned in a will of one Athelstan, dated 1045. Professor Owen thinks that fallow deer are not native, but were introduced here at an early period. There are now in England 334 deer parks, the oldest being probably lord Abergavenny's at Eridge, Sussex. See Evelyn Shirley's "Account of Deer Parks," July, 1867.

DEFAMATION is punishable by fine and imprisonment by statute of 1843. The

jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (1855).

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT passed Aug. 1860, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, and the doubtful policy of the emperor Napoleon; see *Fortification*.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH (*Fidei Defensor*), a title of the British sovereign, conferred by Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England, for his tract on behalf of the Church of Rome (then accounted *Domicilium fidei Catholice*), against Luther, 11 Oct. 1521.

DEFENDERS, a faction in Ireland, which arose out of a quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, 4 July, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whit-Monday, 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700 men), called the *Nappagh Fleet*, prepared to encounter the *Bawn Fleet*, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently became religious parties, Catholic and Presbyterian, distinguished as *Defenders* and *Peep-o'-day-boys*: the latter were so named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at daybreak in search of arms; see *Diamond*.

DEGREES. Eratosthenes attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree about 250 B.C. *Snellius*; see *Latitude and Longitude*. *Collegiate degrees* are coeval with universities. Those in medicine are traced up to A.D. 1384; in music to 1463. In Oct. 1863, women were permitted to compete for degrees.

DEI GRATIA, see *Grace of God*.

DEIRA, a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; see *Britain*.

DEISM or **THEISM** (Greek, *theos*; Latin, *deus*, God), the belief in one God, in opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity. About the middle of the 16th century some gentlemen of France and Italy termed themselves *deists*, to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honourable appellation than that of Atheism (*which see*). The most distinguished deists were Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624; Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Hume, Holcroft, Paine, and Godwin.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of North America, named after lord de la Warre, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay 1610. It was settled by Swedes, sent there by Gustavus in 1627; acquired by the Dutch, 1655; ceded to the English, 1664.

DELEGATES, COURT OF. Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see *Appeals*), those causes were for the future to be heard in this court, established by Henry VIII. 1533; soon afterwards the pope's authority was superseded altogether in England. *Stow*. This court was abolished in 1832; and appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as fixed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (1833); see *Archæ*.

DELFT (S. Holland), a town founded by Godfrey le Bossu, about 1074; famous for "Delft earthenware;" first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England. Grotius was born here, 10 April, 1583; and here William, the great prince of Orange, was assassinated 10 July, 1584, by Gerard.

DELHI, the once great capital of the Mogul empire, and chief seat of the Mahometan power in India; it was taken by Timour in 1398. It is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1739, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000. sterling is said to have been collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, took Delhi; but were afterwards defeated by general Lake, and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension; see *India*, 1803. On 10 May, 1857, a mutiny arose in the sepoy regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked; but the fugitives fled to Delhi on 11 May, and, combined with other troops here, seized the city; proclaimed a descendant of the Mogul king, and committed frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine, but after a gallant defence it was exploded by order of lieutenant Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes in this exploit were lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and the gunners Buckley and Scully. Delhi was shortly after besieged by the British, but was not taken till 20 Sept. following. The final struggle began on the 16th; brigadier (since sir R.) Archdale Wilson being the commander. Much heroism was shown; the gallant deaths of Salkeld and Home at the explosion of the Cashmere gate created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured soon after: the latter were shot, and the former after a trial was sent for life to Rangoon, where he died 11 Nov. 1862; see *India*, 1857.

"**DELICATE INVESTIGATION**" into the conduct of the princess of Wales (afterwards queen of England, as consort of George IV.), was commenced by a committee of the privy council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated 29 May, 1806. The members were lord

Grenville, lord Erskine, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J. and lady Douglas, and other persons of rank, were the prompters, and in which they conspicuously figured, led to the publication called "The Book;" afterwards suppressed. The charges against the princess were disproved in 1807, and in 1813; but not being permitted to appear at court, she went on the continent in 1814; see *Queen Caroline*.

DELIUM, Bœotia, N. Greece, the site of a celebrated temple of Apollo. Here, in a conflict between the Athenians and the Bœotians, in which the former were defeated, Socrates the philosopher is said to have saved the life of his pupil Xenophon, 424 B.C.

DELLA CRUSCA ACADEMY of Florence merged into the Florentine in 1582.—The DELLA CRUSCA SCHOOL, a term applied to some English persons residing at Florence, who wrote and printed a quantity of inferior sentimental poetry and prose in 1785. They came to England, where their works were popular for a short time, but were severely satirised by Gifford in his "Baviad" and "Mæviad" (1792-5).

DELOS, a Greek isle in the Ægean sea. Here the Greeks, during the Persian war, 477 B.C., established their common treasury, which was removed to Athens, 461.

DELPHI (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by the Pythia, in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The priestess delivered the answer of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired. The Pythian games were first celebrated here 586 B.C. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alcmaeonidæ. The Persians (480 B.C.) and the Gauls (279 B.C.) were deterred from plundering the temple by awful portents. It was, however, robbed and seized by the Phocians 357 B.C., which led to the sacred war, and Nero carried from it 300 costly statues, A.D. 67. The oracle was consulted by Julian, but silenced by Theodosius.

DELPHIN CLASSICS, a collection of thirty-nine of the Latin authors in sixty volumes, made for the use of the dauphin (*in usum Delphini*) son of Louis XIV., and published in 1674-91. Ausonius was added in 1730. The duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor; and he, with other learned persons, including Madame Dacier,* edited all the Latin classics except Lucan. Each author is illustrated by notes and an index of words. An edition of the Delphin Classics, with additional notes, &c., was published by Mr. Valpy of London, early in the present century.

DELUGE. The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536; and began 7 Dec. 1656, and continued 377 days. *Genesis* vi. vii. viii. The ark rested on Mount Ararat 6 May, 1657; and Noah left the ark 18 Dec. following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B.C. *Blair*. The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to Dr. Hales :—

Septuagint	B.C. 3246	Persian	B.C. 3103	Clinton	B.C. 2482	Petavius	B.C. 2329
Jackson	3170	Hindoo	3102	Playfair	2352	Strauchius	2293
Hales	3155	Samaritan	2998	Usher & Eng. Bible	2348	Hebrew	2288
Josephus	3146	Howard	2698	Marshall	2344	Vulgar Jewish	2104

In the reign of Ogyges, king of Attica, 1764 B.C., a deluge so inundated Attica, that it lay waste for nearly 200 years. *Blair*. Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.

The deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, is placed 1503 B.C. according to *Eusebius*. It was often confounded by the ancients with the general flood; but considered to be merely a local inundation,

occasioned by the overflowing of the river Peneus, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, are stated to have saved themselves by climbing up mount Parnassus.

A general deluge was predicted to occur in 1524, and arks were built; but the season happened to be a fine and dry one.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO, colonies in Guiana, South America, founded by the Dutch, 1580, were taken by the British, under major-general Whyte, 22 April, 1796, but were restored at the peace of Amiens, 1802. They again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and Commodore Hood, Sept. 1803, and became English colonies in 1814.

DEMOCRATS, advocates for government by the people themselves (*demos*, people, and *kratein*, to govern), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents *aristocrats*, from *aristos*, bravest or best). The name *Democrats* was adopted by the pro-slavery party in N. America (the southern states), and the abolitionists were called *Republicans*. Into these two great parties a number of smaller ones were absorbed at the presidential election in 1856. In 1860, the Republicans formed "Wide-awake" clubs

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated *Callimachus* at the age of 23; and also *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Plautus*, *Terence*, and *Homer*. She died in 1720.

for electioneering purposes, and succeeded in getting their candidate, Abraham Lincoln, elected president, 4 Nov.; see *United States*, 1860.

DENAIN (N. France). Here marshal Villars defeated the Imperialist army, 24 July, 1712.

DENARIUS, the chief silver coin among the Romans, weighing the seventh part of a Roman ounce, and value $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling, first coined about 269 B.C., when it exchanged for ten ases (see *As*). In 216 B.C. it exchanged for sixteen ases. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii. *Digby*. A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei in 206 B.C.; and in Nero's time into forty-five denarii aurei. *Lempriere*.

DENIS, St., an ancient town of France, near Paris, famous for its abbey and church, the former abolished at the revolution; the latter the place of sepulture of the French kings, from its foundation, by Dagobert, about 630; the remains of the saint Denis were placed there in 636. On the 6 Aug. 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and emptied the leaden coffins into the dunghills, melting the lead. By a decree of Bona-parte, dated 20 Feb. 1806, the church (which had been turned into a cattle-market) was ordered to be cleansed out and redecorated as "the future burial place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, more restorations were effected, and when the duc de Berri and Louis XVIII. died, both were buried there.

DENMARK (N. Europe). The most ancient inhabitants were Cimbric and Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbric invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtains its name from the Jutes; and the name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dana*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country. For their numerous invasions of Britain, &c., see *Danes*. Population of the kingdom of Denmark in 1860, 1,600,551; of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, 1,004,473; of the colonies, 120,283. By the treaty of peace, signed 30 Oct. 1864, the duchies were taken from Denmark. Schleswig and Holstein were to be made independent, and Lauenburg was to be incorporated, by its desire, with Prussia. For the result, see *Gastein*, and *Prussia*, 1866.

Reign of Scold, first king	B.C. 60	Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart bombard Copenhagen, 23 Aug.; the Danish fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 37 brigs, &c., surrender	8 Sept. 1807
The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnar Lodbrog	A.D. 750	Peace of Kiel: Pomerania and Rugen are annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway, 14 Jan. 1814	1814
Killed in an attempt to invade England	794	Pomerania and Rugen ceded to Prussia for Lauenburg	1815
Canute the Great conquers Norway	1016-28	Commercial treaty with England	1824
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are united into one kingdom under Margaret	1397	Frederick VI. grants a new constitution	1831
Copenhagen made the capital	1440	Christian VIII. declares the right of the crown to Schleswig, Holstein, &c.	11 July, 1846
Accession of Christian I. (of Oldenburg), from whom the late royal family sprang	1448	Accession of Frederick VII. 20 Jan.; he proclaims a new constitution, uniting the duchies more closely with Denmark, 28 Jan. 1848	1848
Christian II. is deposed; independence of Sweden acknowledged under Gustavus Vasa	1523	Insurrection in the duchies: a provisional government formed	23 March, "
Lutheranism introduced in 1527; established by Christian III.	1536	The rebels seize fortress of Rendsburg 24 March, "	"
Danish East India Company established	1612	They are defeated near Flensburg	9 April, "
Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league against the emperor	1629	The Danes defeated by the Prussians (helping the duchies) at Schleswig	23 April, "
Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and makes conquests	1658	The North sea blockaded by Denmark 1 Aug. "	"
The crown made hereditary and absolute	1665	Hostilities suspended: the European powers recommend peace	26 Aug. "
Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Schleswig, Tondern, and Stralsund; reduces Wismar, and drives the Swedes from Norway 1716 <i>et seq.</i>		Hostilities recommence	25 March, 1849
Copenhagen nearly destroyed by a fire, which consumes 1650 houses, 3 churches, the university, and 4 colleges	1728	Victory of the Danes over the Holsteiners and Germans	10 April, "
The peaceful reign of Christian VI.	1730-46	Several conflicts with varying success	June, "
Plot of the queen dowager against the ministers and Matilda (sister of our George III. and queen of Christian VII., a weak monarch). Matilda, entrapped into a confession of criminality to save the life of her supposed lover Struensee, condemned to imprisonment for life in the castle of Zell	1772	Armistice renewed at Malmo	10 July, "
Count Struensee and Brandt beheaded, 28 Apr. "	"	Separate peace with Prussia	2 July, 1850
Queen Matilda dies, aged 24	1775	Integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France, Prussia, and Sweden	4 July, "
Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick is appointed regent	1784	Battle of Idstedt, and defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteiners by the Danes	25 July, "
One-fourth of Copenhagen burnt	1795	Protocol signed in London by the ministers of all the great powers	23 Aug. "
Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen, and engage the Danish fleet, taking or destroying 18 ships of the line, of whose crews 1800 are killed. (Confederacy of the North, see <i>Armed Neutrality</i> , dissolved.)	2 April, 1801	Bombardment of Friedrichstadt by the Holsteiners, and the town almost destroyed, but not taken	20 Sept. to 6 Oct. "
		Proclamation of the stadtholders of Schleswig-Holstein, placing the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic confederation	10 Jan. 1851

DENMARK, *continued.*

- The integrity of the Danish monarchy and the independence of Schleswig and its old union with Holstein guaranteed by treaty, 18 Feb. 1852
Austrians evacuate Holstein, &c. 2 March, "
Treaty of European powers settling the succession of the Danish crown 8 May, "
[The succession in the line of Sonderburg-Glücksburg settled, and the integrity of the Danish kingdom guaranteed. Christian, duke of Augustenburg-Holstein, renounced his rights for a compensation in money.]
The king promulgates a new constitution, 29 July, 1854; adopted 1 Oct. 1855
The sound dues abolished for a compensation (see Sound) 14 March, 1857
Fortification of Copenhagen decreed, 27 March, 1858
Dissension between the government and the duchies Oct. 1857-1862
New ministry appointed 3 Dec. 1859; resigns, 9 Feb.; Bp. Monrad forms a ministry, 24 Feb. 1860
The assembly of Schleswig complain that the promise of equality of national rights in 1852 has not been kept, 11 Feb.; protest against the annexation to Denmark 1 March, "
The Prussian chamber of deputies receive a petition from Schleswig, and declare that they will aid the duchies, 4 May; at which the Danish government protests 16 May, "
Correspondence ensues between the Prussian, Danish, and British governments: the Danish government declare for war, if the forces of the Germanic confederation enter the duchies Jan. 1861
Warlike preparations in Denmark Feb.
Decimal coinage adopted June, "
Agitation in favour of union of Denmark with Sweden, June: the king of Sweden visits Denmark, and is warmly received 17 July, 1862
Earl Russell recommends the government to give to Holstein and Lauenburg all that the Germanic confederation desire for them, and to give self-government to Schleswig, 24 Sept.
M. Hall, the Danish minister, declines to accede; stating that to do so would imperil the existence of the monarchy itself 20 Nov. "
Princess Alexandra of Denmark married to the Prince of Wales at Windsor 10 March, 1863
The king grants, by patent, independent rights to Holstein, but annexes Schleswig, 30 March, "
Austria and Prussia protest against this decree, 17 April, "
Further diplomatic correspondence May, "
The king accepts the crown of Greece for his relative, prince William-George, and gives him sound political advice 6 June, "
Death of the crown prince Frederick-Ferdinand, the king's uncle 29 June, "
The German diet demands annulment of the patent of 30 March, and that Holstein and Schleswig should be united with the same rights; and threatens an army of occupation, 9 July, "
The king replies that he will consider occupation to be an act of war 27 Aug. "
Vain efforts for alliance with Sweden Aug.
Extraordinary levy to strengthen the army decreed 1 Aug. "
New constitution (uniting Schleswig with Denmark) proposed in the rigsråd 29 Sept. "
Death of Frederick VII. and accession of Christian IX. 15 Nov. "
Prince Frederick of Augustenburg claims the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein 16 Nov. "
Great excitement in Holstein; many officials refuse to take oath to Christian, 21 Nov. et seq. "
Saxony, Bavaria, Hesse, and other German powers resolve to support the prince of Augustenburg 26 Nov. et seq. "
New constitution affirmed by the rigsråd, 13 Nov.; signed by king, 18 Nov.; published, 1, 2 Dec. "
- The Austrian and Prussian ministers say that they will quit Copenhagen if the constitution of 18 Nov. is not annulled Dec. 1863
Great excitement in Norway: proposals to support Denmark Dec. "
Prince Frederick's letter to the emperor Napoleon, 2 Dec.; an ambiguous reply 10 Dec. "
Denmark protests against federal occupation, 19 Dec. "
900 representatives of different German states meet at Frankfurt, and resolve to support Prince Frederick as duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and the inseparable union of these duchies 21 Dec. "
The federal execution takes place; a Saxon regiment enters Altona, 24 Dec.; and the federal commissioners assume administrative powers 25 Dec. "
The Danes retire from Holstein, to avoid collision with federal troops 24 Dec. et seq. "
Prince Frederick enters Kiel, as duke of Schleswig and Holstein 30 Dec. "
The Danes evacuate Rendsburg 31 Dec. "
Ministerial crisis: Hall retires, and Monrad forms a cabinet 31 Dec. "
Dissension among Germans: the Austro-Prussian proposition rejected by the diet 14 Jan. 1864
Austria and Prussia demand abrogation of the constitution (of 18 Nov.) in 2 days, 16 Jan. "
The Danes require 6 weeks' time 18 Jan. "
The German troops, under marshal Wrangel, enter Holstein 21 Jan. "
The Prussians enter Schleswig, and take Eckenforde 1 Feb. "
They bombard Missunde, 2 Feb.; which is burnt 3 Feb. "
The Danes abandon the Dannewerke to save their army, 5 Feb.; great discontent in Copenhagen 6 Feb. "
The Danes defeated by Wrangel at Oeversee, 6 Feb. "
Schleswig taken; prince Frederick proclaimed, 6 Feb. "
The allies occupy Flensburg, 7 Feb.; commence their attack on Düppel 13 Feb. "
The federal commissioners protest against the Prussian occupation of Altona 13 Feb. "
The Prussians enter Jutland; take Kolding, 18 Feb.; Danes fortify Alsen 18 Feb. et seq. "
A conference on Danish affairs proposed by England; agreed to by allies 23 Feb. "
A subscription for the wounded Danes begun in London 24 Feb. "
De Gortachi becomes general of the Danes, 1 Mar. "
Defeated at Sonderbygaard and Veil 3 Mar. "
The rigsråd vote a firm address to the king, 26 Feb.; adjourned 22 March, "
The Prussians bombard and take the village of Düppel, or Dybbøl, 16, 17 March; and bombard Fredericia, 20 March; repulsed in an attack on the fortress 26 March, "
The opening of the conference adjourned from 12 to 20 April, "
The Prussians take the fortress of Düppel, by assault, with much slaughter 18 April, "
Meetings of the conference at London: result unfavourable to Denmark 25 April, et seq. "
The Danes retreat to Alsen; evacuate Fredericia and fortresses of Jutland 29 April, "
Agreement for an armistice for one month from 12 May 9 May, "
Jutland subjected to pillage for not paying a war contribution to Prussians, 6 May, et seq. "
The Danes defeat the allies in a naval battle off Heligoland 9 May, "
The armistice prolonged a fortnight 9 June, "
The conference ends 22 June, "
Hostilities resumed, 26 June; the Prussians bombard Alsen; take the batteries and 2400 prisoners 29 June, "

DENMARK, continued.

The Monrad ministry resigns; count Moltke charged to form an administration, 8-10 July, 1864
 (then taken:—Jutland placed under Prussian administration:—Prince John of Denmark sent to negotiate at Berlin . . . 9 July, ..
 Formation of the Bluhme ministry . . . 11 July, ..
 Armistice agreed to . . . 18 July, ..
 Conference for peace at Vienna . . . 26 July, ..
 Treaty of peace signed at Vienna:—the king of Denmark resigns the duchies to the disposal of the allies, and agrees to a rectification of his frontier, and to pay a large sum of money to defray the expenses of the war . . . 30 Oct. "
 Proclamation of the king to the inhabitants of the duchies, releasing them from their allegiance . . . 16 Nov. "
 Project of a new constitution presented to the chambers . . . 21 Dec. "
 Rejected . . . 25 Feb. 1865
 New ministry formed under count Frijsenborg, 6 Nov.; a new constitution proposed, 7 Nov. 1865; approved by the two chambers, 19 and 27 July, sanctioned by the king . . . 28 July, 1866
 Princess Dagmar married to prince Alexander of Russia . . . 9 Nov. "
 New railroad opened . . . 12 Nov. "
 The king visited England . . . March, 1867
 The Danish West Indies, St. Thomas and St. John, sold to the United States for 1,500,000.
 —proclamation in the islands dated 25 Oct. "

A.D.

SOVEREIGNS.

794. Sigurd Snogroje.
 803. Hardicanute.
 830. Eric I.
 854. Eric II.
 883. Gormo, the Old; reigned 53 years.
 941. Harold, surnamed Blue Tooth.
 994. Suenon, or Sweyn, the Forked-beard.
 1014. Canute II. the Great, king of Denmark and England.
 1025. Canute III.'s son, Hardicanute of England.
 1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.
 1047. Suenon, or Sweyn II. (Denmark only).
 1073. [Interregnum.]
 1076. Harold, called the Simple.
 1080. Canute IV.
 1086. Olaf IV. the Hungry.
 1095. Eric I. styled the Good.
 1107. [Interregnum.]
 1109. Nicholas I. killed at Sleswick.
 1115. Eric II. surnamed Harefoot.
 1137. Eric III. the Lamb.
 1147. Suenon, or Sweyn III.: beheaded.
 1157. Canute V. until 1157 (civil war).
 1157. Waldemar, styled the Great.
 1164. Canute VI. surnamed the Pious.
 1162. Waldemar II. the Victorious.
 1141. Eric IV.
 1150. Abel: assassinated his elder brother Eric; killed in an expedition against the Frisians.
 1152. Christopher I.: poisoned.
 1159. Eric V.
 1165. Eric VI.
 1180. Christopher II.
 1214. [Interregnum of seven years.]
 1240. Waldemar III.
 1215. [Interregnum.]

1376. Olaf V.
 1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
 1397. Margaret and Eric VII. (Eric XIII. of Sweden.)
 1412. Eric VII. reigns alone; obliged to resign both crowns.
 1438. [Interregnum.]
 1440. Christopher III. king of Sweden.
 1448. Christian I. count of Oldenburg; elected king of Denmark, 1448; of Sweden, 1457; succeeded by his son,
 1481. John; succeeded by his son,
 1513. Christian II. called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North;" among other enormous crimes he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred; dethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died in a dungeon in 1559.

[In this reign Sweden succeeded in separating itself from the crown of Denmark.]

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

1523. Frederick I. duke of Holstein, son of Christian I.; a liberal ruler.
 1533. Christian III. son of Frederick; established the Lutheran religion; esteemed the "Father of his People."
 1559. Frederick II. son of Christian III.
 1588. Christian IV. son.
 1648. Frederick III.; changed the constitution from an elective to an HEREDITARY MONARCHY, vested in his own family, 1665.
 1670. Christian V. son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son,
 1699. Frederick IV.; leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
 1730. Christian VI. his son.
 1746. Frederick V. his son: married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
 1766. Christian VII. his son. See p. 231.
 1784. Prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
 1808. Frederick VI. previously regent, now king.

DENMARK.

1839. Christian VIII. (son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII.)
 1848. Frederick VII. son of Christian VIII.; 20 Jan.; born 6 Oct. 1808; separated from his first wife, Sept. 1837; from his second wife, Sept. 1846; marriedmorganatically Louisa, countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850; died 15 Nov. 1863.
 1863. Christian IX. son of William, duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; 15 Nov. (succeeded by virtue of the protocol of London, 8 May, 1852, and of the law of the Danish succession, 31 July, 1853). He was born 8 April, 1818; married princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, 26 May, 1842. [He is descended from Christian III. and she from Frederick V.; both from George II. of England.]
 Heir: Christian (his son), born 3 June, 1843.

DENNEWITZ (Prussia), here a victory was obtained by marshal Bernadotte (afterwards Charles XIV., king of Sweden), over marshal Ney, 6 Sept. 1813. The loss of the French exceeded 13,000 men, several eagles, and much cannon; of the allies, 6000. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic, on the 18th of October following, closed his disastrous campaign.

DENOMINATIONS, THE THREE (presbyterians, congregationalists or independents, and baptists), were organised in 1727 as an association, with the privilege of direct appeal to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.

DEODAND (Latin, "to be given to God"): formerly, anything which had caused the death of a human being became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (1846).

D'EON, CHEVALIER, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a *female*, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire : but at his death he was proved to be a male.

DEPARTMENTS, see *France*.

DEPTFORD (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII., about 1614, and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond; the brethren of Trinity-house hold their corporate rights by this hospital. On 4 April, 1581, Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Golden Hind*, the ship in which Drake had made his voyage round the globe. The Deptford victualling-office was burnt 16 Jan. 1748-9; the store-house, 2 Sept. 1758; the red-house, 26 Feb. 1761; and the king's-mill, 1 Dec. 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's-house, Say's-court, while learning ship-building, &c. in 1698.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER OF, the title borne by the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till 1852; when it took the name of *Corps Legislatif*.

DERBY was made a royal burgh by Egbert (about 828). Alfred expelled the Danes from it and planted a colony in S80. His heroic daughter, Ethelfleda, again expelled the Danes in 918. William I. gave Derby to his illegitimate son William Peveril. Lombe's silk-throwing machine was set up in 1718; and in 1756, Jedidiah Strutt invented the Derby ribbed stocking-frame. The young Pretender reached Derby, 3 Dec. 1745, and retreated thence soon after.*

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS: the first formed after the resignation of lord John Russell, 21 Feb. 1852.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 27 Feb. 1852.

First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.†
Lord chancellor, lord St. Leonards (previously sir Edward Sugden).

President of the council, earl of Lonsdale.

Lord privy seal, marquess of Salisbury.
Hon. foreign and colonial secretaries, Spencer Horatio Walpole, earl of Malmesbury, and sir John Pakington.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.

Board of control, John Charles Herries.

Board of trade, Joseph Warner Henley.

Postmaster-general, earl of Hardwicke.

Secretary-at-war, William Beresford.

First commissioner of works and public buildings, lord John Manners.

Robert Adam Christopher, lord Colchester, &c.

[Defeated on the budget, 16 Dec.; resigned 17 Dec. 1852; succeeded by the Aberdeen administration.]

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 25 Feb. 1858.

First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby.

Lord chancellor, lord Chelmsford (previously Sir F. Thesiger).

Chancellor of the exchequer, B. Disraeli.

Secretaries—foreign, earl of Malmesbury; *home*, Spencer H. Walpole (resigned March, 1859), T. Sotherton Estcourt; *colonies*, lord Stanley—in June, 1858, sir E. Bulwer Lytton; *war*, col. Jonathan Peel.

Presidents—of the council, marquess of Salisbury: of *board of control (India)*, 1, earl of Ellenborough (who resigned in May, 1858; he had sent a letter, on his own authority, censuring the proclamation of lord Canning to the Oude insurgents; the government hardly escaped a vote of censure); 2, in June, 1858, lord Stanley;—*board of trade*, Mr. Joseph W. Henley (resigned in March, 1859); earl of Donoughmore;—*board of works*, lord John Manners.

Lord privy seal, earl of Hardwicke.

First lord of the admiralty, sir John S. Pakington.

Postmaster, lord Colchester.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, duke of Montrose.

[This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence, 11 June, 1859; it was succeeded by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (which see).]

THIRD ADMINISTRATION, CONSTITUTED 6 July, 1866.

First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.

Lord chancellor, Frederic, lord Chelmsford.

President of council, Richard, duke of Buckingham; succeeded by John, duke of Marlborough, 8 March, 1867.

Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.

Secretaries—home, Horatio Spencer Walpole, resigned; Gathorne Hardy, 17 May, 1867;—*foreign*, Edward, lord Stanley;—*colonies*, Henry, earl of Carnarvon, resigned; Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 8 March, 1867;—*war*, lieut.-gen. sir Jonathan Peel, resigned; sir John Somerset Pakington, 8 March, 1867;—*India*, Robert, lord Cranborne, resigned; sir Stafford Henry Northcote, 8 March, 1867.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.

First lord of admiralty, sir John Pakington; succeeded by Henry Thomas Corry, 8 March, 1867.

Chief commissioner of works, &c., lord John Manners.

President of board of trade, sir Stafford Northcote; succeeded by Charles Henry, duke of Richmond, March, 1867.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, lord Naas, afterwards earl of Mayo.

President of poor-law board, Gathorne Hardy; succeeded by Wm. Reginald, earl of Devon (not in cabinet), 17 May, 1867.

Horatio Spencer Walpole, without office.

The above formed the cabinet, Feb. 1868.

Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.

Lord chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.

* DERBY TRIALS. Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, Land-dites, convicted at a commission of high treason, 15 Oct. 1817; and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, 7 Nov. following. 23 were tried, and 12 not tried. Phillips, 21 prisoners were indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red-soil mine; but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, 23 March, 1834.

† Born 1799; M.P. for Stockbridge (as hon. E. G. S. Stanley) in 1820; chief secretary for Ireland, 1830-33; secretary for the colonies, 1833-4, and 1841-5; termed the "Rupert of debate" by Lord Lytton in "the New Timon," 1845; succeeded his father as earl of Derby, 30 June, 1851.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS, *continued*.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, William, earl of Devon; succeeded by colonel John Wilson Patten, June, 1867.
Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl of Abercorn.

[The earl of Derby resigned through ill-health, 25 Feb. 1863; and Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry; see *Disraeli*.]

DERBY DAY (see *Races*), generally (not always) the Wednesday in the week preceding Whitsunday, the second day of the Grand Spring meeting at Epsom.

DERRICKS are lofty, portable, crane-like structures, used on land and water for lifting enormous loads, and in some cases depositing them at an elevation. They are extensively used in the United States, and were introduced into England as floating derricks for raising sunken vessels, by their inventor, A. D. Bishop, in 1857.

DERRY (N. Ireland), a bishopric first planted at Ardfrath; thence translated to Maghera; and in 1158 to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1164, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by a colony of Londoners, who settled here in the reign of James I. The see is valued in the king's books at 250*l.* sterling; but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland. *Beaton*. The see of Raphoe was united to Derry, 1834; see *Bishops; Londonderry*.

DESIGN, SCHOOLS OF, established by government, began at Somerset-house, London, in 1837. In 1852 the head school was removed to Marlborough house, and became eventually "the department of science and art"; transferred to south Kensington in 1857. It is under the direction of the committee of council on education.

DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of Ireland, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Wratten, conspired to kill the king, and establish a republic, on the day of opening parliament, 16 Nov. 1802. Above 30 persons including soldiers were taken in custody; of those tried, 20 Jan. 1803, Despard and six others were executed, 21 Feb. He had been a distinguished officer under Nelson.

DETROIT (N. America), the oldest city in the west, was built by the French about 1670.

DETTINGEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, 16 June, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army (52,000), commanded by king George II. of England and the earl of Stair, and the French army (60,000), under marshal Noailles and the duc de Grammont. The French passed a defile, which they should have merely guarded. The duc de Grammont with his cavalry charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity, that he was obliged to give way, and to repossess the Maine, losing 5000 men.

DEVELOPMENT (or evolution). Lamarck, the naturalist (who died Dec. 1829), propounded a theory that all animals had been developed from "monads," living minute particles; see *Species and Vestiges*. Buffon held a similar doctrine. In 1827 Ernst von Baer of Königsberg demonstrated that all mammals are developed from a minute egg not a hundredth of an inch in diameter.

DEVIZES, Wilts; at Roundway Down, near here, sir William Waller and the parliamentarians were defeated, 13 July, 1643.

DEVONPORT, see *Dockyards and Plymouth*.

DEVONSHIRE, the country of the Damnonii or Dumnonii. Odun, earl of Devon, in 878, defeated the Danes, slew Ubbo or Hubba their chief, and captured his magic standard. A bishopric of Devonshire was founded in 909; see *Exeter*.

Richard de Redvers, first earl of Devon, son of Baldwin, sheriff of Devonshire, died 1137.
 William Courtenay, the present earl, is descended from Hugh (son of Robert de Courtenay and Mary de Redvers) the 10th earl, who died 1340.

William Cavendish, created first earl of Devonshire, 1613.
 William Cavendish (his grandson), created first duke of Devonshire, 1684, from him is descended William Cavendish, the present duke.

DEVONSHIRE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION, formed 16 Nov. 1756; dismissed 5 April, 1757.

First lord of the treasury, William, duke of Devonshire.
 Chancellor of the exchequer, hon. Henry Bilson Legge.
 Lord president, earl Granville.
 Privy seal, earl Gower.

Secretaries of state, earl of Holderness and Wm. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham, the virtual premier).
 George Grenville, earl of Halifax, dukes of Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochfort, viscount Barrington, &c. The great seal in commission.

DEW, the modern theory respecting its formation was put forth by Dr. Wells in his treatise published in 1814.

DEWANGIRI, see *India*, 1865.

DIADEM, the band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and consecrated to the gods. At first it was made of silk or wool, set with precious stones, and was tied

round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, 272. *Tillemont.*

DIALS. "The sun-dial of Ahaz," 713 B.C. (Isa. xxxviii. 8). Invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C. *Pliny.* The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Blair.* In the times of the emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun-dial. They were first set up in churches in A.D. 613. *Lenglet.*

DIALYSIS, an important method of chemical analysis, depending on the different degrees of diffusibility of substances in liquids, was made known in 1861, by its discoverer, professor Thomas Graham, the Master of the Mint.

DIA-MAGNETISM, the property possessed by nearly all bodies of behaving differently to iron, when placed between two magnets. The phenomena, previously little known, were reduced to a law by Faraday in 1845.

DIAMOND, a hamlet, Armagh, N. Ireland, where was fought the "battle of the Diamond," 21 Sept. 1795, between the "Peep-o'-day-boys" and the "Defenders," and many of the latter were killed. To commemorate this conflict the first Orange Lodge was formed immediately after.

DIAMONDS were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpoor was the first known, and where the mines of Golconda, the realm of diamonds, were discovered in 1534. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by Mr. Romeo de l'Isle at 224 millions; by others at 56 millions, and at 34 millions; its true value (not being brilliant) was 400,000*l.*

The great RUSSIAN diamond weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The empress Catherine II. offered for it 104,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* besides an annuity for life to the owner of 104*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catherine's favourite, count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia.

The PITT diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting, 106 carats: it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l.* in 1720.

The PIGOTT diamond (bought by Mr. Pitt, grandfather of Wm. Pitt) was sold for 9500 guineas, 10 May, 1802.

The diamond called the MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT, or KOHINOOR, was found in the mines of Golconda, in 1550, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterwards to the Sikh chief Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Dhuleep Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, 3 July, 1850. It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1851. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskilfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. Its shape and size resembled the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. This diamond was re-cut in London in 1852, and now weighs 1024 carats.

The SANCY diamond, which belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was bought by sir C. Jejeebhoy from the Demidoff family for 20,000*l.* in Feb. 1865.

A diamond, termed the STAR OF THE SOUTH, was brought from Brazil in 1855, weighing 2543 carats, half of which was lost by cutting.

INFLAMMABILITY OF DIAMONDS.

Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609. *Boyle.*

Discovered that when exposed to a high temperature it gave an acrid vapour, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673. *Boyle.*

Sir Isaac Newton concluded from its great refracting power, that it must be combustible, 1675.

Averani demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in vapour, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grow softer, 1695.

It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that although diamonds are the hardest of all known bodies, they yet contain nothing more than pure charcoal, or carbon. Diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the voltaic battery—by M. Dumas, in Paris, and by professor Faraday, in London, in 1848.

DIAMOND NECKLACE AFFAIR.—In 1785, Dohmer, the court jeweller of France, offered the queen, Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace, for 64,000*l.* The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense. The countess de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) forged the queen's signature, and by pretending that the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweller for the necklace for 56,000*l.* De la Motte thus obtained the necklace and made away with it. For this she was tried in 1786, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life. She accused in vain the celebrated Italian adventurer, Calciostro, of complicity in the affair, he being then intimate with the cardinal. She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window-sill, in attempting to escape an arrest for debt.—De Rohan was tried and acquitted, 14 April, 1786. The public in France at that time suspected the queen of being a party to the fraud. Talleyrand wrote at the time, that he should not be surprised if this miserable affair overturned the throne.

DIANA, TEMPLE OF (at Ephesus), accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, 552 B.C.; the chief architect was Ctesiphon. Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing it. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble), furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire, on the night of Alexander's

nativity, by an obscure individual named Eratostratus, who confessed on the rack, that his sole motive was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, but again burnt by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A.D. 256 or 262.

DICE. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of Tali and Tessera among the Romans was played with dice. Stow mentions two entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played.* Act to regulate the licences of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV. 1828.

DICHROSCOPE, an optical apparatus, described by the inventor, professor Dové of Berlin, in 1860, who intended it to represent interferences, spectra in different coloured lights, polarisation of light, &c.

DICTATORS were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, appointed to act in critical times. Titus Lartius Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed, 501 B.C. Cains Marcus Rutilius was the first plebeian dictator, 356 B.C. This office became odious by the usurpations of Sylla and Julius Caesar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a law for ever forbidding a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B.C. *Morrison*; see *Encyclopædias*.

A Latin one was compiled by Varro, born B.C. 116
Varro's work "de Lingua Latina;" he died B.C. 28
The "Ornamenticon," a collection of vocabularies
in Greek, by Julius Pollux, was published
about A.D. 177

The first noted polyglot dictionary, perhaps the
first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar
in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages.
Florence, about 1500

John E. Avenar's *Dictionarium Hebraicum* was
published at Wittenberg in 1589. Buxtorf's
great work, *Lexicon Hebraicum*, &c., appeared
in 1621
The *Lexicon Hebræoplaton* was published by Ed-
mund Castell, in 1609

The great English dictionary by Samuel John-
son appeared in 1755

Francis Grasse's *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*
was compiled in 1768

The following academies have published large
dictionaries of their respective languages:
the French academy, first in 1694; the Span-
ish, 1726; the Italian academy (della Crusca)
1729; and the Russian . . . 1789-94

Schwan's great German-French dictionary ap-
peared in 1782

Richardson's English dictionary appeared in 1836

Lempriere's classical dictionary, which first
appeared in 1788, is now superseded by Dr.
W. Smith's classical series . . . 1842-57

The Philological Society of London issued
"proposals for a new English dictionary" . . . 1859

The great German dictionary, by Jacob and
Wilhelm Grimm . . . 1854 et seq.

Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's *Dictionary of*
English Etymology . . . 1859-67

Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* was published 1860-3

The earliest known English-Latin dictionary is
the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, compiled by
Galfridus Grammaticus, a preaching friar of
Norfolk, in 1440; and printed by Pynson, as
Promptorium Puerorum, in 1499. A new
edition, carefully edited by Mr. Albert Way,
from MSS., was published by the Camden So-
ciety . . . 1843-65

See *Encyclopædia*.

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841. It appears to be always associated with lanthanum and cerium.

DIEPPE (N. France). This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July, 1694. It was again bombarded in 1794; and again, together with the town of Granville, by the British, 14 Sept. 1803.

"DIES IRÆ" ("Day of Wrath"), a Latin mediæval hymn on the day of judgment, is ascribed to various authors, amongst others to pope Gregory the Great (died about 604); St. Bernard (died 1153); but is generally considered to have been composed by Thomas of Celano (died 1255), and to have been used in the Roman service of the mass before 1385.

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE (in which the supreme court of authority of the empire may be said to have existed) was composed of three colleges: one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. 1356; see *Golden Bull*: Würzburg (1180); Nuremberg (1467); Worms (1521); Spire (1529); Augsburg (1530); Ratisbon (1541); Frankfort (1806, et seq.); and Germany.

"DIEU-DONNE," the name given in his infancy to Louis le Grand, king of France, the queen, his mother, having been barren for 23 years previously, 1638. *Voltaire*. One of the popes (672) was named *Adeodatus* or God's gift.

DIEU ET MON DROIT ("God and my right"), the royal motto of England, was the

* In 1357, the kings of Scotland and France, being prisoners, and the king of Cyprus on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards Henry Picard, mayor of London, "kept his hall against all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard. The lady Margaret, his wife, did keepe her chamber to the same intent." The mayor restored to the king of Cyprus 50 marks which he had won from him, saying, "My lord and king, be not aggrieved; for I covet not your gold; but your play." &c. *Stow*.

parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, 20 Sept. 1198, when the French army was signally defeated. "*Dieu et mon droit*" appears to have been first assumed as a motto by Henry VI. (1422-1461); see *Semper Eadem*.

DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE, see *Calculating Machine*.

DIFFUSION OF GASES. In 1825, Döbereiner observed the transmission of a gas through a crack in a glass vessel, and professor Thomas Graham discovered the passage of gas through porous porcelain and other substances, and established the law in 1832, and to him we are indebted for other discoveries related to this subject; see *Atmolysis* and *Dialysis*.

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, which published a number of books relating to history, science, and literature, and a useful atlas, in a cheap form, ridiculed as the "Sixpenny Sciences," was established by Lord Brougham, Mr. William Tooke, Mr. Charles Knight, and others, and published its "Library" 1827-48. It patronised the publication of the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopædia.—The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1800, for "the Promotion, Diffusion, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge."

DIGEST. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfenus Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 66 B.C. *Quintil*. The "Digest," so called by way of eminence, was the collection made by order of the emperor Justinian, 529: it made the first part of the Roman law and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff. *Pardon*.—The "Digest of Law" commissioners signed their first report 13 May, 1867, recommending the immediate preparation of a digest of the English common law, statute law, and judicial decisions.

DIGITS, any whole number under 10: 1, 2, &c., are the nine digits. Arithmetical figures were known to the Arabian Moors about 900; and were introduced by them into Spain in 1050, and thence into England about 1253. In astronomy, the digit is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the luminary eclipsed; see *Figures*.

DILETTANTI, SOCIETY OF, established in 1734 by several noblemen and gentlemen (viscount Harcourt, lord Middlesex, duke of Dorset, &c.), who had travelled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, Stuart's Athens (1762-1816), Chandler's Travels (1775-6), and several other finely illustrated works, having assisted the authors. The members dine together from time to time at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's.

DIMITY, see *Damietta*.

DIocese. The first division of the Roman Empire into dioceses, at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before. In England the principal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of Christianity; of 28 dioceses, 20 are suffragan to the diocese of Canterbury, and six to that of York; see *Bishops*, and the sees severally.

DIocLETIAN ERA (called also the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution in his reign) was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the 6th century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, 29 Aug. 284.

DIOPTRIC SYSTEM (from the Greek *dia*, through, and *optomai*, I see), an arrangement of lenses for condensing light in lighthouses, devised by Fresnel, about 1819, based on the discoveries of Buffon, Condorcet, Brewster, and others; see *Lighthouses*.

DIORAMA. This species of exhibition, which had long been admired at Paris, was first opened in London by MM. Bouton and Daguerre, 29 Sept. 1823. It was not successful commercially, and was sold in 1848. The building in Regent's Park was purchased by sir S. M. Peto, in 1855, to be used as a Baptist chapel.

DIPHTHERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, a membrane), a disease resembling croup which has the essential character of developing a false membrane on the mucous membrane connected with the throat. It was named *diphtheritis* by Brétonneau of Tours in 1820. From its prevalence in Boulogne, it has been termed the Boulogne sore-throat; many persons were affected with it in England at the beginning of 1858.

DIPLOMACY, the art of managing the relations of foreign states by means of ambassadors, envoys, consuls, chargés d'affaires, &c.; see *Ambassadors* and *Consuls*. New regulations for the British diplomatic service were issued 5 Sept. 1862.

DIPLOMATICS, the foreign term for the science of Palæography or ancient writings. Valuable works on this subject have been compiled by Mabillon (1681), De Vaines (1774), Astle (1781), De Wailly (1838), and other antiquaries.

"**DIRECTORY FOR THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD**" was drawn up at the instance of

the parliament by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The general hints given were to be managed with discretion ; for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except *Amen*. It was adopted by the parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed.

DIRECTORY, THE FRENCH, established by the constitution of 22 Aug. 1795, and nominated 1 Nov. was composed of five members (MM. L  peaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot). It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred (*which see*), at the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire (9 Nov. 1799). It was deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambac  res and Lebrun, assumed the government as three consuls, himself the first, 13 Dec. 1799 ; *see Consuls*.

DIRECTORY, the first **LONDON**, is said to have been printed in 1677. The "Post-office Directory" first appeared in 1800.

DISCIPLINE, ecclesiastical, originally conducted spiritually according to the divine commands in *Matt.* xviii. 15, 1 *Cor.* v., 2 *Thess.* iii. 6, and other texts, was gradually changed to a temporal character, as it now appears in the Roman and Greek churches. The "First Book of Discipline" of the presbyterian church of Scotland was drawn up by John Knox and four ministers in Jan. 1560-1. The more important "Second Book" was prepared with great care in 1578 by Andrew Melville and a committee of the leading members of the general assembly. It lays down a thoroughly presbyterian form of government, defines the position of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, &c.

DISCOUNT, *see under Bank of England*.

DISPENSARIES, to supply the poor with medical advice and medicines, began in London with the Royal General Dispensary, established in St. Bartholomew's Close, in 1770. It relieved about 20,000 persons in 1861 ; about 17,000 in 1866. *See Charities*.

DISPENSATIONS, ecclesiastical, were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the discipline of the church, with indulgences, absolutions, &c., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in 1517, and in England in 1534, *et seq.*

DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN (for setting aside laws), asserted by some of our sovereigns, especially by Charles II. (in 1672 for the relief of nonconformists) and by James II. in 1686, was abolished by the bill of rights, 1689. It has been on certain occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the Bank Charter act, &c. ; *see Indemnity*.

DISRAELI ADMINISTRATION* on the resignation of the earl of Derby through ill-health, 25 Feb., Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry, 29 Feb. 1868 ; *see Derby Administrations*, III.

First lord of treasury, Benjamin Disraeli.
Lord chancellor, Hugh MacCallum, lord Cairns.
Lord president of council, John, duke of Marlborough.
Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.
Secretaries—home, Gathorne Hardy ; *foreign*, Edward, lord Stanley ; *colonies*, Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos ; *war*, sir John S. Pakington ; *India*, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote.
Chancellor of exchequer, George Ward Hunt.
First lord of admiralty, Henry Thomas L. Corry.
Chief commissioner of works, lord John Manners.

President of board of trade, Charles Henry, duke of Richmond.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, earl of Mayo.

President of poor-law board, Wm. Reginald, earl of Devon.

The above form the cabinet.

Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.

Lord great chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.

Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, col. John Wilson Patten.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl of Abercorn.

DISSECTION, *see Anatomy*.

DISSENTERS, the modern name of the *Puritans* and *Nonconformists* (*which see*). In 1851, in London, the number of chapels, meeting-houses, &c., for all classes of dissenters amounted to more than 554. (The Church of England had 458 ; Roman Catholics, 35.) The great act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17) for the relief of dissenters from civil and religious disabilities was passed 9 May, 1828. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal act, so much of the several acts of preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c., was repealed. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 (1836), dissenters acquired the right of solemnising marriages at their own chapels or at a registry office ; *see Worship*.

DISTAFF (or Rock) the staff to which flax or any substance to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavisa, an Italian. *Stow*. St. Distaff's or Rock day, was formerly the first free day after the Epiphany (6th Jan.) because the Christmas holidays were over and women's work was resumed.

* Benjamin Disraeli (son of Isaac Disraeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," &c.), born 21 Dec., 1805 ; published "Vivian Grey," 1825 ; M.P. for Maidstone, 1837-41 ; Shrewsbury, 1841-7 ; Bucks, 1847-68 ; Chancellor of Exchequer (*see Derby administrations*), Feb. 1852 ; Feb. 1858 ; July, 1866.

DISTILLATION, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about 1150; see *Alcohol, Brandy*. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the 16th century. *Burns*. The processes were improved by Adam of Montpellier in 1801. M. Payen's work (1861) contains the most recent improvements. An act to prevent the use of stills by unlicensed persons was passed in 1846. 118 licences to distillers were granted in the year ending 31 March, 1858, for the United Kingdom.

DITCH, see *Expedition*.

DIVINATION was forbidden to the Jews, B.C. 1451. (*Deut.* xviii. 9.) It was common among their neighbours: and is described by *Ezekiel* (xxi. 21) 493 B.C.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine totally foreign to the genius of the English constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, e.g., by Hobbes the free-thinker (1642), by Salmasius (1640), by sir Robert Filmer (about 1653), in his *Patriarcha*, published in 1680, and by the High Church party generally about 1714; but opposed by Milton (1651), Algernon Sydney, and others.

DIVING-BELL (first mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, about 325 B.C.) was used in Europe about A.D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before 1662. Halley (about 1721) greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on the ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton made use of the diving-bell in improving Ramsgate harbour, 1779-88. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland were drowned, 1 June, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell in May, 1817. Latterly it has been employed in submarine surveys. The first diving-bell was the wife of captain Morris, at Plymouthe, who descended in one a few years ago.

DIVINING ROD (*virgula divina, baculatorius*), formed of wood or metal, was formerly believed, even by educated persons, to have the property of indicating the position of minerals and springs of water. Instances were alleged in 1851 by Dr. H. Mayo, in his work on "Popular Superstitions."

DIVINITY, see *Theology*.

DIVORCE was permitted by the law of Moses (*Deut.* xxiv. 1), 1451 B.C., but forbidden by Christ except for adultery (*Matt.* v. 31, 32). It was put in practice by Spurius Carvilius Ruga at Rome, 234 B.C. At this time morals were so debased that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds; one, *à vinculo matrimonii* (total divorce); the other, *à mensa et thoro* (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England in 1539.

Bill to prevent women marrying their seducers brought into parliament . . . 1801
The commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report . . . April, 1857
In 1857 there had been in England, since the Reformation, 317 divorces by act of parliament; in Scotland, by the law, 174 divorces since . . . 1846
From the establishment of the divorce court, to March, 1859, 37 divorces had been granted out of 288 petitions, from Nov. 1860 to July, 1861, 164.
By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce, &c., was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial

Causes court instituted, to consist of three judges, the judge of the Probate court to be one (if possible) . . . 1857
A full court sat—lord Campbell, chief baron Pollock, sir Cresswell Cresswell (judge of the Probate court—when five marriages were dissolved . . . 10 May, 1858
The above mentioned act, amended by acts passed in consequence of the increase of the business of the court . . . 1858-60
An act respecting divorces in Scotland passed . . . 1861
Sir Cresswell Cresswell died in July; sir James P. Wilde was appointed his successor in Sept. 1863

DIZIER, Sr. (N.E. France). Here a siege was sustained for six weeks against the army of the emperor Charles V., 1544. The allies here defeated the French under Napoleon, 27 Jan. and 26 March, 1814.

DOBRUDSCHA, the N.E. corner of Bulgaria; in 1854, the scene of the earlier incidents of the Russo-Turkish war (*which see*).

DOCETÆ, a sect of the 1st century, said to have held that Jesus Christ was God, but that his body was an appearance, not a reality.

DOCKS OF ENGLAND. The following are the principal commercial docks:—

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, originated about 1660.
West India Docks commenced 3 Feb. 1800; opened 27 Aug. 1802, when the "Henry Addington," West Indianman, first entered them, decorated with the colours of the different nations of Europe.

London Docks were commenced 26 June, 1802, and opened 20 Jan. 1805.
East India Docks commenced 1803; opened 4 Aug. 1806.
St. Katherine's Docks began 3 May, 1827; and 2500 men were daily employed on them until they were opened, 25 Oct. 1828.

DOCKS OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

Victoria Docks (in Plaistow marshes) completed and opened in 1855.

Magnificent docks at Liverpool and Birkenhead erected 1810-57.

Millwall Docks, near London, formally opened, 14 March, 1868.

ROYAL DOCK-YARDS.

Woolwich was an extensive one in 1509.

Deptford dock-yard founded about 1513.

Chatham dock-yard was founded by queen Elizabeth.

Plymouth dock-yard established by Henry VIII.

Pennorth dock, now Devonport, about 1689. Great fire here, by which the *Talavera*, of 74 guns, the

Imogene frigate, of 28 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed: the relics and figure heads of the favourite ships of Boscawen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burnt: the loss was estimated at 200,000*l.*, 27 Sept. 1840.

Sheerness dock-yard was built by Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt our men-of-war at Chatham in 1667. A fire occurred at Sheerness dock-yard, on board the *Camperdown*, 9 Oct. 1840.

Milford-Haven dock-yard, 1790; removed to Pembroke in 1814.

The Dock-yard battalions have been named since 1847.

DOCTOR. Doctor of the Church was a title given to Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom in the Greek church; and to Jerome, Augustin, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great in the Romish church, 373, *et seq.* In later times the title has been conferred on certain persons with distinguishing epithets: viz. Thomas Aquinas (Angelicus), Bonaventura (Seraphicus), Alexander de Hales (Irrefragabilis), Duns Scotus (Subtilis), Roger Bacon (Mirabilis), William Occam (Singularis), Joseph Gerson (Christianissimus), Thomas Bradwardine (Profundus), and so on. *Doctor of the law*, was a title of honour among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207. *Spelman.* Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge about 725.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, the college for the professors of civil and canon law residing in London; the name of commons is given to it from the civilians communing together, as in other colleges. It was founded by Dr. Henry Hervie. In February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity-hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws) procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy-house and buildings in the parish of St. Bene't, Paul's wharf, for the accommodation of the society. Other courts being held here, the whole place received the appellation of "DOCTORS' COMMONS." The original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666; in 1672 it was rebuilt on the old site. After the great fire, and until 1672, the society held its courts at Exeter house in the Strand. It was incorporated by charter in June, 1768. *Cooke.* The buildings were pulled down in April, 1867, for a new street. Till 1857 the causes taken cognisance of here were blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c.; see *Ecclesiastical Courts, Civil Law, &c.*

DOCTRINAIRES, a name given since 1814 to a class of politicians in France (Guizot, duc de Broglie and others), who upheld the constitutional principles, as opposed to arbitrary monarchical power. The party came into office in 1830 under Louis Philippe, and fell with him in 1848. The term has been applied in this country to the writers in the "Westminster Review," (1824, *et seq.*), Bentham, Molesworth, and others.

DODONA, Epirus. The temple of Jupiter here, renowned for its ancient oracle, delivered by the sound of wind in a grove of trees, was destroyed by the Ætolians, 219 B.C.

DODSON'S ACT (brought forward by Mr. John G. Dodson, and passed 1 Aug. 1861) provides that votes for electing members of parliament for the universities may be recorded by means of polling papers.

DOG. Buffon considers the shepherd's dog as "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. The Irish wolf-dog is supposed to be the earliest dog known in Europe, if Irish writers be correct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna. Statute against dog stealing, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Dog-tax imposed, 1796, and again in 1808; in 1866 12*s.* a year realised 219,313*l.* On 29 March, 1867, the assessed taxes on dogs were repealed, and an annual excise duty of 5*s.* was imposed on all dogs more than six months old, to begin on 5 April following. The employment of dogs in drawing carts, &c., in London was abolished, 1839; in the United Kingdom, 1854. *Dog shows* are frequently held in London in 1861; since 1862 at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. A "Dog's temporary home," Hollingworth-street, London, N., was opened in 1861. About 2200 animals have been sheltered in a year.

DOG-STAR. The canicular or dog-days now commence on 3 July and end 11 Aug. The rising and setting of Sirius or the dog-star with the sun has been erroneously regarded as the cause of excessive heat and of consequent calamities.

DOGE or DUKE: Venice was first governed by a doge named Anafesto Paululio, or Paoluccio, 697; see *Venice*. The Genoese chose their first doge, Simone Boccanegra, in 1339. *Muratori*.

DOGGERBANK (German Ocean). Here a gallant but indecisive battle was fought between the British, under admiral sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, 5 Aug. 1781.

DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE. Thomas Dogget, an eminent actor of Drury-lane, at the first anniversary of the accession to the throne of George I., 1 Aug. 1715, gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honour of the day, and bequeathed at his death a sum of money, the interest whereof was to be appropriated annually afterwards.

DOIT. A silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. Some of those struck by Charles I. and II. are in the cabinets of the curious. The circulation of "doydekyns" (small Dutch coins) was prohibited by statute in 1415.

DOLLAR, the German *thaler*. Stamped Spanish dollars were issued from the Mint in March 1797, but called in Oct. following. The dollar is the principal silver coin in the United States of North America.

DOM-BOC or DOOM-BOOK (*Liber Judiciales*), the code of law compiled by king Alfred from the West-Saxon collection of Ina and other sources. Alfred reigned from 871 to 901.

DOME'S-DAY BOOK or DOOM'S-DAY (*Liber Censualis Angliæ*), a book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I. 1080 (some say 1085), and completed in 1086. It was intended to be a register whereby to determine the right in the tenure of estates; and from it the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book is still preserved in the Chapter-house, Westminster-abbey, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland, are surveyed. "This Dome's-day book was the tax-book of King William." *Camden*. It was printed in four vols. folio, with introductions, &c., 1783—1816. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII., 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Doom's-Day Book. Photo-zinco-graphic copies of various counties have been published since 1861.

DOMINGO, St., see *Hayti*.

DOMINICA (W. Indies), discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1493. It was taken by the British in 1761, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. Their Admiral Villeneuve ineffectually attacked it in 1805. It suffered great damage by a hurricane in 1806.

DOMINICAL LETTER, noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1 Jan., are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A (1 Jan.), B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on. Generally to find the Dominical letter call New Year's day A, the next B, and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical letter; in leap years count two letters. The letters for 1868, E, D; 1869, C; 1870, B; 1871, A.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, see *Hayti*, 1844—61.

DOMINICANS, formerly a powerful religious order (called in France, Jacobins, and in England *Black friars*), founded to put down the Albigenses and other heretics by St. Dominic, approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules and the founder's particular constitution. In 1276 the corporation of London gave the Dominicans two streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars. A Dominican establishment at Haverstock hill near London was consecrated 10 Oct. 1867.

DONATISTS, an ancient puritanical sect, formed about 313—318, by an African bishop, Donatus, who was jealous of Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage: it became extinct in the 7th century. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost. Their discipline was severe, and those who joined them were re-baptized.

DONAUWERTH (Bavaria). Here the French and Bavarians were defeated, by the Duke of Marlborough, after a severe conflict, 2 July, 1704.

DONCASTER (Yorkshire), the Roman *Danum*, the Saxon *Donne caestre*. The races here (held annually in September) began about 1703; see *Races*.

DONKEY SHOW. An exhibition of donkeys and mules belonging to the upper and lower classes took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, 9 Aug. 1864.

DON QUIXOTE, by Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes (born 1547; died 1616). The first part of this work appeared in 1605, and the second part in 1608. It is said that upwards of 12,000 copies of the first part were circulated before the second was printed. *Watts*.

DOOM'S-DAY BOOK, see *Dome's-day Book*. **DORADO**, see *El Dorado*.

DORCHESTER (Oxfordshire) was once a bishopric, founded about 636. The first bishop Birinus was called the apostle of the West Saxons (*which see*). He was succeeded in 650 by Agilbert. In 659 the see was divided by the king. Dorchester remained with Agilbert, and Wina, established at Winchester, in 660 obtained the whole. The see of Dorchester was revived about 764. In 1072 the bishop Remigius de Feschamp removed the see to Lincoln. Much excitement was caused by six labourers of Dorchester being sentenced to transportation 17 March, 1834, for administering illegal oaths.

DORCHESTER (Dorsetshire), the Roman *Durnovaria*, the Saxon *Dornceaster*. Here are found remains of a Roman theatre and of a British camp. Here Jefferies held his "bloody assize" (after Monmouth's rebellion) 3 Sept. 1685.

DORIANS, Greeks, who claimed descent from Dorus, son of Hellen; see *Greece*. The return of the Dorians, named Heraclidae, to the Peloponnesus is dated 1104 B.C. They sent out many colonies. To them we owe the Doric architecture, the second of the five orders. It is lighter than the Tuscan.

DORMANS (N. E. France). The Huguenots and their allies, under Montmorency, were here defeated by the duke of Guise, 10 Oct. 1575.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, an ancient town in Holland. Here happened an inundation of the Meuse in 1421, through the breaking down the dykes. In the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons perished; and more than 100,000 round Dullart, in Friesland, and in Zealand. The independence of the thirteen provinces was declared here in 1572, when William Prince of Orange was made stadtholder. A Protestant synod was held at Dort in 1618 and 1619; to which deputies were sent from England, and the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.

DORYLEUM (Phrygia). Soliman, the Turkish Sultan of Iconium, having retired from the defence of Nicaea his capital, was here defeated with great loss by the crusaders 1 July, 1097. *Michaud*.

DOUAY (N. France), the Roman Duacum, was taken from the Flemings by Philip the Fair in 1297; restored by Charles V. in 1368. It reverted to Spain, from whom it was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was captured by the duke of Marlborough in 1710; and retaken by the French 8 Sept. 1712. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic edition of the Bible in use, by the consent of the popes, as the only authorised English version; its text is explained by notes of Roman divines. The Old Testament was first published by the English college at Douay in 1609; the New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1568 by William Allen, afterwards cardinal. *Dodd*.

DOURO, a river (separating Spain and Portugal), which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on 12 May, 1809. So sudden was the movement, that Wellington at 4 o'clock sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general. *Alison*.

DOVER (Kent), the Roman Dubria. Near here Julius Caesar is said to have first landed in England, Aug. 26, 55 B.C., and its original castle to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II. The earliest named constable is Leopoldus de Bertie, in the reign of Ethelred II., followed by earl Godwin, Odo the brother of William I., &c. In modern times, this office, and that of warden of the Cinque Ports, have been frequently conferred on the prime minister for the time being.—*e.g.*, lord North, Mr. Pitt, lord Liverpool, and the duke of Wellington. The earl of Dalhousie, late governor-general for India, appointed in Jan. 1853, died Dec. 19, 1860. Lord Palmerston, appointed constable March, 1861, died Oct. 18, 1865. Earl Granville appointed Dec. 1865.

The priory was commenced by archbishop Corboil, or Corbois, about 1130
At Dover, king John resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate 13 May, 1213
The pier projected by Henry VIII. in Charles II. landed here from his exile 26 May, 1660
The foot barracks burnt by accident 30 July, 1800

Part of the cliff fell, 27 Nov. 1810; and 13 Jan. 1853
Railway to London opened 6 May, 1854
A submarine telegraph laid down between Dover and Calais by Brett 28 Aug. 1850
A telegraph between Dover and Calais opened, 13 Nov. 1851
Easter volunteer review here . . . 22 April, 1867

DOWER, the gifts of a husband to a wife before marriage (*Genesis* xxxiv. 12). The portion of a man's lands or tenements which his wife enjoys for life after her husband's death. By the law of king Edmund, a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's lands or tenements for her life, 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI. 1551. By the Dower act passed in 1833, the power of the wife over her dower was much diminished.

DOWN (N.E. Ireland). An ancient see, first bishop St. Cailan, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, consecrated to the Trinity, was rededicated to St. Patrick about 1183. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (buried here in 493, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute. The see was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see *Connor*); and the see of Dromore was united to both by the Irish Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland; for this and other crimes he was impeached and beheaded in 1541. *Bealson*.

DOWNS, see *Naval Battles*, 1652-3.

DRACO'S LAWS (enacted by him when archon of Athens, 621 B.C.), on account of their severity, were said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished as severely as murder. This code was set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

DRAFTS (or cheques). In 1856, drafts crossed with a banker's name were made payable only to or through the same banker. This act was passed in consequence of a decision to the contrary in the case of *Carlton v. Ireland*, Dec. 12, 1855. In 1858 the crossing was made a material part of a cheque, but bankers are not held responsible when the crossing does not plainly appear, and a penny stamp was ordered to be affixed to drafts on bankers, commencing May 25. In the case of *Simmonds v. Taylor*, May, 1858, it had been decided that the crossing formed no part of the draft. The crossing had been erased, and the money paid to the holder of the draft, who had stolen it.

DRAGONNADES, the fierce persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV. by dragoons, by the minister Louvois, 1684, was consummated by the revocation of Henry IVth's edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, which drove 50,000 families from France. *Duruy*.

DRAGOONS. The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because mounted on horseback with lighted match he seemeth like a fiery dragon." *Meyrick*. The **DRACONARI** were horse-soldiers, who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of *dragoons* was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681. "King Charles II. at the Restoration established a regiment of Life Guards, to which he added a regiment of *Horse Guards*, and two regiments of Foot Guards; and a third regiment of Foot Guards was raised at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland. *Captain Curling*."

DRAINAGE OF LAND, in England, is of early date—remains of British works being still extant in the Fens district. The truly national works began in 1621, when Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, was invited to England. Amidst much opposition, he and his successors drained the districts termed the Great Levels; see *Levels*. In the present century great progress has been made in drainage. In 1861 was passed "an act to amend the laws relative to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes"; see *Sewers*.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Falmouth 13 Dec. 1577, circumnavigated the globe, and returned to England after many perils, 3 Nov. 1580. He was vice-admiral under lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the conflict with the Spanish Armada, 19 July, 1588. He died at Panamá, 28 Jan. 1596, during an expedition against the Spaniards.

DRAMA, ANCIENT. Both tragedy and comedy began with the Greeks.

The first comedy performed at Athens, by Suse-
rion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold . . . B.C. 562
The chorus introduced . . . 556
Tragedy first represented at Athens by Thespis,
on a waggon (*Arund. Marb.*) . . . 536
Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, per-
formed at Athens "Alcestis," and was re-
warded with a goat (*Pliny*) . . . "486
Æschylus introduced dresses and a stage . . .
The drama was first introduced into Rome on
occasion of a plague which raged during the
consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticus and C.
Licinius Stolo; the magistrates, to appease
the deities, instituted games called the
"Scenici;" actors from Etruria danced,
after the Tuscan manner, to the flute . . . 364

Anaxandrides first dramatic poet who intro-
duced intrigues upon the stage; he composed
about 100 plays, of which 10 obtained the
prize; he died . . . B.C. 340
Plays were represented by Livius Andronicus,
who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a
regular and connected plot. He gave sing-
ing and dancing to different performers; he
danced himself, and gave the singing to a
younger exhibitor . . . 240
The greatest ancient dramatic writers were—
Greek, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides (tra-
gedy), and Aristophanes (comedy), 525-427;
Latin, Plautus and Terence (comedy), 184-
160; Seneca (tragedy). . . 7 B.C.—A.D. 65

DRAMA, MODERN, arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in

France, Italy, and England. Stories from the Bible, represented by the priests, were the origin of sacred comedy. *Warton.*

Gregory Nazianzen, an early father of the Church, is said to have constructed a drama on the Passion of Christ, to counteract the profanities of the heathen stage, about . . . 364
 Fitzstephen, in his "Life of Thomas à Becket," asserts that—"London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles, wrought by holy confessors;" he died about . . . 1190
 The Chester Mysteries* performed about . . . 1270
 Plays performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks, and "miracles" represented in the fields, in . . . 1397
 Allegorical characters introduced in the temp. Henry VI.
 Individual characters temp. Henry VII.
 Skelton and others wrote "Moralities" about . . . 1500
 The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X. (*Voltaire*) . . . 1515
 First royal licence for the drama in England (to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester) to act plays at the Globe, Bankside . . . 1574
 Shakespeare began to write about . . . 1590

A licence granted to Shakespeare and others . . . 1603
 Plays opposed by the Puritans in 1633, suspended until the Restoration, in . . . 1660
 Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killigrew's and sir William Davenant's. The first was at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which was immediately afterwards removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens, 1662. Till this time, boys performed women's parts; but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe*, in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in . . . 1656
 Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the parent of Covent-garden . . . 1695
 Act for the revision of plays and for licensing them previously to being performed . . . 1737
 Author's Dramatic Copyright Protection act. 3 Will. IV. c. 15 . . . June, 1833
 See *Theatres, Covent-garden, Drury-lane, and Copyright.*

DRAMATIC COLLEGE, for the benefit of distressed actors and their children, was proposed 21 July, 1858, at the Princess's theatre, by Messrs. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Kean, B. Webster, and others. Mr. Henry Dodd's offer of land and money, with certain stipulations, was declined in 1859. The first stone of the building was laid by the Prince Consort, 1 June, 1860; and on the 29 Sept. 1862, seven annuitants were installed. The central hall was opened by the Prince of Wales, 5 June, 1865. The Queen is the patron. The viceroy of Egypt was present at the annual fête at the Crystal Palace, July 1867, and gave 500*l.* to the college.

DRAPIER'S LETTERS, by dean Swift, published in 1724, against *Wood's Halfpence* (*which see*).

DREADNOUGHT. In this ship, which was in the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, was established a hospital for the seamen of all nations, by the seamen's hospital society established 1831. The removal of the men to Greenwich hospital was proposed in 1867.

DREAMS are mentioned in Scripture, *e.g.*, Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1715 B.C. (*Gen.* xxxvii. and xli.), and Nebuchadnezzar's, 603 and 570 B.C. (*Daniel* ii. and iv.). The first attempt to interpret dreams and omens is ascribed to Amphietyon of Athens, 1497 B.C. A remarkable modern instance is attested in the life of Thomas, lord Lyttelton.

Lord Lyttelton dreamt that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted, he observed to the

company present, that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35. Some assert that he committed suicide.

DRED SCOTT CASE; see *United States*, 1857.

DREPANUM (Sicily). Near this place the Carthaginian admiral Aldherbal totally defeated the Roman fleet under Publius Claudius, 249 B.C.

DRESDEN, termed the German Florence, became the capital of Saxony in 1548.†

Alliance of Dresden between Saxony and Denmark and Russia . . . 1709

Peace of Dresden between Hungary, Prussia, and Saxony . . . 25 Dec. 1745

Taken by Frederick of Prussia in 1756; by the Austrians . . . 1759

Rebanded in vain by Frederick . . . July, 1760

Severe contests between the allied army under

the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French commanded by Napoleon † . . . 26 and 27 Aug. 1813

Marshal St. Cyr, and 25,000 French troops, surrendered Dresden to the allies . . . 11 Nov. 1813

During a political commotion the king abdicated, and prince Frederick, his nephew, was declared regent . . . 9 Sept. *et seq.* 1830

An insurrection on 3 May; suppressed 6 May, 1849

* The Coventry, Chester, Townley, and other mysteries have been printed during the present century.

† The fine porcelain ware, Dresden china, was invented by M. Boeticher, at the time an apothecary's boy, about 1709. A costly service, each piece exquisitely painted, with battles, &c., was presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Prussia, in 1816.

‡ The allies, 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle, general Moreau received his mortal wound, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia.

DRESS. The attire of the Hebrew women is censured in *Isaiah* iii., about 760 B.C. Excess in dress among the early Romans was restrained by sumptuary laws; and also in England by numerous statutes, in 1363, 1465, 1570, &c. (see *Cap*); and in the reign of Elizabeth, 1574. *Stow.* Fairholt's "Costume in England" contains a history of dress with numerous illustrations derived from MSS., the works of Strutt, &c. A "dress-making company" established in London, 6 Feb. 1865, with the view of improving the condition of the workwomen, was reported doing well in Oct. 1866.*

DREUX (N.W. France). Here Montmorenci defeated the Huguenots under Condé, 19 Dec. 1562.

DRILLING-MACHINES, in agriculture. One was invented by Jethro Tull, early in the last century.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS. Many were erected in Liverpool in 1857. An Association for their erection in London was formed in April, 1859, by lord John Russell, the earl of Carlisle, Mr. S. Gurney, and others. The first of the numerous fountains since erected is that near St. Sepulchre's church, Skinner-street, on April 21, 1859. The magnificent fountain in Victoria-park, London, was inaugurated by the donor, Miss Burdett Coutts, 28 June, 1862. A remarkable drinking-fountain, the gift of the maharajah of Vizianagram, was inaugurated 29 Feb. 1868.

DROGHEDA (Central Ireland, E.), formerly Tredagh, a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. Here was passed Poynings' law (*which see*) in 1494. In the reign of Edward VI. an act was passed for the foundation of a university here. The town was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691. Cromwell took it by storm, and put the governor, sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, 11 Sept. 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished. It surrendered to William III. in 1690.

DROMORE, BISHOPRIC OF (N.E. Ireland), founded by St. Coleman, first bishop, about 556. By an extent returned 15 James I., this see was valued in the king's books at 50*l*. Jeremy Taylor was bishop of Down and Connor in 1660, and of this see in 1661. In 1842 Dromore was united to Down by the Irish Church Temporalities act of 1833.

DRONTHEIM, capital of Norway, founded by Olaf I. about 998.

DROWNING, an ancient punishment. The Britons inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire, before 450 B.C. *Stow.* It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, A.D. 370; and to have been adopted as a punishment in France by Louis XI. The wholesale drownings of the royalists in the Loire at Nantes, by command of the brutal Carrier, Nov. 1793, were termed *Noyades*. 94 priests were drowned at one time. He was condemned to death in Dec. 1794. Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland, in 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768; the third in Hamburg, in 1771; the fourth at Paris, in 1772; and the fifth in London, in 1774. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is: *Lateat scintillula forsan*—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid."

DRUIDS. Priests, among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, so named from their veneration for the oak (*Brit. *deru**). They administered sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges. They headed the Britons who opposed Cæsar's first landing, 55 B.C., and were exterminated by the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, A.D. 61.

DRUM: the invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums." It was brought by the Moors into Spain, 713. *Le Clerc.* The drum, or drum capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S. Morland, in 1685. *Anderson.*

DRUMMOND LIGHT; see *Lime-light*.

* Sir Walter Raleigh, we are told, wore a white satin-pinked vest, close-sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a brown doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls and in the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which, on great court days, were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of 660*l*.; and he had a suit of armour of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. King James's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*. We may here mention a novel dress, the *BLOOMER COSTUME*, introduced into America in 1849, by Mrs. Ann Bloomer, and worn there by many of the women. It resembled male attire, being an open-fronted jacket and loose trousers, the latter wide like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles. The Bloomer dress was first adopted by a few females in the western parts of London, in August, 1851; but though it was recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures, it was soon afterwards totally discontinued.

DRUMCLOG (W. Scotland). Here the covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse, on 1 June, 1679. An account of the conflict is given by Walter Scott, in "Old Mortality."

DRUNKARDS were to be excommunicated in the early church, 59 (1 Cor. vii.) In England, a canon law forbade drunkenness in the clergy, 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished it with death, 870. By 21 James I., c. 7, 1623, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE derives its origin from a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was rebuilt and called the Phoenix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew, 25 April, 1662. The actors were called "the king's servants," and ten of them, who were called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a suitable quantity of lace; see *Theatres*.

DRUSES, a warlike people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon, derive their origin from a fanatical Mahometan sect which arose in Egypt about 996, and fled to Palestine to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors: they do not practise circumcision, pray, or fast, and eat pork and drink wine. In the middle of 1860, in consequence of disputes (in which doubtless both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbours the Maronites (*which see*), whom they massacred, it was said, without regard to age or sex. Peace was made in July; but in the meantime a religious fury seized the Mahometan population of the neighbouring cities, and a general massacre of Christians ensued. Fuad Pacha with Turkish troops; and general Hautpoul with French auxiliaries, invaded Lebanon in Aug. and Sept. The Druses surrendered, giving up their chiefs, Jan. 1861; see *Damascus* and *Syria*.

DUALISM, a term applied to the principles of the advocates for a separate government of Hungary under the emperor of Austria; effected in 1867.

DUBLIN, capital of Ireland, anciently called Ashclel, said to have been built 140. Auliana, daughter of Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth-bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana), as a memorial. Alpinus is said to have called "the then rude hill into the form of a town," about 155; see *Ireland*.

Christianity established by St. Patrick, and St. Patrick's cathedral founded about	432	Foundling hospital incorporated	1739
Dublin environed with walls by the Danes	798	St. Patrick's spire erected (<i>see St. Patrick</i>)	1749
Named by king Edgar in the preface to his charter "Nobilissima Civitas"	964	Royal Dublin Society originated, 1731; incorporated	"
Battle of Clontarf (<i>which see</i>)	23 April, 1014	Hibernian society	1765
Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros, for Henry II. who soon after arrives	1171	Marine society	1766
Charter granted by this king	1173	Queen's bridge first erected, 1684; destroyed by a flood, 1763; rebuilt	1768
Christ church built, 1038; rebuilt	1190	Act for a general pavement of the city	1773
Slaughter of 500 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (<i>see O'Connell's Wood</i>)	1209	Royal exchange begun, 1769; opened	1779
Assemblage of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to King John	1210	Order of St. Patrick instituted	1783
Foundation of Dublin castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1205; finished	1213	Bank of Ireland instituted (<i>see Bank</i>)	"
John le Dece first provost; Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold first bailiffs (<i>see Mayor</i>)	1308	Police established by statute	1786
Thomas Cusack, first mayor (<i>idem</i>)	1409	Royal academy incorporated	"
Besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy	1500	Custom house begun, 1781; opened	1791
Christ church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. (<i>see Christ Church</i>)	1541	Dublin library instituted	"
Bailiff changed to sheriffs; John Ryan and Thomas Cornyn, first	1548	Fire at the parliament house	1792
Trinity college founded	1591	Carlisle bridge erected	1794
Charter granted by James I.	1609	City armed association	1796
Convocation which established the Thirty nine articles of religion	1614	New law courts opened	"
Besieged by the marquiss of Ormond, defeated at battle of Rathmines (<i>which see</i>)	1649	The rebellion; arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald, in Thomas street	19 May, 1798
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse	Aug.	Union with England (<i>see Union</i>)	1 Jan. 1801
Chief magistrate styled lord mayor	1665	Emmett's insurrection	23 July, 1803
Blue coat hospital incorporated	1670	Hibernian Bible society	1806
Essex bridge built by sir H. Jervis	1676	Bank transferred to College-green	1808
Royal hospital, Kilmainham, founded	1683	Dublin institution founded	1811
James II. arrives in Dublin	1688	Riot at the theatre	16 Dec. 1814
Great gunpowder explosion	1693	Visit of George IV.	12 Aug. 1821
Lamps first erected in the city	1698	The "Bottle conspiracy"	14 Dec. 1822
Infirmary, Jervis street, founded	1728	Hibernian academy	16 Aug. 1823
Parliament-house begun	1729	Dublin lighted with gas	5 Oct. 1825
		Rd. Whately made archbishop (very active in education).	1831
		Great custom-house fire	9 Aug. 1833
		Railroad to Kingstown	1834
		British Association meet here	6 Aug. 1835
		Dublin new police act	4 July, 1836
		Cemetery, Mount Jerome, consecrated	19 Sept. "
		Royal arcade burnt	25 April, 1837
		Poor-law bill passed	31 July, 1838
		Awful storm raged	6 Jan. 1839
		O'Connell's arrest (<i>see Trials</i>)	14 Oct. 1843

DUBLIN, *continued.*

He is found guilty 12 Feb. 1844
 Liberated in Sept.
 His death at Genoa 15 May, 1847
 Arrest of Mitchell, of the "United Irishman"
 newspaper 13 May, 1848
 State trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher
 in Dublin 15 May, "
 [These persons were afterwards tried at Clonmel, and found guilty.]
 Trial of Mitchell; *guilty* 26 May, "
 "Irish Felon," newspaper first published, 1 July, "
 "Nation" and "Irish Felon" suppressed, "
 29 July, "
 Conviction of O'Doherty 1 Nov. "
 The queen visits Dublin 6 Aug. 1849
 Royal exchange opened as a city hall, 30 Sept. 1852
Dublin industrial exhibition, which owed its
 existence to Mr. Dargan, who advanced
 80,000*l.* for the purpose, was erected by Mr.
 (afterwards sir) John Benson, in the Dublin
 society's grounds, near Merrion-square. It
 consisted of one large and two smaller halls,
 lighted from above. It was opened by earl
 St. Germain, the lord-lieutenant, 12 May, 1853
 Visited by the queen and prince Albert, 30
 Aug.; and closed on 1 Nov. "
 Acts passed to establish a national gallery,
 museum, &c. 10 Aug. 1854; and 2 July, 1855
 Arrival of lord Eglington—disgraceful contest
 between the Trinity college students and the
 police; the latter severely blamed, 12 March, 1858
 Demonstration at the funeral of the rebel
 M'Manus 10-12 Nov. 1861
 Fine art exhibition proposed, 20 July, 1860;
 opened by the lord-lieutenant, the earl of
 Carlisle, 24 May, 1861; visited by the prince

of Wales, 1 July; and by the queen and
 prince consort 22 Aug. 1861
 National association for social science met,
 14-22 Aug. "
 Lord Rosse installed as chancellor of the uni-
 versity 17 Feb. 1863
 Abp. Whately dies, 8 Oct.; succeeded by Rd.
 Chenevix Trench Nov. "
 Statue of Oliver Goldsmith inaugurated by the
 lord-lieutenant, 5 Jan.; who opens the
 national gallery of Ireland 30 Jan. 1864
 New Richmond hospital, to be called the
 "Carmichael School of Medicine," founded
 by lord Carlisle (Mr. Carmichael, the sur-
 geon, bequeathed 10,000*l.* to it) 29 March, "
 Industrial exhibition opened by the lord chan-
 cellor 25 May, "
 The O'Connell monument founded 8 Aug. 1864
 St. Patrick's cathedral restored by Mr. Guin-
 ness; re-opened 24 Feb. 1865
 The international exhibition opened by the
 prince of Wales 9 May, "
 The newspaper "The Irish People" seized, and
 several Fenians taken in custody. (See
Fenians, and Ireland.) 15 Sept. "
 International exhibition closed on 9 Nov. "
 Great fire: Mrs. Delany and five others burnt;
 fire-brigade blamed 7 June, 1866
 Great banquet to John Bright 30 Oct. "
 Meeting of Royal Agricultural Society of Ire-
 land 27 Aug. 1867
 Two policemen shot (probably by Fenians),
 31 Oct. "
 Funeral demonstration for Allen, Gould, and
 Larkin, the Fenians 8 Dec. "
 Visit of prince of Wales (see *Ireland*) 15 April, 1868

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick, in 448. Gregory, bishop in 1121, became *archbishop* in 1152. It was united to Glendalagh in 1214. George Browne, an Augustine friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archbishop. Dublin has two cathedrals, Christ Church, and St. Patrick's. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 30 Hen. VIII. at 534*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Irish. Kildare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to Dublin, 1846; see *Bishops*.

DUCAT, a coin so called because struck by dukes. *Johnson*. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy. *Procopius*. First struck in the duchy of Apulia, 1140. *Du Cange*, Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in 1240.

DUCKING-STOOL; see *Cucking-stool*.

DUELLING took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first duel in England, William count of Eu and Godfrey Baynard, took place 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. Francis I. challenged the emperor Charles V. 1528. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 29 Eliz. 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Char. II. 1679.* Duelling was checked in the army, 1792; and has been almost abolished in England, by the influence of public opinion, aided by the prince consort. A society "for the discouraging of duelling" was established in 1845; see *Battel, Wager of, and Combat*.

MEMORABLE DUELS.

Between the duke of Hamilton and lord
 Mohun, fought 15 Nov. 1712
 [This duel was fought with small swords, in
 Hyde-park. Lord Mohun was killed upon
 the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds
 as he was being carried to his coach.]
 Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed 1728
 Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed 1748
 Mr. S. Martin wounded Mr. Wilkes, M.P.,
 16 Nov. 1763
 Lord Byron killed Mr. Chaworth 26 Jan. 1765

Lord Townshend wounded lord Bellamont, 1 Feb. 1773
 Comte d'Artois wounded by duc de Bourbon, 21 March, 1778
 Mr. Donovan and capt. Hanson; the latter
 killed 13 Nov. 1779
 Charles James Fox wounded by Mr. Adam,
 30 Nov. "
 Col. Fullerton wounded lord Shelburne, 22 March, 1780
 Rev. Mr. Allen killed Lloyd Dulany 18 June, 1782
 Col. Thomas killed by col. Gordon 4 Sept. 1783
 Lord Macartney wounded by maj.-gen. Stuart,
 8 June, 1788

* "As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric."—*Sir J. Barrington*. A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded; in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law. *Hamilton*.

DUELLING, *continued.*

Mr. M'Keon murdered George N. Reynolds, 1787; executed	16 Feb. 1788	lieut. Cecil; the captain killed (arose on account of words spoken four years previously),	April, 1814
Mr. Farefoot killed col. Roper	Dec. "	Mr. D. O'Connell killed Mr. D'Esterre	1 Feb. 1815
Duke of York and col. Lenox, aft. duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause)	26 May, 1789	Colonel Quentin and colonel Palmer	7 Feb. "
Sir George Ramsay and captain Macrae; sir George killed	1790	Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel; an affair, no meeting	31 Aug. "
Mr. Curran and major Hobart	1 April, "	Major Greene and Mr. Price, in America; the latter killed, greatly lamented	1816
Mr. Macduff and Mr. Prince; latter killed,	4 June, "	Lieut. Conroy killed lieut. Hindes	8 March, 1817
Mr. Harvey Aston and lieut. Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded	25 June, "	Major Lockyer killed Mr. John Sutton,	10 Dec. "
Mr. Anderson killed Mr. Stevens	20 Sept. "	Mr. O'Callaghan killed lieut. Bayley	12 Jan. 1818
Mr. Julius killed Mr. Graham	19 July, 1791	Mr. Grattan and the earl of Clare	7 June, 1820
Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken; no fatality,	1 March, 1792	Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartinger; both desperately wounded	18 Sept. "
Earl of Lonsdale and captain Cuthbert; no fatality	9 June, "	Mr. Christie killed Mr. Scott	16 Feb. 1821
M. de Chauvigny wounded Mr. Lameth 8 Nov.	1796	M. Manuel and Mr. Beaumont	9 April, "
Mr. Carpenter killed by Mr. Pride	20 Aug. 1796	Mr. Jas. Stuart killed Sir Alexander Boswell,	26 March, 1822
Lord Valentia wounded by Mr. Gawler, 28 June,	"	The duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford; no fatality	2 May, "
Wm. Pitt and Geo. Tierney	27 May, "	Gen. Pépé wounded gen. Carascosa	28 Feb. 1823
Henry Grattan wounded Isaac Corry	15 Jan. 1800	Mr. Westall killed capt. Gourlay	1824
Lieut. Willis killed major Incey	26 Aug. 1801	Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton; no result,	1 July, 1826
George Ogle and Bernard Coyle; no fatality	1802	Mr. Hayes killed Mr. Brie	26 Dec. "
Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; sir Richard wounded	8 June, "	Rev. Mr. Hodson wounded Mr. Grady Aug. 1827	
Capt. Mac Namara killed Col. Montgomery,	6 April, 1803	Duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea; no injury	21 March, 1829
General Hamilton and colonel Aaron Burr; the general killed, greatly lamented (in America)	1804	Capt. Holsman killed lieut. Crowther	1 April, "
Capt. Best killed Id. Camelford 6 (died 10) March	1806	Mr. W. Lambrecht killed Mr. O. Clayton 8 Jan. 1830	
Surgeon Fisher killed lieut. Torrens, 22 March, 1806		Capt. Smith killed Mr. O'Grady	18 March, "
Baron Hompesch wounded Mr. Richardson,	21 Sept. "	Mr. Storey wounded Mr. Mathias	22 Jan. 1833
Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull; both wounded	5 May, 1807	Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter wounded, and died on the 18th	10 May, "
Mr. Aleock killed Mr. Coleclough; and lost his reason	8 June, "	Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; 2 shots each	4 May, 1835
M. de Granpree and M. Le Pique, in balloons, near Paris, and the latter killed	3 May, 1808	Sir Colquhoun Grant and lord Seymour; no fatality	29 May, "
Major Campbell and captain Boyd; latter murdered (former hanged, 2 Oct. 1808),	23 June, "	Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black, editor of the "Morning Chronicle;" 2 shots each	19 Nov. "
Lord Paget and captain Cadogan; neither wounded	30 May, 1809	Capt. Dickson wounded gen. Evans 8 April, 1836	
Lord Castlereagh wounded Geo. Canning,	22 Sept. "	Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Close (Mr. Scott's second); the latter wounded	23 May, "
Mr. Clarke killed George Payne	6 Sept. 1810	The earl of Cardigan and captain Tuckett; 2 shots each; the latter wounded (for this the earl was tried in the house of lords and acquitted, 16 Feb. 1841)	12 Sept. 1840
Ensign de Balton killed capt. Boardman,	4 March, 1811	Captain Boldeiro and hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality	15 July, 1842
Lieut. Stewart killed lieut. Bagnal	7 Oct. 1812	Lieut. Munroe killed colonel Fawcett	1 (died 3) July, 1843
Mr. Edward Maguire killed lieut. Blundell,	9 July, 1813	Lieut. Hawkey killed lieut. Seton	20 May, 1845
Captain Stackpole (of "Statera" frigate) and		Duc de Grammont Caderousse kills Mr. Dillon at Paris, for a newspaper attack	Oct. 1862

DUKE, Latin *dux*, a leader. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces*. *Camden*. In *Genesis xxxvi.* some of Esau's descendants are termed dukes. *Duke-duke* was a title given to the house of Sylvia, in Spain, on account of its possessing many duchies.

Edward the Black Prince made *duke of Cornwall* 17 March, 1337
 Robert de Vere was created marquis of Dublin and *duke of Ireland*, 9 Rich. II. 1385
 Robert III. created David, prince of Scotland,

duke of Rothesay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, 1398, and is now borne by the prince of Wales.
 Cosmo de Medici created *grand-duke of Tuscany*, the first of the rank, by pope Pius V. 1569

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey) called God's-gift College, founded by Edward Alleyn, an eminent comedian, was completed and solemnly opened 13 Sept. 1619. Alleyn was its first master, and died in 1626. In 1686 Wm. Cartwright, an actor, gave a library and some portraits, and on 20 Dec. 1810 sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed his collection of pictures, the gallery for which was erected by sir John Soane, and opened in 1812. Sir Francis died 8 Jan. 1811. In 1857, an act was passed by which the college was reconstituted. Two schools were established; and the number of the almspeople increased. In 1860 the annual income was 11,482*l.* New school buildings founded 26 June, 1866.

DUMB, see *Deaf and Dumb*.

DUMBLANE or **DUNBLANE** (Perth), near which took place a conflict called the battle of

Sheriffmuir, between the royalist army under the duke of Argyle, and the Scots rebels under the earl of Mar, 13 Nov. 1715. Both claimed the victory.

DUNBAR (Haddington). Here the Scottish army and king John Baliol were defeated by Warrene, earl of Surrey, and Scotland was subdued, 27 April, 1296. Here also Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots, in arms for Char. II. 3 Sept. 1650.

DUNCIAD, the celebrated satirical poem by Alexander Pope, was published in 1728.

DUNDALK (Louth, Ireland). In 1318, at Foughard near this place, was defeated and slain Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649. The first cambric manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727.

DUNDEE (E. Scotland), on the Tay. The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165—1214), to his brother David, earl of Huntingdon, who built or strengthened the castle, and erected a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains. The town was taken by the English in 1385; pillaged by Montrose, 1645; stormed by Monk in 1651; and was visited by queen Victoria in 1844. It has thriven since 1815, through its extensive linen manufactures; at one of these (Edwards's) a steam explosion took place on 15 April, 1859, when twenty persons were killed. Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689), had a house here. The Baxter park, the gift of sir David Baxter, was opened by earl Russell, 9 Sept. 1863. The British association met here, 4 Sept. 1867. Population in 1861, 90,425.

DUNES, see *Dunkirk*.

DUNGAN-HILL (Ireland). Here the English army, commanded by colonel Jones, signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, 8 Aug. 1647.

DUNKELD (Perthshire) was made a bishopric by David I. in 1127; the ancient Culdee church, founded by king Constantine III., becoming the cathedral. The beautiful bridge over the Tay, erected by Thos. Telford, was opened in 1809.

DUNKIRK (N. France), founded in the 7th century, was taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 1652, and retaken from them by the English and French (after Turenne's victory over them under Condé on the *dunes* (or sands), 14 June, 1658, and put into the hands of the English, 25 June following. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l.* to Louis XIV., 17 Oct. 1662. Dunkirk was one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished in conformity with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French resumed the works, but they were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763; but in 1783 they were again resumed. The English attempted to besiege Dunkirk; but the Duke of York was defeated by Hoche, and forced to retire with loss, 7 Sept. 1793. It was made a free port in 1816.

DUNMOW (Essex), famous for the tenure of the manor (made by Robert Fitz-Walter, 1244), "that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a fitch of bacon." *

DUNSE (S. Scotland). Here on 18 June, 1639, by treaty between the Scots commission and Charles I., their demands were acceded to, and they agreed to disband their army. Disputes arose, and the treaty was not carried into effect.

DUNSINANE (Perthshire). On the hill was fought the battle between Macbeth the thane of Glamis, and Siward, earl of Northumberland, 27 July, 1054. Edward the Confessor had sent Siward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father Duncan, the thane and usurper had murdered. Macbeth was defeated, and it was said was pursued to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1056 or 1057.

DUPES (day of), 11 Nov. 1630, when Richelieu energetically and adroitly frustrated the plan for his ruin, formed by the queen Marie de Medicis and Gaston, duke of Orleans, and others, during the king's illness.

DÜPPEL or DYBBÖL. See under *Denmark*, 1864.

DUPPLIN (Perthshire). Here Edward Balliol and his English allies totally defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, 11 Aug. 1332, and obtained the crown for three months.

* The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445, since when to 1855 it had only been demanded five times. The last claimants previous to 1855 were John Shakeshanks and his wife 20 June, 1751; they made a large sum by selling slices of the fitch to witnesses of the ceremony (5000 persons). On 19 July, 1855, fitches were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping Ongar, and the Chevalier Chatelaine and his lady. The lord of the manor opposed the revival, but Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends, defrayed the expense, and superintended the ceremonials. A fitch was awarded in 1860.

DURBAR, an East Indian term for an audience-chamber or reception. On 18 Oct. 1864, a most remarkable durbar was held at Lahore by the viceroy of India, sir John Lawrence, at which 604 of the most illustrious princes and chieftains of the north-west province were present, magnificently clothed. Similar ones were held in 1866 and 1867.

DURHAM, an ancient city, the *Dunholme* of the Saxons, and *Durême* of the Normans. The **BISHOPRIC** was removed to Durham from Chester-le-street in 995; whither it had been transferred from Lindisfarne or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 634, in consequence of the invasion of the Danes. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were brought from Lindisfarne, and interred in Durham cathedral. The palatine privileges, granted to the bishop by the Danish Northumbrian prince Guthrum, were taken by the crown in June 1836. Durham was ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland in 1070, and was occupied by the Northumbrian rebels in 1569; and by the Scots in 1640. In 1650 Cromwell quartered his Scotch prisoners in the cathedral. Near Durham on 12 (or 17) Oct. 1346, was fought the decisive battle of *Neville's cross* (*which see*). This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2821*l*. Present income, 8000*l*.

College founded in 1290; abolished at the Reformation, in . . . 1657
Cromwell established a college, which was suppressed at the Restoration, 1660; present University established in 1831, opened in 1833, and chartered in . . . 1837
Certain reformed ordinances, recommended by a commission, set aside in . . . 1863

1826. Wm. Van Mildert (the last prince-bishop); died 21 Feb. 1836.
1836. Edward Maltby, resigned in 1856; died 3 July, 1859, aged 90.
1856. Charles Thomas Longley; became abp. of York, May, 1860.
1860. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers (trans. from Carlisle); died 10 Aug. 1861.
1861. Charles Baring (PRESENT bishop).

BISHOPS.

1791. Hon. Shute Barrington, died in 1826.

DURHAM LETTER, see *Papal Aggression*. **DUTCH REPUBLIC**, see *Holland*.

DUUMVIRI, two Roman patricians appointed by Tarquin the Proud 520 B.C. to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The books were placed in the Capitol, and secured in a chest under the ground. The number of keepers was increased to ten (the Decemviri) 365 B.C., afterwards to fifteen; the added five called *quinque viri*.

DWARFS: ANCIENT. Philetas of Cos, distinguished about 330 B.C., as a poet and grammarian, is said to have carried weights in his pockets, to prevent his being blown away. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Ælian*. Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named Coropas, two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freed-maid of Julia's, was of the same height. *Pliny*. Aug. Cæsar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature. *Sueton*. Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high; "he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature." *Vos. Instit.*

MODERN DWARFS.—John d'Estrix, of Mechlin, was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high.

Jeffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, when a youth of 18 inches high, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, by the duchess of Buckingham, in 1666. He challenged Mr. Crofts to fight a duel, but the latter came armed with a squirt. At another meeting the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653.

Count Borowlaski, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided many years, was

born in Nov. 1739. His growth was at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England in 1837.

Charles Stratton (termed general Tom Thumb), an American, was exhibited in England, 1846. In Feb. 1863, in New York, when 25 years old and 31 inches high, he married Lavinia Warren, aged 21, 32 inches high. He, his wife, and child, and commodore Nutt, another dwarf, came to England in Dec. 1864, and remained there some time.

DYEING is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500 B.C. The English sent their goods to be dyed in Holland, till the art was brought to them in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art *in the north*" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783. The art has been greatly improved by chemical research. A discovery of Dr. Stenhouse in 1848, led to M. Marnas procuring *mauve* from lichens; and Dr. Hofmann's production of aniline from coal-tar, has led to the invention of a number of beautiful dyes (*mauve*, *magenta red*, &c.); see *Aniline*.

E.

EAGLE, an ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I. about 1272; was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The *American* gold coinage of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, began 6 Dec. 1792; an eagle is of the value of 10 dollars, or about two guineas.—The *standard of the eagle* was borne by the Persians, at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. The Romans carried gold and silver eagles as ensigns, and sometimes represented them with a thunderbolt in their talons, on the point of a spear, 102 B.C. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I., and is that of Napoleon III.; as well as of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; see *Knighthood*.

EARL, or *comes*, introduced at the conquest, superseded the Saxon ealdorman, and continued the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes in 1337 and 1351, and Richard II. created marquesses (1385), both above earls. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by king Malcolm III. in 1037. Sir John de Courcy created baron of Kingsale and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II. 1181.

EARL MARSHAL of England, the eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by king Stephen, 1135. The last lord marshal was John Fitz-Allan, lord Maltravers. *Camden*. Richard II. in 1397 granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham by the style of *earl marshal*. In 1672, Charles II. granted to Henry lord Howard the dignity of hereditary earl marshal. The earl marshal's court was abolished in 1641. (See *Howard*.)

EARL MARISCHAL of Scotland was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army; but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marischal." The office was never out of the Keith family. It was reserved at the Union, and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it reverted to the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl marischal, in 1715.

EARRINGS were worn by Jacob's children, 1732 B.C. (*Gen.* xxxv. 4).

EARTH, see *Globe*.

EARTHENWARE, see *Pottery*.

EARTHQUAKES. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting out into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, 435 B.C. *Liog. Lacrt*. Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with waters, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed earthquakes to electricity. It appears probable that steam generated by subterraneous heat contributes to occasion them. An elaborate Catalogue of Earthquakes, (from B.C. 1606 to A.D. 1842) with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1858. In 1860 the velocity of their propagation was estimated by Mr. J. Brown at between 470 and 530 feet per second*.

One which made Eubœa an island . . . B.C.	425	At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished . . . A.D.	557
Helice and Bura in Peloponnesus swallowed up	373	In Africa; many cities overturned . . .	560
The chasm in the Roman Forum into which Quintus Curtius leaped, was <i>probably</i> an earthquake	364	Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation . . .	742
Durres, in Greece, buried, with all its inhabitants; and 12 cities in Campania also buried	345	In France, Germany, and Italy . . .	801
Lysimachia and its inhabitants buried about	283	Constantinople overturned; all Greece shaken	936
Ephesus and other cities overturned . . . A.D.	17	One felt throughout England . . .	1089
One accompanied by the eruption of Vesuvius; the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum buried	79	One at Antioch; many towns destroyed, among them Mariseum and Mamistria . . .	1114
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia overturned . . . 105 or	106	Catania, in Sicily, overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins . . .	1137
Antioch destroyed . . .	115	One severely felt at Lincoln . . .	1142
Nicomedia, Casarea, and Nicea overturned . . .	126	In Syria, &c., 20,000 perished . . .	1158
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged . . .	157	In Calabria; one of its cities and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic sea . . .	1186
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins . . .	358	In Cilicia, 60,000 perished . . .	1268
One felt by nearly the whole world . . .	543	One again felt throughout England; Glastonbury destroyed . . .	1274
		In England; the greatest known there, 14 Nov.	1318

* Mrs. Somerville states that about 255 earthquakes have occurred in the British Isles; all slight. To avoid the effects of a shock predicted by a madman, for the 8th of April, 1750, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, passed the night on the 7th in their carriages and in tents in Hyde-park.

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

At Naples; 40,000 persons perished	5 Dec.	1456
Constantinople; thousands perished	14 Sept.	1509
At Lisbon; 1500 houses and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins; several neighbouring towns engulfed	26 Feb.	1531
One felt in London; part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell	6 April,	1580
In Japan; several cities made ruins, and thousands perish	2 July,	1596
In Naples; 30 towns or villages ruined; 17,000 lives lost	30 July,	1626
Awful one at Calabria	27 March,	1638
Ragusa ruined; 5000 perished	6 April,	1667
At Schanaki, lasted 3 months; 80,000 perished	"	"
At Rimini; above 1500 perished	14 April,	1672
One severely felt at Dublin, &c.	17 Oct.	1690
One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed 40 fathoms deep, and 3000 perished	7 June,	1692
One in Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost	Sept.	1693
Aquila, in Italy, ruined; 5000 perished, 2 Feb.	Feb.	1703
Jeddo, Japan, ruined; 200,000 perished	"	"
In the Abruzzi; 15,000 perished	3 Nov.	1706
At Algiers; 20,000 perished	May & June	1716
Palermo nearly destroyed; nearly 6000 lives lost	1 Sept.	1726
Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin	30 Nov.	1731
In Naples, &c.; 1940 perished	29 Nov.	1732
Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins	28 Oct.	1746
In London, &c., a slight shock	19 Feb.	1750
Port au Prince, St. Domingo, ruined	21 Nov.	1751
Adrianople nearly overwhelmed	29 July,	1752
At Grand Cairo; half of the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up	Sept.	1754
Quito destroyed	April,	1755
Kachan, N. Persia, destroyed; 40,000 perished	7 June,	1755
Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste; and 2000 houses in the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, were overturned. This awful earthquake extended 5000 miles; even to Scotland	1 Nov.	"
Comora, Pesh, &c., much damaged	28 June,	1763
In Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles; Balbec destroyed; here 20,000 perished,	30 Oct.	1759
At Martinico; 1600 persons perished	Aug.	1767
At Guatemala; Santiago, with its inhabitants, swallowed up	7 June,	1773
A destructive one at Smyrna	3 July,	1778
At Tauris; 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried	"	1780
Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overturned; thousands perished	5 Feb.	1783
Erzinghan, near Erzerum; destroyed, and 5000 persons buried in its ruins	23 July,	1784
St. Lucia, W. Indies; 900 perished	12 Oct.	1788
At Borgo di San Sepolcro; many houses and 2000 persons swallowed up	30 Sept.	1789
In Naples; Vesuvius overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco	June,	1794
The whole country between Santa Fé and Panamá destroyed, including Cusco and	"	"
Quito; 40,000 people buried in one second,	4 Feb.	1797
Cumana, S. America, ruined	14 Dec.	"
At Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace, and many buildings	26 Sept.	1800
From Cronstadt to Constantinople	26 Oct.	1802
A violent one felt in Holland	end of Jan.	1804
At Prosolone, Naples; 6000 lives lost	26 July,	1805
At the Azores; a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place	11 Aug.	1810
Awful one at Caracas (<i>which see</i>)	26 March,	1812
Several throughout India; district of Kutch sunk; 2000 persons buried	16 June,	1819
Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns greatly damaged; thousands perish	"	"
Aleppo destroyed; above 20,000 perish; shocks on	10 & 13 Aug., and 5 Sept.	1822
Coast of Chili permanently raised	19 Nov.	"
In Spain; Mercia and numerous villages devastated; 6000 persons perish	21 March,	1829
Canton and neighbourhood; above 6000 perished	26 & 27 May,	1830
In the duchy of Parma; 40 shocks at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses thrown down	14 Feb.	1834
Concepcion, &c., in Chili; destroyed	20 Feb.	1835
In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed; 1000 persons buried	29 April,	1835
In Calabria; 100 perish at Castiglione	12 Oct.	"
At Martinique; nearly half of Port Royal destroyed; nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged	11 Jan.	1839
At Ternate; the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost	14 Feb.	1840
Awful and destructive earthquake at mount Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia; 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished	27 July,	"
Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished	30 Oct.	"
At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost	7 May,	1842
At Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was entirely destroyed	8 Feb.	1843
At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons	28 Feb.—7 March,	1851
At Valparaiso, where more than 400 houses were destroyed	2 April,	"
In South Italy; Melfi almost laid in ruins; 14,000 lives lost	14 Aug.	"
At Philippine isles; Manila injured,	16—30 Sept.	1852
In N.W. of England, slight	9 Nov.	"
Thebes, in Greece, nearly destroyed	18 Aug.	1853
St. Salvador, S. America, destroyed	16 April,	1854
Anasaca, in Japan, and Simoda, in Nippon, destroyed; Jeddo much injured	23 Dec.	"
Broussa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed	28 Feb.	1855
Several villages in Central Europe destroyed,	25, 26 July,	"
Jeddo, Japan, nearly destroyed	11 Nov.	"
At the island of Great Sanger, one of the Moluccas, volcanic eruption and earthquake; nearly 3000 lives lost	2 March,	1856
In the Mediterranean; at Candia, 500 lives lost; Rhodes, 100; and other islands, 150	12 Oct.	"
In Calabria, Montemurro and other towns destroyed, and about 10,000 lives lost	16 Dec.	1857
Corinth nearly destroyed	21 Feb.	1858
At Quito; about 5000 persons killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed,	22 March,	1859
Erzeroum, Asia Minor; thousands perished,	2 June—17 July	"

* In the course of 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost, at least, 111,000 inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1500 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000!

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

At San Salvador; many buildings destroyed,
no lives lost . . . 8 Dec. 1859
In Cornwall, slight . . . 21 Oct. 1859; 13 Jan. 1860
In Perugia, Italy; several lives lost . . . 8 May, 1861
At Mendoza, South America; about two-thirds
of the city and 7000 lives lost . . . 20 March, "
In Greece; N. Morea, Corinth, and other places
injured . . . 26 Dec. "
Guatemala; 150 buildings and 14 churches de-
stroyed . . . 19 Dec. 1862
Rhodos; 13 villages destroyed, about 300 per-
sons perished, and much cattle and property
lost . . . 22 April, 1863
Manilla, Philippine Isles; immense destruction

of property; about 10,000 persons perish.
2, 3 July, 1863
Central, west, and north-west of England, at
3 A. 22 M. A. M. 6 Oct. "
At Macchia, Bendinella, &c., Sicily; 200
houses destroyed, 64 persons killed, 18 July, 1863
Slight earthquake near Tours and Blois, in
France . . . 14 Sept. 1866
Argostoli, Cephalonia; above 50 perished.
4 Feb. 1867
At Mitylene; about 1000 killed, 8, 9 March, "
Djoeja, Java; above 400 perished; town de-
stroyed . . . 10 June, "

EAST ANGLES, the sixth kingdom of the Heptarchy, was commenced by Uffa, 575, and ended with Ethelbert in 792; see *Britain*. The bishop's see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles in 630, was eventually settled at Norwich (*which see*), in 1094.

EASTER, instituted about 68, the festival observed by the church in commemoration of Our Saviour's resurrection, so called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*. After much contention between the eastern and western churches it was ordained by the council of Nice, 325, to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. "Easter-day is the Sunday following that fourteenth day of the calendar moon which happens upon or next after the 21st March: so that, if the said fourteenth day be a Sunday, Easter-day is not that Sunday but the next." Easter-day may be any day of the five weeks which commence with March 22 and end with April 25. The dispute between the old British church and the new Anglo-Saxon church respecting Easter was settled about 664.—Easter Sunday, 1868, 12 April; 1869, 28 March; 1870, 17 April; 1871, 9 April.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein, in 1722, and from him obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by captain Cook, in 1774. At the south-east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep.

EASTERN (or GREEK) CHURCH, *see Greek Church*.

EASTERN EMPIRE. After the death of the Emperor Jovian, in Feb. 364, the generals at Nice elected Valentinian as his successor: in June, he made his brother Valens emperor of the West. The eastern empire ended with the capture of Constantinople, and death of Constantine XIII., 29 May, 1453; *see Turkey*.

Nestorius, the bishop, nominated the first
patriarch of Constantinople . . . 9 July, 381
Theodosius X. the Great, succours Valentinian
II., the western emperor, and defeats the ty-
rant Maximus, at Aquileia . . . 383
Valentinian II. slain by Arbogastes the Frank,
who makes Eugenius emperor . . . 392
Eugenius defeated and slain by Theodosius,
who re-unites the two empires . . . 6 Sept. 394
Death of Theodosius; the empire *finally* divided
between his sons—Arcadius receives the east,
Honorius the west . . . 17 Jan. 395
Constantinople walled by Theodosius II. . . 413
Alaric the Goth begins to ravage the empire . . . 413
Violent religious dissensions; Theodosius II.
establishes schools, and revives learning . . . 425
The Theodosian code promulgated . . . 438
The council of Ephesus, 431, 449; of Chalcedon, . . . 451
Frequent sanguinary conflicts between the
Blues and Greens, circus factions at Constan-
tinople . . . 498-520
The Justinian code published . . . 529
War with Persia; beginning of the victorious
career of Belisarius, the imperial general . . . 529-531
He suppresses the "Nika" ("conquer") insur-
rection of the circus factions; 30,000 Greens
slain, and Constantinople burnt . . . 532
Dedication of St. Sophia . . . 537
Victories of Belisarius in Africa, Italy, and the
East . . . 533-541
Recalled through Justinian's jealousy, 542;
again, 548; again, 549; disgraced . . . 562
Beginning of the Turkish power in Asia . . . 545
The Slavonians ravage Illyria . . . 551
Narses defeats Totila and the Goths near Rome . . . 552
Death of Belisarius, aged 84; of Justinian, (83). . . 565

Victories of Maurice and Narses in the East, . . . 579 et seq.
Disaffection of Narses . . . 581
Severe contests with the Avars . . . 594-600
Narses burnt at Constantinople . . . 606
The flight (Hejra) of Mahomet from Mecca to
Medina, where he establishes himself as a
prophet and prince . . . 16 July, 622
Victorious career of Heraclius II. . . 622 et seq.
He recovers his lost territories . . . 627
The Sarmatians invade the empire, 632; defeat
Heraclius at Aizmadin, 633; at Yermuk, 636;
take Alexandria, 640; and the Greek pro-
vinces in Africa, 648; Constantius purchases
peace with them . . . 660
They besiege Constantinople seven times . . . 672-677
The Bulgarians establish a kingdom in Mosia
(now Bulgaria), 678; they ravage the country
up to Constantinople . . . 711
The Sarmatians vainly invest Constantinople, 716,
718; defeated . . . 720
Leo III. the Isaurian, forbids the worship of
images: (this leads to the Iconoclast contro-
versy, and eventually to the separation of the
eastern and western churches) . . . 726
A great invading Arab force (90,000) defeated
by Aconius . . . 739
The monasteries dissolved . . . 770
Destruction of images throughout the empire
decreed, 754; image-worship restored by the
empress Irene (for which she was canonized) . . . 787
The empire loses the exarchate of Italy, 752; . . . 827
Dalmatia, 825; Sicily and Crete . . . 827
Image-worship persecuted, 830; restored, 842;
forbidden at Constantinople by one council, . . . 869;
restored by another . . . 879

EASTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

South Italy annexed to the empire	890
Five emperors reigning at one time	942
Naples added to the empire	"
Basil subdues the Bulgarians	987, 1014
Bulgaria annexed to the empire	1018
The Turks invade Asia Minor	1068
The Normans conquer South Italy	1080
The first crusade; Alexis I. recovers Asia	1097
The Venetians victorious over the Greeks	1125
The Hungarians repelled, 1152; peace made with the Normans in Sicily	1156
Wars with the Turks and the Venetians	1172
Cyprus lost to the empire	1190
The fourth crusade begins	1202
Revolt of Alexis against his brother Isaac; the crusaders take Constantinople, and restore Isaac and his son Alexis IV.	19 July, 1203
Alexis Ducas murders Alexis IV. and usurps the throne; the crusaders take Constantinople, kill Alexis, and establish the Latin empire, under Baldwin, count of Flanders.	9 May, 1204
Kingdom of Epirus and Ætolia established	1208
Constantinople recovered, and the empire re-established by Michael Paleologus.	25 July, 1261
Establishment of the Turkish empire in Asia, under Othman I.	1299
The Genoese trade in the Black sea	1303

The Turks ravage Mysia, &c., 1340 and 1345; and settle in the coast of Thrace	1353
The sultan Atmurath takes Adrianople, and makes it his capital, 1362; and, by treaty, greatly reduces the emperor's territories	1373
All the Greek possessions in Asia lost	1390
Sultan Bajazet defeats the Christians under Sigismund of Hungary, at Nicopolis, 28 Sept.	1396
The emperor Manuel vainly solicits help from the western sovereigns	1400
A Turkish pacha established at Athens	1401
The Greek empire made tributary to Timour, 1402; who subjugates the Turkish sultan, and dismembers his empire, 1403; death of Timour, on his way to China	1405
Dissension amongst the Turks defers the fall of Constantinople, 1403-12; Mahomet I. aided by the emperor Manuel, becomes sultan	1413
Amurath II. in vain besieges Constantinople, 1422; peace made	1425
John Paleologus visits Rome and other places, soliciting help in vain	1437-40
Accession of Constantine XIII., last emperor	1448
Accession of Mahomet II. 1451; begins the siege of Constantinople, 6 April; takes it 29 May, 1453 (He granted the Christians personal security and free exercise of their religion.) See Turkey.	

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

364. Valens.	
370. Theodosius I. the Great.	
395. Arcadius, the son of Theodosius.	
408. Theodosius II. succeeded his father.	
450. Marcian, a Thracian of obscure family.	
457. Leo I. the Thracian.	
474. Leo the Younger, died the same year.	
" Zeno, called the <i>Isaurian</i> .	
491. Anastasius I. an Illyrian, of mean birth.	
527. Justin I. originally a private soldier.	
528. Justinian I. founder of the Digest.	
565. Justin II. nephew of Justinian.	
578. Tiberius II. renowned for his virtues.	
582. Maurice, the Cappadocian: murdered with all his children, by his successor.	
602. Phocas, the Usurper, a centurion, whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination in 610.	
610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned.	
641. (Heraclionas) Constantine III. reigned a few months; poisoned by his step-mother Martina.	
" Constans II.; assassinated in a bath.	
668. Constantine III. (or IV.) Pogonatus.	
685. Justinian II. son of the preceding; abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties: dethroned and mutilated by his successor.	
695. Leontius: dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Asparmar.	
698. Tiberius III. Asparmar.	
705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death. Justinian slain in 711.	
711. Philippicus-Bardanes: assassinated.	
713. Anastasius II.: fled on the election of Theodosius in 716; afterwards delivered up to Leo III. and put to death.	
716. Theodosius III.	
718. Leo III. the <i>Isaurian</i> . [In this reign (726) commences the great Iconoclastic controversy; the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns.]	
741. Constantine IV. (or V.) Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son,	
775. Leo IV.	
780. Constantine V. (or VI.) and his mother Irene.	
790. Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular.	

792. Irene again, jointly with her son, and afterwards alone, 797; deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.	
802. Nicephorus I. surnamed Logothetes: slain.	
811. Staurachius: reigns a few days only.	
" Michael I.: defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.	
813. Leo V. the Armenian: killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor.	
820. Michael II. the <i>Stammerer</i> .	
829. Theophilus, son of Michael.	
842. Michael III. surnamed <i>Porphrogenitus</i> , and the <i>Sot</i> , son of the preceding; murdered by his successor.	
867. Basilus I. the Macedonian.	
886. Leo VI. styled the <i>Philosopher</i> .	
911. Alexander and Constantine VI. (or VII.) <i>Porphrogenitus</i> , brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age; the former dying in 912, Zoë, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.	
919. Romanus Lecapenus usurps the imperial power, and associates with him his sons:	
920. Christopher, and	
928. Stephen and Constantine VII. (or VIII.) [Five emperors now reign: of these, Christopher dies in 931; Romanus is exiled by his sons Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.]	
945. Constantine VII. (or VIII.) reigns alone: poisoned by his daughter-in-law, Theophania, 959.	
959. Romanus II. son of the preceding: this monster, who had contrived his father's death, banishes his mother, Helena.	
963. Nicephorus II. Phocas: marries Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.	
969. John I. Zimisces, celebrated general; takes Basilus II. and Constantine VIII. (or IX.) sons of Romanus II. as colleagues; John dies, supposed by poison, and	
976. Basilus II. and Constantine VIII. reign alone: the former dies in 1025; the latter in 1028.	
1028. Romanus III. Argyropolis; poisoned by his profligate consort Zoë, who raises	
1034. Michael IV. the <i>Paphlagonian</i> , to the throne: on his death Zoë places	
1041. Michael V. surnamed <i>Calaphates</i> , as his suc-	

EASTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

- cessor : Zoë dethrones him, has his eyes put out, and marries
1042. Constantine IX. (or X.) Monomachus, and Zoë reign jointly : Zoë dies in 1050.
1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.
1056. Michael VI. Stratiotes, or Strato : deposed.
1057. Isaac I. Comnenus : abdicates.
1059. Constantine X. (or XI.) Ducas.
1067. Eudocia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV. surnamed Diogenes, whom she marries, reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.
1071. Michael VII. Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XI. (or XII.)
1078. Nicephorus III. : dethroned by
1081. Alexis or Alexius I. Comnenus, succeeded by
1118. John Comnenus, his son, surnamed Kalos : died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.
1143. Manuel I. Comnenus, son of John.
1180. Alexis II. Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the empress Maria, his mother.
1183. Andronicus I. Comnenus, causes Alexis to be strangled, and seizes the throne : put to death by
1185. Isaac II. Angelus-Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother,
1195. Alexis III. Angelus, called the Tyrant : this last deposed in his turn, and his eyes put out : died in a monastery.
1203. Isaac II. again, with his son, Alexis IV. : deprived.
1204. Alexis V. Ducas, murders Alexis IV. : is killed by the crusaders.

LATIN EMPERORS.

1204. Baldwin I. earl of Flanders, on the capture of

Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor : made a prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and never heard of afterwards.

1206. Henry I. his brother : dies in 1217.
1216. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
1228. Baldwin II. his brother, a minor, and John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.
1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPERORS AT NICE.

1204. Theodore Lascaris.
1222. John Ducas Vataces.
1255. Theodore Lascaris II., his son.
1259. John Lascaris, and (1260) Michael VIII. Palæologus.

EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

1261. Michael VIII. now at Constantinople : he puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.
1282. Andronicus II. Palæologus the Elder, son of the preceding : deposed by
1328. Andronicus III. the Younger, his grandson.
1341. John Palæologus, under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus : the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.
1347. John Cantacuzenus abdicates.
1355. John Palæologus, restored.
1391. Manuel II. Palæologus, his son : succeeded by his son and colleague,
1425. John Palæologus II. The throne claimed by his three brothers.
1448. Constantine Palæologus XII. (XIII. or XIV. some of the other emperors being called *Constantine* by some writers) killed, when Constantinople is taken, 29 May, 1453.

EAST INDIES, see *India*.EAST SAXONS, see *Britain*, p. 124.

EBELIANS, a German revivalist sect, which began at Königsberg in Prussia, about 1836, its leaders being archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel, who were tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and impure lives in 1839 ; but the sentence was annulled in 1842, it is said, by royal influence. The sect is popularly termed "Mucker," German for hypocrites. Their theory and practice of spiritual marriage is described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Spiritual Wives," 1868.

EBIONITES, heretics, in the 2nd century, who seem to have been a branch of the Nazarenes, were of two kinds : one believed that our Saviour was born of a virgin, observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jews ; the other believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity. *Pardon*. Photinus revived the sect in 342.

EBONITE (vulcanised india-rubber), see *Caoutchouc*.

EBRO, a river in Spain—the scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, under Lannes, near Tudela, 23 Nov. 1808 ; and also of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular war (1809 and 1813).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONS. One was appointed by queen Elizabeth, 1584 ; by James I. in Scotland, 1617 ; by the English parliament in 1641 ; and by James II. to coerce the universities in 1687. The present Ecclesiastical Commissioners (bishops, deans, and laymen) were appointed in 1835 ; incorporated in 1836 ; and their proceedings regulated in 1840 and 1841.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until after the Norman conquest, 1066 ; see *Archæ and Consistory Courts*. Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate courts (*which see*) in 1857, the following were the causes cognisable in ecclesiastical courts : blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incests, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or STATES OF THE CHURCH, see *Rome, Modern*.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL, see *Papal Aggression*.

ECHOES. The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return

must be more than one-twelfth of a second, to form an echo. The whispering gallery of St. Paul's is a well-known example.

ECKMÜHL (Bavaria), the site of a battle between the main armies of France (75,000) and Austria (40,000); Napoleon and marshal Davoust (hence prince d'Eckmühl) defeated the archduke Charles, 22 April, 1809.

ECCLECTICS (from Greek, *eklego*, I choose), ancient philosophers (called *Analogetici*, and also *Philalethes*, or the lovers of truth), who, without attaching themselves to any sect, chose what they judged good from each: of them was Potamon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1. *Dryden*. Also a Christian sect, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

ECLIPSE (the race-horse), see *Races*.

ECLIPSES. Their revolution was first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C. The first eclipse recorded happened 19 March, 721 B.C., at 8h. 40m. P.M., according to Ptolemy; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon. A list of eclipses to the year 2000 is given in "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*."

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES:—

OF THE SUN.

That predicted by Thales; see <i>Halys</i> (<i>Pliny</i> , lib. B.C.	
B. & believed to have occurred . . . 28 May, 585	
[Mr. Ainslie thinks the date should be 610; others say 603 or 584 B.C. It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.]	
One at Athens (<i>Thucydides</i> , lib. iv.) . . . 424	
Eclipse of Agathocles (<i>Airy</i>) . . . 15 Aug. 310	
Total one: three days' supplication decreed at Rome (<i>Livy</i>) . . . 188	
One general at the death of Jesus Christ (A.D. (<i>Josephus</i>)) . . . 33	
One observed at Constantinople . . . 968	
At the battle of Sticklestadt . . . 29 Aug. 1030	
In France, when it was dark at noon-day (<i>Du Fresnoy</i>) . . . 29 June, 1033	
In England; a total darkness (<i>Wm. Malmesb.</i>) . . . 20 March, 1140	
Again; the stars visible at ten in the morning (<i>Corder</i>) . . . 23 June, 1191	
The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses . . . "	
A total one; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon (<i>DeMaison's Annals</i>) . . . 22 April, 1715	

Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe . . . 7 Sept. 1802	
Total eclipses of the sun—17 July, 1833; 8 July, 1842; 28 July, 1851.	
An annular eclipse; it was seen and photographed at Oundle; but not seen well at other places . . . 15 March, 1858	
Total eclipse of the sun; well seen by Mr. G. B. Airy, astronomer royal, and others in Spain; Mr. Warren de la Rue took photographs, . . . 18 July, 1860	
Total eclipse of the sun of the longest possible duration; (the Royal Society have provided means for its observation in India, by col. Walker, Mr. Herschel, and others.) . . . 18 Aug. 1868	
[The same eclipses (about 70) recur in a period of 18 years 10½ days.]	

OF THE MOON.

The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (Ptolemy iv.) . . . 721	
A total one observed at Sardis (<i>Thucydides</i> vii.) . . . 413	
Again, in Asia Minor (<i>Polybius</i>) . . . 219	
One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (<i>Livy</i> xlv.) . . . 168	
One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (<i>Tacitus</i>) . . . 14	

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, a military academy at Paris, established in 1794, and reorganised and given its present name on 1 Sept. 1795. The "Journal" (1795-1867) contains profound mathematical papers. The school was reorganised 4 Sept. 1816. The pupils defended Paris in 1814 and 1830.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM (or Museum of Domestic and Sanitary Economy), at Twickenham, open free, was established chiefly by the agency of Mr. Thos. Twining, in 1860. It originated from the Paris exhibition of 1855.

ECUADOR, see *Equator*.

EDDAS, two books containing the Scandinavian mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Frey, &c.), written about the 11th and 12th centuries. Translations have been made into French, English, &c. MSS. of the Eddas exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity-house to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. The first lighthouse was commenced under Mr. Winstanley, in 1696; was finished in 1699; and was destroyed in the dreadful tempest of 27 Nov. 1703, when Mr. Winstanley and others perished. It was rebuilt by act of parliament, and all ships were ordered to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards towards supporting it, 1708. This lighthouse was burnt in 1755; and one on a better plan, erected by Mr. Smeaton, was finished 9 Oct. 1759. The woodwork of this, burnt in 1770, was replaced by stone.

EDESSA (now Orfat), a town in Mesopotamia, said by some to have been built by Nimrod; by Appian to have been built by Seleucus. It became famous for its schools of

theology in the 5th century, and in 1184, when it was taken by the Saracens, it contained fifteen large churches. Its ancient kings or rulers were named Abgarus and Mannus.

EDGEWOTE, see *Banbury*.

EDGEHILL FIGHT (23 Oct. 1642), Warwickshire, between the royalists under prince Rupert and the parliament army under the earl of Essex, was the first important engagement in the civil war. Charles I. was present. The earl of Lindsay, who headed the royal foot, was mortally wounded. The king lost 5000 dead. Owing to the great loss, the action proved indecisive, though the parliament claimed the victory.

EDICTS, public ordinances and decrees, usually set forth by sovereigns; the name originated with the Romans. The PERPETUAL EDICT: Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (the author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the emperor Adrian to draw up this body of laws for the Pretors, promulgated 132.

EDICT OF NANTES, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects, 13 April, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1652. It was revoked by Louis XIV. 22 Oct. 1685. This unjust and impolitic act cost France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England and Germany thousands of industrious artisans who carried with them the art of manufacturing silks. Some settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others settled in Soho and St Giles's and pursued the art of making crystal glasses and various fine works in which they excelled; among these, jewellery, then little understood in England.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records *Dun Edin*, "The hill of Edin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing at the west end of the town, on a rock 300 feet high, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength.

Christianity introduced (reign of Donald I.)	201
Edinburgh taken by the Anglo-Saxons	482
Itaken by the Picts	695
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore	1074
Besieged by Donald Bain	1093
Holyrood abbey founded by David I.	1128
Edinburgh constituted a burgh	"
Castle surrendered to Henry II. of England	1174
A parliament held here under Alexander II.	1215
City taken by the English	1296
Grant of the town of Leith to Edinburgh	1329
Surrenders to Edward III.	1356
St. Giles's cathedral built	1359
Burnt by Richard II.	1385
And by Henry IV.	1401
James II. first king crowned here	1437
Execution of the earl of Athol	"
Annual fair granted by James II.	1447
City strengthened by a wall	1450
Charter of James III.	1477
Edinburgh made the metropolis by James III.	1482
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated	1505
Charter of James IV.	1508
[The palace of Holyrood is built in the reign of James IV.]	
High school founded	1518
A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, burns both Edinburgh and Leith, May,	1544
Leith is again burnt, but Edinburgh is spared.	1547
Toothbooth built	1561
Marriage of queen Mary and lord Darnley	1565
David Rizzio murdered	1566
Lord Darnley blown up in a private house by gunpowder	10 Feb. 1567
Mary marries James, earl of Bothwell, 15 May,	"
Mary's forced resignation; civil war	1570
Death of John Knox	1572
University chartered; see <i>Ed. University</i> , 14 Ap.	1582
Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood house	27 Dec. 1591
Riot in the city; the mob attacks the king	1596
James VI. leaves Edinburgh as king of England,	"
5 April, 1603; he revisits it	16 May, 1617
George Heriot's Hospital founded by his will	1624
Charles I. visits Edinburgh	June, 1633
Riots in Greyfriars church at the reading the	"

English liturgy	23 July, 1657
Parliament house finished	1660
Charles again visits the city	1661
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell	1660
Coffee-houses first opened	1677
Merchants' Company incorporated	1681
College of Physicians incorporated	"
Earl of Argyll beheaded	30 June, 1685
African and East India Company incorporated	1693
Bank of Scotland founded	"
Union of the kingdoms	1707
Royal bank founded	1717
Board of trustees of trade and manufactures appointed	"
Royal Infirmary incorporated	1739
Affair of captain Porteous (see <i>Porteous</i>)	7 Sept. "
Medical Society instituted	1737
The young Pretender occupies Holyrood	17 Sept. 1745
Battle of Preston Pans	21 Sept. "
Modern improvements commenced	1753
Magistrates assigned gold chains	1754
Royal Exchange completed	1761
Foundation of the North Bridge	21 Oct. 1763
Theatre Royal erected	1764
Great fire in the Lawn-market	1771
Register office, Princes-street, commenced	1774
Calton-hill observatory founded	25 July, 1776
Great commotion against popery	2 Feb. 1779
Society of Antiquaries	1780
Royal Society of Edinburgh instituted	1783
South Bridge commenced	1 Aug. 1785
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated	1788
First stone of present university laid	16 Nov. 1789
Robertson, the historian, dies here	11 June, 1793
Bridewell, Calton-hill, erected	1798
Holyrood, an asylum to Louis XVIII. and his brother, afterwards Charles X.	1795 to 1799
New Bank commenced	3 June, 1801
"Edinburgh Review" first published	10 Oct. 1802
New system of police established	1811
Alarming riots here	31 Dec. 1811
Nelson's monument completed	1815
Gas company incorporated	1819
Water company incorporated	1829
Professor Playfair dies	20 July, 1827
Society of Arts instituted	1827

EDINBURGH, *continued.*

Union Canal completed	1822	Agitation against Ministers' Annuity tax Sept. 1859	
George IV.'s visit; foundation of the national monument	14-29 Aug. "	Lord Brougham elected chancellor of the university, Edinburgh	1 Nov. "
Royal Institution erected	1823	Ministers' tax abolished, and other arrangements made which did not give satisfaction: riots were renewed	Nov. 1860
Destructive fires	June and Nov. 1824	20,000 Volunteers reviewed by the Queen in Queen's Park	7 Aug. "
Scottish Academy founded	1826	Industrial Museum Act passed	28 Aug. "
Lord Melville's monument erected	1828	Edinburgh visited by empress Eugénie 20 Nov. "	
Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway opened, July, 1831	1831	The prince consort lays foundation of new Post-office and Industrial museum	23 Oct. 1861
Statue of George IV. erected	1832	Fall of a house in High-street, 35 persons killed	24 Nov. "
Death of sir Walter Scott	21 Sept. "	Accident on Edinburgh and Glasgow railway—17 killed; above 100 wounded	13 Oct. 1862
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal published	"	Lord Palmerston's visit	31 March 4 April, 1864
Association of the Fine Arts	1833	Theatre Royal burnt: George Lorimer, dean of guild, and seven other persons, killed by fall of wall, while endeavouring to extricate others	13 Jan. 1865
The British Association meets here	8 Sept. 1834	Statues of Allan Ramsay and John Wilson inaugurated	25 March, 1866
Edinburgh and Granton railway begun	1836	New Post office opened	7 May, "
Art-union of Scotland	1837	National museum of science and art opened by prince Alfred (who is created duke of Edinburgh, &c. 24 May)	19 May, "
Monument to sir Walter Scott commenced	1840	Great reform demonstration by the working classes	17 Nov. "
Society of Arts, founded 1821; incorporated	1842	Explosion in the Canongate, at Hammond's, a firework-maker's; 5 killed, many injured	9 Oct. 1867
Edinburgh and Glasgow railway opened, 21 Feb. "	"	Visit of Mr. Disraeli, chancellor of the exchequer, conservative demonstration	29, 30 Oct. "
Queen Victoria visits Edinburgh, &c. 31 Aug. - 15 Sept. "	"	Meeting to propose restoration of St. Giles's cathedral	1 Nov. "
Secession, and formation of the Free Church, 18 May, 1843	1843		
New College instituted	"		
North British railway commenced	1844		
The monument to the political martyrs of 1793-4, laid by Mr. Hume	21 Aug. "		
Walter Scott's monument completed	1845		
British Association (2nd time) meets	31 July, 1850		
The Queen again visits Edinburgh	29 Aug. "		
Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Scotch national gallery	30 Aug. "		
Meeting for vindication of Scottish rights, &c.	2 Nov. 1853		
Old buildings in Lawn-market burnt	5 Aug. 1857		
Act passed for building new Post-office July, 1858	1858		
National gallery opened	21 March, 1859		

EDINBURGH, BISHOPRIC OF, was created by Charles I. when that monarch was in Scotland in 1633; and William Forbes, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was made first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the revolution, in 1689. Edinburgh became a post-revolution bishopric in 1720; see *Bishops*.

EDINBURGH REVIEW (by Francis Jeffrey, rev. Sydney Smith, Henry Brougham, and other whigs) published first on 10 Oct. 1802.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. A college was commenced by the town council of Edinburgh, in 1581, for which queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds in 1558. In 1582 the university was chartered by James VI. afterwards James I. of England. The first principal was appointed in 1585. The foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grand-master of the masons of Scotland, 16 Nov. 1789. In 1845, the library contained upwards of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS. and documents.

EDOM, see *Idumæa*.

EDUCATION, the art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, &c. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries; for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded; see *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

William of Wykeham planted the School at Winchester, whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford	1373	founded the Greycoat school, Westminster, in 1698, and cordially supported parochial charity schools (one established at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1688).	
Edin college was founded by Henry VI.	1440	Nearly 2000 of these schools established in Great Britain and Ireland, principally by the instrumentality of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge	1698-1741
In the thirty years following the reformation education was greatly promoted, and many grammar schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth	1535-65	Robert Raikes began <i>Sunday Schools</i> about 1781	1781
Christ's hospital, the bluecoat school, established	1553	In 1833 there were 16,828 of these schools, with 1,548,890 scholars.	
Westminster school founded by Elizabeth	1560	Sunday School Union formed in	1802
Foundation of Rugby school by Lawrence Sherff, 1567; of Harrow school, by John Lyon	1571	Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor	1796
The Charterhouse founded by Thomas Sutton, Queen Anne, zealous friend of education,	1611	He had 90 pupils before he was 18 years old, and 1000 pupils in	1798

EDUCATION, *continued.*

- To provide teachers, he invented the monitorial system. In consequence of his exertions, the present British and Foreign School Society was founded with the name of the "Royal Lancasterian Institution," &c. 1805
- This being unexclusive, was followed by the institution of the Church of England "National Society for Educating the Poor," on Dr. Bell's system 1811
- Infant Schools* began about 1815
- The Charity Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. (now lord) Brougham, published their reports on Education, in 37 volumes folio 1819-40
- Irish National School System (to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants) organised mainly by archbishop Whately and the Roman Catholic archbishop Murray 1831
- In 1834, the government began annual grants (the first 20,000*l.*), which continued till 1839, when the Committee of the Privy Council on Education was constituted for the distribution of the money. The grant for Public Education in Great Britain, in 1852, was 150,000*l.*; 1856-7, 451,213*l.*; 1860, 798,951*l.*; 1861, 803,794*l.*; 1864, 705,404*l.*; 1867, 705,865*l.* For Ireland, 1860, 270,722*l.*; 1861, 285,377*l.*; 1863, 316,770*l.* From 1839 to 1860, 3,655,067*l.* were granted for education. The grant for education, science, and art, in 1861, was 1,358,996*l.*; for 1867-8, 1,487,554*l.*
- In 1836, the Home and Colonial School Society was instituted, and about 1843 were formed the Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education. In 1851, out of a population of 17,927,609, there were 2,466,481 day scholars. Primary schools in Great Britain, 1854, 3825; 1863, 7739.
- Ragged School Union established 1844
- A great educational conference took place at Willis's Rooms, the Prince Consort in the chair 22-24 June, 1857
- The Industrial Schools act passed in "
- Middle Class Examinations from the University of Oxford began, June, 1858. The examiners granted the degree of A.A. to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, &c.; similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn, and are to be continued 1858
- Report of commissioners on popular education (appointed 1858), published 18 March, 1861, led to the Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, adopted 21 July, 1861, to come into operation, after 31 March, 1862. It decreed regular examinations of the pupils, payment by results, evening schools for adults, and other changes, which raised a storm of opposition from the clergy and schoolmasters. The subject was much agitated in parliament (25, 28 March, 1862); but eventually a compromise was effected, 5 May, 1862
- Official instructions for the administration of the Revised Code issued Sept. "
- "*Conscience-clause*," founded on the Endowed Schools act, March, 1860, introduced by the Committee of Council on Education for parishes where only one school is required. It provided for the admission of children of Dissenters, and exempted them from religious teaching, and attendance at public worship Nov. 1863
- (Report, 10 June, 1865).
- It has been much opposed by the clergy ever since, and created much controversy in 1866-7
- College and Public School Commission Report, signed 16 Feb. 1864
- Royal Commission appointed, to inquire into the state of education in Scotland. First meeting at Edinburgh 14 Nov. "
- Miss Burdett Coutts proposes the establishment of small village-schools, to be taught by "ambulatory" teachers Jan. 1865
- Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of benefiting schools unassisted by the state 28 Feb. "
- Training ship established for homeless boys of London; 50 boys placed there by Boys' Refuge committee 18 Dec. 1866
- Foundation of the London College of the International Education Society laid by the Prince of Wales 10 July, 1867
- Four establishments in England, France, Germany, and Italy proposed; the idea is attributed to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Michel Chevalier 1862
- Committee appointed at a meeting for establishment of higher schools for middle classes in London, by means of funds of lapsed charities, &c., 7 Nov.; nearly 28,000*l.* subscribed by end of Dec. 1865; 51,340*l.* received Oct. 1864
- The subscribers incorporated by charter; their first school opened by lord mayor and others in Bath-street, St. Luke's 1 Oct. "
- Great prosperity reported at the annual meeting 18 March, 1866
- Resolutions moved in the lords by earl Russell (asserting that every child has a right to education, and recommending appointment of a cabinet minister of education), withdrawn 2 Dec. "
- Technical Instruction*.—Minute of Committee of Education, recommending the foundation of scholarships for giving scientific instruction to artisans 21 Dec. "
- Important report of schools inquiry commissioners signed 2 Dec. "
- Conference at Manchester recommend compulsory education, to be paid for by rates 15 Jan. 1861
- Public Schools bill brought into the commons 7 Feb. "
- Public Elementary Education bill brought into the lords by duke of Marlborough, 24 March. "
- Mr. Whitworth's offer to found 30 scholarships of annual value of 100*l.* each, for instruction of young men in mechanics, &c., 18 March, accepted by the lords of the council, 27 March. "

EGALITÉ (*Equality*), see *Orleans*.

EGGS. The duty on imported eggs was repealed in 1860, whereby the revenue lost about 20,000*l.* a year.

EGLINTOUN TOURNAMENT, see *Tournament*.

EGYPT.* The early seat of political civilisation. 1st epoch; the dynasty of its Pharaohs, or "great kings," commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C. to the conquest by Cambyases, 525 B.C. 2nd epoch, to the death of Alexander the Great, and establishment of the Ptolemies, 323 B.C. 3rd epoch, to the death of Cleopatra

* Three most magnificent works on Egypt have been published: in France (commenced by Napoleon, and the savans who accompanied him to Egypt), *Description de l'Egypte*, 1809-22; in Italy, *Rosellini's Monumenta dell' Egitto*, 1832-44; and in Prussia, *Lepsius's Denkmäler aus Aegypten*, 1843-56. All these are in the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.

and the subjugation of the Romans, 30 B.C., see *Alexandria* and *Cairo*. Population of the present vicerealty about 7,465,000.

Dynasty of Menes (conjectural)	B.C. 2717 or	2412
Miram builds Memphis (<i>Blair</i>)		2188
Egypt made four kingdoms, viz. Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis (<i>Abbe Lenglet, Blair</i>)		2126
Athotes invents hieroglyphics		2122
Bastris builds Thebes (<i>Usher</i>)		2111
Ozymandias, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (<i>Usher, Lenglet</i>)		2100
The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold it 40 years (<i>Usher</i>); the dynasty of Shepherd kings begins		2080
The Lake of Maria constructed by him		1938
The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt		1920
Synthes introduces the use of the common letter (<i>Usher</i>)		1891
Mennon invents the Egyptian characters (<i>Blair, Lenglet</i>)		1822
Amemphis I. is acknowledged the king of all Egypt (<i>Lenglet</i>)		1821
Joseph is sold into Egypt as a slave		1728
He interprets the king's dreams		1715
His father and brethren settle here		1706
Rameses III., or Sesostris, reigns: he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (<i>Lenglet</i>) uncertain		1618
Settlement of the Ethiopians (<i>Blair</i>)		1615
Rameses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labours, dies (<i>Lenglet</i>)		1492
The persecution of the Jews; the exodus of the Israelites		1491
Amemphis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (<i>Lenglet, Blair</i>)		"
Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Miraim, is now called Egypt (<i>Blair</i>)		1485
Reign of Theoris (the Proteus of the Greeks); his faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, as of a lion, a dragon, a tree, water, fire, &c., probably intended to denote his policy		1189
Evecesenes (Shishak) enters Palestine, ravages Judah, and carries off the sacred vessels		971
The dynasty of kings called Tanites begins with Petubastes (<i>Blair</i>)		825
The dynasty of Saites (<i>Blair</i>)		781
Sobonm (the Ethiopian) invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (<i>Usher</i>)		737
The Dodekarchy (12 rulers) expelled by Psammetichus the Powerful		650
He invests Asoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege of antiquity (<i>Usher</i>)		647
Seso begins the famous canal between the Arabian gulf and the Mediterranean sea (<i>Blair</i>)		610
This canal abandoned after costing the lives of 120,000 men (<i>Herodotus</i>)		609
Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries		581
Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)		571
The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (<i>Usher</i>)		535
The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammetichus by Cambyses (<i>Blair</i>)		526
Frenzied excesses of Cambyses; he puts the children of the grandes, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (<i>Herodotus</i>)		524
He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perished in the burning sands (<i>Justin</i>)		"
Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (<i>Blair</i>)		487
A revolt under Inarus (<i>Blair</i>)		463
Successful revolt under Amyrtaeus, who is proclaimed king (<i>Lenglet</i>)	B.C.	414
Egypt again reduced by Ochus, king of Persia, and its temples pillaged (<i>Usher</i>)		350
Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and founds Alexandria		332
Ptolemy I. (Lagus), Soter, re-establishes the monarchy		323
Ptolemy II. Philadelphus (with his father) 285; alone [the museum of Alexandria founded; the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures made; the Pharos completed]		283-247
Ambassadors first sent to Rome		269
Ptolemy III. Euergetes, reigns		247
Overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyses had taken from the Egyptian temples (<i>Blair</i>)		246
Ptolemy IV. Philopator	Nov.	222
Battle of Raphia; Ptolemy defeats Antiochus, king of Syria		217
Ptolemy V. Epiphanes	Nov.	205
Embassy to Rome		200
Ptolemy VI. Philometor	Oct.	181
At the death of Philometor, his brother Physcon (Ptolemy VII. Euergetes) marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometor in its mother's arms	Nov.	146
His subjects, wearied by his cruelties and crimes, compel him to fly		130
He defeats the Egyptians and recovers his throne, 128; dies		117
Ptolemy VIII. Soter II. and Cleopatra his mother		"
Alexander I. and Cleopatra		107
Ptolemy VIII. restored		89
Revolt in Upper Egypt; Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)		82
Alexander II. and Cleopatra I.		81
Ptolemy IX. Auletes		80
Berenice and Tryphæna		58
Auletes restored, 55; leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy and Cleopatra		51
During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra II., Alexandria is besieged by Caesar, and the library nearly destroyed by fire (<i>Blair</i>)		47
Caesar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign		46
Cleopatra poisons her brother, and reigns alone		43
She appears before Marc Antony, to answer for this crime; fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt		41
Cleopatra in Syria		36
Antony defeated by Octavius Caesar at the battle of Actium (<i>Blair</i>)	2 Sept.	31
Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province	Sept.	30
Egypt visited by Adrian, 122; by Severus A.D.		200
Monachism begun in Egypt by Antony		305
Destruction of the temple and worship of Serapis		389
Invasion of the Saracens under Amrou	June	638
Conquest of Alexandria	22 Dec.	640
Egypt conquered by Chosroes II. of Persia		616
Cairo founded by the Saracens		969
Conquest by the Turks		1163-69
Government of the Mamelukes established		1250
Selim I., emperor of the Turks, conquers Egypt		1517
It is governed by beys till a great part of the country is conquered by the French, under Bonaparte (see <i>Alexandria</i>)		1798-99
The invaders dispossessed by the British, and the Turkish government restored		1801
Mohemet Ali massacres the Mamelukes, and obtains the supreme power	1 March,	1811

EGYPT, *continued.*

Arrival of Belzoni, 1815; he removes young Memnon, 1816; explores ancient temples, &c. 1817
 Formation of the Mahmoud canal, connecting Alexandria with the Nile 1820
 Mehemet Pacha revolts and invades Syria 1831
 His son Ibrahim takes Acre, 27 May; overruns Syria; defeats the Turks at Konieh, 21 Dec. 1832
 He advances on Constantinople, which is entered by Russian auxiliaries, 3 April; war ends with convention of Kutayah, 4 May, 1833
 Mehemet again revolts, claiming hereditary power; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib, 24 June, 1839
 England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia undertake to expel Ibrahim from Syria; Napier bombards Beyrout, 10 Sept.; Acre taken by the British and Austrian fleets, under sir R. Stopford, 3 Nov.; the Egyptians quit Syria, 21 Nov. *et seq.* 1840
 Peace restored by treaty; Mehemet is made hereditary viceroy of Egypt, but is deprived of Syria 15 July, 1841
 Ibrahim Pacha dies (see *Suez*) 10 Nov. 1848
 The Suez canal begun 1858
 Malta and Alexandria telegraph opened 1 Nov. 1861
 The viceroy Said visits Italy, France, and England, May to Sept.; returns to Alexandria, 1 Oct. 1862

Sultan of Turkey visits Egypt 7 April, 1863
 Increased cultivation of cotton in Egypt 1863-67
 At the demand of the sultan, the viceroy sends troops to repress the insurgents in Arabia May, 1864
 Direct succession to the viceroyalty granted by the porte May, 1866
 Designated "sovereign" by the sultan 9 June, 1867
 Opening of part of the Suez canal (*which see*), 15 Aug. 1865
 Egyptian legislative chamber opened with a speech from the viceroy 27 Nov. 1866
 Viceroy invested with Order of the Bath (as G.C.B.) by lord Clarence Paget 30 Jan. 1867
 The viceroy visits Paris 16 June-5 July, "
 He arrives in London 6 July; received by the queen at Windsor, 8; by lord Derby, 10; by the lord mayor, 11; departs 18 July, "

HEREDITARY VICEROYS (nearly independent).

1806. Mehemet Ali Pacha; abdicated Sept. 1848; dies 2 Aug. 1849
 1848. Ibrahim (adopted son), Sept.; dies 10 Nov. 1848.
 " Abbas (his son), 10 Nov.; dies 14 July, 1854.
 1854. Said (brother), 14 July; dies 18 Jan. 1863.
 1863. Ismail (brother), 18 Jan.; born 26 Nov. 1816.
 Heir, his son, Mehemet, five years old.

EGYPTIAN ERA, * &c. The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning 26 Feb. 747 B.C., and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed 30 B.C., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding to the 29 Aug., which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years 125 days.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (Honour's broadstone), a strong Prussian fortress on the Rhine, formerly belonged to the electors of Treves. It was often besieged. It surrendered to the French general Jourdain, 24 Jan. 1799. The fortifications were destroyed on its evacuation, 9 Feb. 1801, at the peace of Luneville. The works have been restored since 1814.

EIDER, a river, separating Schleswig from Holstein, was passed by the Austrians and Prussians, 4 Feb. 1864.

EIDOGRAPH, see *Pantagraph*.

EIKÓN BASILIKĒ ("the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings"), a book of devotion formerly attributed to king Charles I., but now generally believed to have been written partially, if not wholly, by bishop Gauden, and possibly approved by the king: it was published in 1648, and sold with great rapidity.

EISENACH DECLARATION, see *Germany*, 1859. EISTEDDFODD, see *Bards*.

EL ARISCH, Egypt, captured by the French under Reynier, 18 Feb. 1799. A convention was signed here between the grand vizier and Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French 28 Jan. 1800. He beat the Turks at Heliopolis on 20 March; and was assassinated on 14 June following.

ELBA, ISLE OF (on the coast of Tuscany), taken by lord Nelson in 1796; but abandoned 1797. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor) on his relinquishing the throne of France, 5 April, 1814. He secretly embarked hence with about 1200 men in hired feluccas, on the night of 25 Feb. 1815, and landed in Provence, 1 March, to recover the Imperial crown; see *France*, 1815. Elba was resumed by the grand duke of Tuscany, July, 1815.

ELCHINGEN, Bavaria. Here Ney beat the Austrians, 14 Oct. 1805, and became duke of Elchingen.

ELDERS (in Greek, *presbuterai*), in the early church equivalent with *episcopoi*, or bishops (see 1 *Tim.* iii. and *Titus* i.), who afterwards became a distinct and superior order. Elders in the Presbyterian churches are laymen.

EL DORADO (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth, and having heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest, smeared in oil and rolled in gold dust (which report was founded on a

* The canicular or heliacal period of the Egyptians and Ethiopians (1460 years) began when Sirius or the dog star emerged from the rays of the sun, on 20 July, 2785 A.C., and extended to 1325 A.C. This year comprised 12 months of 30 days, with 5 supplementary days.

merely annual custom of the Indians), they organised various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes, about 1560. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617 led to his fall.

ELEASA, Palestine. Here Judas Maccabæus was defeated and slain by Bacchides and Alcimus, and the Syrians, about 161 B.C. (1 *Macc.* ix.)

ELEATIC SECT, founded at Elea in Sicily, by Xenophanes, of Colophon, about 535 B.C. He had been banished to Sicily on account of his wild theory of God and nature. He supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, &c. *Strabo*. Zeno (about 364) was an Eleatic.

ELECTIONS PETITIONS ACT, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 98, passed 1848, amended, 1865. New bill proposing the establishment of two judges to try election petitions brought in, March, 1868.

ELECTOR PALATINE, see *Palatinate*.

ELECTORS for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a year in land, 8 Hen. VI. 1429. Among the acts relating to electors are the following: Act depriving excise and custom-house officers and contractors with government of their votes, 1782. Act to regulate polling, 1828. Reform in parliament act (see *Reform Bill*), 1832. County elections act, 1836; see *Bribery*. The forty shilling freeholders in Ireland lost their privilege in 1829. By Dodson's act, passed in 1861, university electors are permitted to vote by sending balloting papers.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY. In the reign of Conrad I. king of Germany (912-918), the dukes and counts, from being merely officers, became gradually independent of the sovereign, and subsequently elected him. In 919 they confirmed the nomination of Henry I. duke of Saxony by Conrad as his successor. In the 13th century seven princes (the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and the elector Palatine), assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor. *Robertson*. An eighth elector (Bavaria) was made in 1648; and a ninth (Hanover) in 1692. The number was reduced to eight at 1777 (by the elector Palatine acquiring Bavaria); and was increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. On the dissolution of the German empire, the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-1806; see *Germany*.

ELECTRIC CLOCK; see p. 266.

ELECTRICITY,—from the Greek *elektron*, electrum, amber. The electrical properties of rubbed amber are said to have been known to Thales, 600 B.C.; see *Magnetism*.

FRICTIONAL OR STATIC ELECTRICITY.

- Gilbert records that other bodies besides amber generate electricity when rubbed, and that all substances may be attracted. . . . 1600
Otto von Guericke constructs the first electric machine (a globe of sulphur), about . . . 1647
Boyle publishes his electrical experiments . . . 1676
Stephen Gray, aided by *Wheeler*, discovered that the human body conducts electricity, that electricity acts at a distance (motion in light bodies being produced by frictional electricity at a distance of 666 feet), the fact of electric induction, and other remarkable phenomena. . . . 1720-36
Dufay originates his dual theory of two electric fluids: one vitreous, from rubbed glass, &c., the other resinous, from rubbed amber, resin, &c.; and showed that two bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and attract bodies oppositely electrified, about . . . 1733
The Leyden jar (vial or bottle) discovered by *Kleist*, 1745, and by *Cunæus* and *Muschenbroek* of Leyden; *Winckler* constructed the Leyden battery. . . . 1746
Donovall classifies bodies as electrics and non-electrics . . . 1742
Important researches of *Watson*, *Canton*, *Beccaria* and *Nollet* . . . 1740-7
Franklin announces his theory of a single fluid, terming the vitreous electricity positive, and the resinous negative, 1747; and demonstrates

- the identity of the electric spark and lightning, drawing down electricity from a cloud by means of a kite. . . . June, 1752
Professor *Richmann* killed at St. Petersburg, while repeating *Franklin's* experiments Aug. 1753
Beccaria publishes his researches on atmospheric electricity, 1758; and *Æpinus* his mathematical theory . . . 1759
Electricity developed by fishes investigated by *Ingenhousz*, *Cavendish*, and others, about . . . 1773
Lichtenberg produces his electrical figures . . . 1777
Electro-statics: *Coulomb* applies the torsion balance to the measurement of electric force. 1785
Electro-chemistry—water decomposed by *Cavendish*, *Fourcroy*, and others. . . . 1787-90
Discoveries of *Galvani* and *Volta* (see *Voltaic Electricity*, p. 264) . . . 1791-3
Ørsted, of Copenhagen, discovers electro-magnetic action (see *Electro-Magnetism*, p. 264) . . . 1819
Thermo-Electricity (currents produced by heat) discovered by *Seebeck*: it was produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, 1821; the Thermo-electrometer invented by *Snow Harris*, 1827; the Thermo-multiplier constructed by *Melloni* and *Nobili*, 1831. [*Marcus* constructed a powerful thermo-electric battery in 1865.]
Faraday produces a spark by the sudden separation of a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet (see *Magneto-Electricity*, p. 264). . . . 1831
Wheatstone calculates the velocity of electricity,

* In 1748, at a pic-nic, he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle."—*Penny Cyclopædia*.

ELECTRICITY, *continued.*

- on the double fluid theory, to be 288,000 miles a second; on the single fluid theory, 576,000 miles a second . . . 1834
- Armstrong discovers, and Faraday explains, the electricity of high pressure steam, which produces the hydro-electric machine . . . 1840
- ELECTRIC MACHINES.** Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a globe of sulphur, about 1647; Newton, Boyle, and others used glass, about 1675; Hawksbee improved the machine, about 1709; Bose introduced a metallic conductor, 1733; Winckler contrived the cushion for the rubber, 1741; Gordon employed a glass cylinder, 1742; for which a plate was substituted about 1770; Canton introduced amalgam for the rubber, 1751; Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Haarlem, said to have been the most powerful ever made, 1785; Dr. H. M. Nood set up at the Panopticon, Leicester-square, London, a very powerful electric machine and Leyden battery [in possession of Mr. Edwin Clark, 1862] . . . 1855
- The *Hydro-Electric* machine, by Armstrong, was constructed . . . 1840
- The **ELECTROPHORUS**, a useful apparatus for obtaining frictional electricity, was invented by Volta in 1775, and improved by him in 1782
- ELECTROMETER** and **ELECTROSCOPE**, as the terms signify, are apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of electrical excitation. Pith-balls were employed in various ways as electroscopes by Gilbert, Canton, and others. Dr. Milner invented an electrometer similar to Peltier's, 1783. The gold leaf electrometer was invented by rev. A. Bennet, 1789, and improved by Singer, about 1810; Lane's discharging electrometer is dated 1767; Henley's, 1772; Bohnenberger's electro-scope, 1820; Peltier's induction electrometer, about 1848
- GALVANISM, OR VOLTAIC-ELECTRICITY, AND ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.**
- Sulzer noticed a peculiar sensation in the tongue when silver and lead were brought into contact with it and each other . . . 1762
- Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs when brought into contact with two metals, in 1789; and M. Galvani, after studying the phenomena, laid the foundation of the galvanic battery . . . 1791
- Volta announced his discovery of the "Voltaic pile," composed of discs of zinc and silver, and moistened card . . . 1800
- By the voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decompose water, and Dr. Henry decomposes nitric acid, ammonia, &c. . . "
- Behrens forms a dry pile of 80 pairs of zinc, copper, and gilt paper . . . 1805
- By means of the large voltaic battery of the Royal Institution, London, Davy decomposes the alkali potash, and evolves the metal potassium . . . 6 Oct. 1807
- Zamboni constructs a dry pile of paper discs, coated with tin on one side and peroxide of manganese on the other . . . 1809
- Children's battery fuses platinum, &c. . . "
- Davy exhibits the voltaic arc . . . 1813
- Wollaston's thimble battery ignites platinum wire . . . 1815
- Multipliers or rheometers, popularly termed "galvanometers," invented by Ampère and by Schweigger, 1820; by Cunningham, 1821; De la Rive, 1824; Ritchie (torsion), 1830; Joule (magnetic), 1843.
- Faraday described his discovery of electro-magnetic rotation . . . Jan. 1822
- Ohm enunciates his formulae relating to the galvanic current. . . 1827
- Improvement in constructing the *Voltaic battery* made by Wollaston, 1815; Becquerel, 1829; Sturgeon, 1830; J. F. Daniell, 1836; Grove (nitric acid, &c.), 1839; Jacobi, 1840; Smee, 1840; Bunsen (carbon, &c.), 1842; Grove (gas battery), 1842
- Faraday reads the first series of his "Experimental Researches on Electricity" at the Royal Society . . . 21 Nov. 1831
- Faraday demonstrates the nature of electro-chemical decomposition, and the principle that the quantity and intensity of electric action of a galvanic battery depends on the size and number of plates employed . . . 1834
- Wheatstone invents his electro-magnetic chronoscope . . . 1840
- ELECTRO-MAGNETISM** begins with Ørsted's discovery of the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, 1819; proved by Ampère, who exhibits the action of the voltaic pile upon the magnetic needle, and of terrestrial magnetism upon the voltaic current; he also arranges the conducting wire in the form of a helix or spiral, invents a galvanometer, and imitates the magnet by a spiral galvanic wire . . . 1820
- Arago magnetised a needle by the electric current, and attracted iron filings by the connecting wire of a galvanic battery . . . "
- Induction of electric currents discovered by Faraday and announced . . . 1831
- Faraday discovers the electro-magnetic rotative force developed in a magnet by voltaic electricity, 1831; experiments on the induction of a voltaic current, &c. . . 1834-5
- Sturgeon makes a bar of soft iron magnetic by surrounding it with coils of wire, and sending an electric current through the wire . . . 1837
- Becquerel invents an electro-magnetic balance . . . "
- Joseph Henry announces his discovery of secondary currents . . . 2 Nov. 1838
- Magneto-electricity applied to electro-plating by Woolwich . . . 1842
- Breguet uses electro-magnetic force to manufacture mathematical instruments, about . . . 1854
- MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY** (the converse of Ørsted's discovery of electro-magnetism), discovered by Faraday, who produced an electric spark by suddenly separating a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet; and found that an electric current existed in a copper disc rotated between the poles of a magnet . . . 1831
- The *Magneto-Electric* machine arose out of Faraday's discovery, and was first made at Paris by Pixii, 1832; and in London by Saxton . . . 1833
- Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil constructed, about . . . 1850
- H. Wilde's description of his machine, a powerful generator of dynamic electricity, by means of permanent magnets and the magneto-electric machine (constructed in 1865) sent to the Royal Society by professor Faraday and reported . . . 26 April, 1866
- The light (resembling bright moon-light) exhibited on the top of Burlington house. . . 2 March, 1867
- Dynamo-magneto-electric machines, by Wheatstone and Siemens, described at the Royal Society, Feb. ; by Ladd . . . 14 March, "
- "Faraday as a Discoverer," by professor Tyndall, published . . . March, 1868
- ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.***
- The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown by Watson and others . . . 1747
- Telegraphic arrangements were devised by Le-

* The Electric Telegraph may be said to have run a race with Time, and beaten him. New Orleans is westward of New York, and the clocks are thus later in the former city than in the latter, in proportion to

ELECTRICITY, continued.

- sarge, 1744; Betancourt, 1787; Cavallo, 1795; Salva, 1796; Schumming, exhibited 29 Aug. 1809; Ronalds . . . 1816
- Amperé invents his telegraphic arrangement, employing the magnetic needle and coil, and the galvanic battery . . . 1820
- F. Ronalds publishes an account of his electric telegraph . . . 1823
- Professor Wheatstone constructs an electromagnetic apparatus, by which 30 signals are conveyed through nearly four miles of wire, June, 1836
- Telegraphs invented by Schilling, Gauss, and Weber (magneto-electric), 1833; by Steinhell and by Masson, 1837; by Morse . . . 1837
- The magnetic needle telegraph patented by W. F. Cooke and (now sir Charles) Wheatstone. (The Society of Arts Albert gold medal was awarded to them in June, 1867) . . . 12 June, "
- Mr Cooke set up the telegraph line on the Great Western Railway, from Paddington to West Drayton, 1838-9; on the Blackwall line, 1840; and in Glasgow . . . 1841
- Wheatstone's alphabetical printing telegraph patented . . . "
- The first telegraph line in America set up from Washington to Baltimore . . . 1844
- The murderer Tawell apprehended by means of the telegraph . . . 1845
- The electric telegraph company established (having purchased Cooke and Wheatstone's telegraphic inventions) . . . 1846
- Gutta-percha suggested as an insulator by Faraday . . . 1847
- Over-house electric telegraphs (first erected at Paris) set up between their premises in the City and West-end by Messrs. Waterlow, in 1857; extended throughout London . . . 1859-62
- House's printing telegraph, 1846; Bain's electrochemical telegraph, 1846; Hughes's system, 1855; the American combination system (of the preceding), which can convey 2000 words an hour, adopted by the American telegraph company . . . Jan. 1859
- Wheatstone's automatic printing telegraph patented . . . 1860
- Bill to enable the government to buy up and work the electric telegraphs in the United Kingdom, read and time . . . 1 April, 1868
- SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**
- Professor Charles Wheatstone drew plans of a projected submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, 1840, in . . . 1847
- Mr. John Watkins Brett submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success . . . "
- He obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial, 1847; took place . . . 28 Aug. 1850
- The connecting wires (27 miles long) were placed on the government pier in Dover harbour, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta-percha, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at cape Grisnez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed. New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude; and the telegraph was opened; the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London stock exchange within business hours, and guns were fired at Dover by communication from Calais . . . 13 Nov. 1851
- Communications complete between Dover and Ostend, and between Portpatrick and Donaghadee . . . May, 1853
- Holyhead and Howth . . . June, 1854
- Paris and Bastia . . . Nov. "
- London and Constantinople . . . May, 1858
- Cromer and Emden . . . "
- Aden and Suez . . . May, 1859
- Malta and Alexandria . . . 28 Sept. 1861
- England and Bombay, opened . . . 1 March, 1865
- Marsala, Sicily, and La Calle, Algeria . . . 21 June, "
- ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.** A plan to unite Europe and America by telegraph was entered at the government registration office in June, 1845, by Mr. J. Watkins Brett, who made proposals to the government, which were not accepted. This plan was attempted to be carried out by a company in 1857 and 1858, with the concurrence of the British and American governments.
- 2500 miles of wire were manufactured, and tested in . . . March, 1857
- The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland, on . . . 5 Aug. "
- The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agamemnon* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired; but on 11 Aug. after 300 miles of wire had been paid out, it snapped again (and the vessels returned to Plymouth) . . . 11 Aug. "
- A second attempt to lay the cable failed through a violent storm, on . . . 20-21 June, 1858
- The third voyage was successful. The junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2050 miles of wire from Valentia, in Ireland, to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on 5 Aug. were from the queen of England to the president of the United States, and his reply . . . 5 Aug. "
- This event caused great rejoicing in both countries; but, unfortunately, the insulation of the wire gradually became more faulty, and the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased on . . . 4 Sept. 1860
- A new company was formed . . . 1860
- The *Great Eastern* steamer, engaged to lay down 2300 miles of wire, with 25,000 tons burden, sailed for Valentia, Ireland, from the Thames, commanded by capt. Anderson, accompanied by professor Wm. Thomson and Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, to superintend the paying out the cable . . . 15 July, 1865
- After connecting the wire with the land, the *Great Eastern* sailed from Valentia . . . 23 July, "
- Telegraphic communication with the vessel (interrupted by two faults, due to defective insulation, caused by pieces of metal pressed into the gutta-percha coating, which were immediately repaired) finally ceased on 2 Aug. The apparatus for raising the wire proving insufficient, the vessel returned, and arrived at the Medway . . . 19 Aug. "
- Atlantic telegraph company reconstituted as the Anglo-American telegraph company limited . . . March, 1866
- The *Great Eastern*, with a new cable, sailed from the Medway, 30 June; the shore-end at

the difference of longitude. When the *Atlantic* made her first return voyage from Liverpool, a brief abstract of her news was telegraphed to New Orleans at a few minutes after noon (New York time); it reached its destination at a few minutes before noon (New Orleans time), and was published in the New Orleans papers on the evening of the very day when the ship arrived at New York: the evening papers of New York and New Orleans gave the same news at the same hour (April, 1850).

ELECTRICITY, *continued.*

- Valentia was spliced with the main cable, and the *Great Eastern* sailed, 13 July; 1200 miles of cable had been laid, 22 July; the cable was completely laid at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and a message sent to Lord Stanley, 27 July; message from the queen to president of the United States sent, 28 July; * to which he replied . . . 30 July, 1866
- The lost cable of 1865 recovered, 2 Sept.; and its laying completed at Newfoundland 8 Sept. . . .
- The *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool 10 Sept. . . .
- Messrs. Samuel Canning, Daniel Gooch, and capt. Anderson knighted . . . Oct. . . .
- [It was stated (in Sept. 1866) that the engineer of the cable passed signals through 3700 miles of wire by means of a battery formed in a lady's thimble.]
- The U. S. congress voted a gold medal to Cyrus Field, for his exertions connected with Atlantic telegraphs . . . 7 March, 1867
- It was stated that there are in work 15,000 miles of electric telegraph wire in Great Britain; 80,000 on the continent of Europe; and 48,000 in America; and altogether about 150,000 miles laid down in the world . . . July, 1862
- Bonelli's type-electric telegraph, made known and company established, 1860; and adopted between Liverpool and Manchester, 1863; promised revival . . . June, 1864
- An "electric telegraph" conference, at which 16 states (not Great Britain) were represented, met first at Paris . . . March, 1865
- ELECTRIC CLOCK, &c.** Professor Wheatstone invented an electro-magnetic telegraph clock in 1840. Clocks worked by electricity, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, and others, appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up in front of the office of the electric telegraph company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time ball was set up by Mr. French, in Cornhill, in 1856. In 1860, Mr. C. V. Walker so connected the clock of the Greenwich observatory with that of the South-eastern station, London, that they could be controlled by electricity.
- ELECTRIC LIGHT.** Apparatus for regulating the electric light were devised in 1846, and shown by Stalte and Petrie in 1848; by Foucault soon after. Jules Duboscq's *Electric Lamp* (the most perfect of the kind) appeared at the Paris exhibition in 1855; and was first employed by professor Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, London, for illustrating lectures on light and colours, in 1856. The works of new Westminster bridge were illuminated by Watson's electric light, in 1858. M. Serrin, of Paris, exhibited his improved electric lamp, in 1862. The *Magneto-Electric light* (the most brilliant artificial light yet produced), by means of apparatus devised by Professor Holmes, was successfully tried in 1858 and 1859, at the South Foreland lighthouse, Dover. In April, 1861, the French government ordered eight lighthouses on their coast to be illuminated by electric light. M. M. Dumas and Benoit constructed an *electric safety lamp* in . . . 1862
- ELECTRIC LOOM.** M. Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854, devised a plan of employing magnets and electro-magnets in weaving, thereby superseding the tedious and costly Jacquard system of cards. His loom was set up in London in 1859, and lectured upon at the Royal Institution by professor Faraday, on 8 June, 1860
- ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY** was not much cultivated after the discoveries of Galvani in 1790, till about 1830, when the researches of Matteucci commenced; all the phenomena of electro-physiology or animal electricity being considered by Volta as due to an ordinary electric current. Fowler experimented on animals with galvanism, 1793; and Aldini, 1796, who produced muscular contractions in a criminal recently executed, 1803; Ure did the same, 1818; Du Bois Raymond lectured on animal electricity at the Royal Institution, and showed the existence of an electric current, developed by action of the human muscles, in . . . 1855
- ELECTROPHONE,** invented by Dr. Strehthill Wright, for producing sound by electric currents of high tension: one laid before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts . . . 25 April, 1864
- ELECTRO-TINT.** Mr. Palmer, of Newgate-street, London, patented inventions by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced, by electrical agency, and one process he termed *glyphography*. . . 1841-2
- ELECTRO-TYPE OR DEPOSIT.** Mr. Spencer, in England, and professor Jacobi, in Russia, made the first successful experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then, Mr. A. Smee and others have perfected the processes. In 1840, Mr. Rob. Murray applied black-lead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface. In 1840, Mr. Ruolz and Mr. Elkington applied it to gilding and silver plating. Since 1850, printing types and woodcuts, and casts from them, have been electrotyped with copper, and the process is now largely adopted in the arts.
- Messrs. C. Wheatstone and F. A. Abel experiment on the application of electricity to military purposes in . . . 1861
- The Electro-block company established, 1860; by their processes the enlargement and reduction of engravings, obtained by india-rubber, can be immediately transferred to a lithographic stone, and multiplied at pleasure. Leech's engravings, so enlarged, were coloured by himself, and exhibited in . . . 1862

ELEGY. Elegiac verse (consisting of a hexameter and pentameter alternately) was the first variation from the hexameter or epic measure, used by Tyrtæus and other early poets. The elegies of Ovid and Catullus are celebrated. Gray's "Elegy, written in a country churchyard," was published in 1749.

ELEMENTS were formerly reckoned as four: earth, air, fire, and water. The chemical elements now are about 63 (1868).

ELEPHANT, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse; and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood, &c." The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England was one of enormous size, presented by

* "From the queen, Osborne, to the president of the United States, Washington. The queen congratulates the president on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England."

the king of France to our Hen. III. in 1238. *Baker's Chron.* But Polyænus states that Cæsar brought one to Britain 54 B.C., which terrified the inhabitants greatly; see *Knighthood*.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. The institution of these secret annual religious ceremonies (in honour of Ceres) at Athens, is attributed to Cadmus, 1550, Erichtheus, 1399, or Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. If any one revealed them, he was to be put to death. They were introduced from Eleusis into Rome; lasted about 1800 years, and were abolished by Theodosius A.D. 389. The laws were—1. To honour parents; 2. To honour the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilisation of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries.

ELGIN MARBLES, derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva, on the Acropolis at Athens, of which they formed part of the frieze and pediment, the work of Phidias, under the government of Pericles, about 500 B.C. Thomas lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; and from him they were purchased by the British government for 35,000*l.* and placed in the British Museum, in 1816. The ship conveying them was wrecked near Cerigo, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was on board, remained several months at Cerigo, and recovered them from the sea.

ELIS, a Greek state termed the "Holy Land," in the Peloponnesus, founded by the Heracleide, 1103 B.C. Here Iphitus revived the Olympic games, 884, which were regularly celebrated after Corcebus gained the prize in 776. The city of Elis was surrendered to the Spartans in a war, 399. Elis joined the Achaean league, 274; and with the rest of Greece was subjugated by the Romans in 146 B.C.

ELL (so named from *ulna*, the arm) was fixed at 45 inches, by king Henry I. in 1101. The old French ell, or *aune*, was 46·790 inches.

ELLISON GALLERY. In April, 1860, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison (in conformity with the wish of her deceased husband, Richard), presented to the South Kensington Museum a series of 50 original water-colour drawings, by the first masters.

ELLORA or **ELORA,** Central India; remarkable for its very ancient rock-cut temple; excavated according to Hindoo legends nearly 8000 years ago; but more probably about 800 A.D. The town was ceded to the British by Holkar in 1818, and transferred by them to the Nizam of the Deccan in 1822.

ELOPEMENT. A wife who departs from her husband, loses her dower by the statute of Westm. 1285—unless her husband, without coercion of the church, be reconciled to her. Earlier laws punished elopement with death when adultery followed.

ELPHIN (Ireland). St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, "by a river issuing from two fountains," in the 5th century, and placed over it St. Asicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, Roscommon, Ardcaru, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin, which became one of the richest sees in Ireland. It is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 28 Eliz., at 10*yl.* 18*s.* sterling. The see was united to Kilmore in 1841, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833.

ELSINORE, Zealand, Denmark, the station for receiving the Sound dues (*which see*).

ELY, an island in Cambridgeshire, on which a church was built about 673, by Etheldreda, queen of Egfrid, king of Northumberland; she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The Danes ruined the convent about 870; but a monastery was built in 879, on which king Edgar and succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges and grants of land; whereby it became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108, and his successor Hervæus was the first prelate, 1109. It is valued in the king's books at 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; present stated income, 5500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1781. James York, died 26 Aug. 1808.

1808. Thomas Dampier, died 13 May, 1812.

1812. Bowyer Edw. Sparke, died 4 April, 1836.

1836. Joseph Allen, died 20 March, 1845.

1845. Thomas Turtton, died 7 Jan. 1864.

1864. Edward Harold Browne (PRESENT bishop).

ELZEVIRS, a celebrated family of printers, in Holland, whose reputation is based on fine pocket editions of the classics. Their first book is dated 1683.

EMANCIPATION, see *Roman Catholics* and *Slavery*.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians believing that their souls, after many thousand years, would reinhabit their bodies, if these were preserved entire, embalmed the dead. Some of the bodies, called *mummies*, buried 3000 years ago, are still perfect. "The physicians embalmed Israel," 1689 B.C. *Gen.* i. 2; see *Mummies*.

* The most perfect specimens of modern embalming are preserved in the museum of the royal college of

EMBANKMENTS of earth were erected by the ancients, for preservation from their enemies and the inundations of the tide. Those of the Egyptians are described by Herodotus and Strabo. To the Romans are attributed the first dykes of Holland, and the embankments of Romney Marsh, considered to be the oldest in Britain. In 1250 Henry III. issued a writ enforcing the support of these works; and his successors followed his example. James I. greatly encouraged the embankment of the Thames. Sir W. Dugdale's "*History of Embanking*" first appeared in 1662; see *Drainage*, and *Levells*. Since 1830, millions of pounds have been expended in embankments for railways.

EMBARGO, from the Spanish *embargar*, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, 14 Jan. 1801; see *Armed Neutrality*.

EMBER WEEKS, instituted, it is said, by pope Callixtus II. (219, 222), to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. In the English church the *Ember days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after—the first Sunday in Lent, Whit-sunday, 14 Sept. (Holy Cross), and 13 Dec. (St. Lucia).

EMBROIDERY is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but we learn from Homer, and other ancient authors, that the Sidonians particularly excelled in this species of needlework. Mention is made of this art in 1491 B.C. *Exodus* xxxv. 35 and xxxviii. 23; see *Bayeux Tapestry*. Embroidery is now done by machinery. The first embroidery machine is said to have been invented by John Duncan of Glasgow in 1804. Heilmann's embroidery machine was patented by Köchlin. *Berlin Wool-work* has been much improved of late years by the production of more elegant patterns, first published by Mr. Wittich in Berlin, about 1810.

EMERALD, a precious stone, of a green colour, found in the East and in Peru. It has been erroneously alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is one in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II. who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545.

EMESA, now Hems, Syria, renowned for a temple of the sun, the priest of which, Bassianus, was proclaimed emperor with the name Heliogabalus or Elagabalus, 218. His atrocities led to his assassination, 18 March, 222.

EMIGRANTS. The French aristocracy and clergy (*émigrés*) began to leave their country in July, 1789, at the breaking out of the revolution: their estates were confiscated in Dec. A large number returned in 1802, after the peace of Amiens. Many were indemnified after the restoration in 1815.

EMIGRATION. Phœnician and Greek emigrants colonised the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; see *Magna Græcia*, *Marseilles*, &c. The discovery of America opened a vast field for emigration, which was restrained by Charles I. in 1637. It has been greatly encouraged since 1819. Regulations for emigration were made in 1831, and in Jan. 1840, the Colonial Land and Emigration Board was established.

Emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1815, 2081;
in 1820, 25,729; in 1830, 56,907; in 1840, 90,743;
in 1850, 280,843; in 1860, 128,469; in 1866, 204,282.

	1846.	1851.
From England	86,611	254,070
„ Scotland	3,427	18,646
„ Ireland	38,813	62,350

	128,851	335,966
Emigration to North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c., in 1820-30,		
154,291; in 1830-40, 277,695.		

To North American Colonies, in 1842, 54,123; in 1847, 109,680; in 1856, 16,378; in 1857, 21,001; in 1861, 12,707; in 1863, 18,083; in 1864, 12,721; in 1866, 13,255.

To United States, in 1842, 63,852; in 1847, 142,154; in 1857, 126,905; in 1861, 49,764; in 1863, 146,813; in 1864, 147,042; in 1866, 161,000.

To Australia and New Zealand, in 1842, 8534; in 1845, 830; in 1850, 16,037; in 1852 (*gold discovery*), 87,881; in 1853, 61,401; in 1854, 83,237; in 1855, 52,309; in 1856, 44,584; in 1857, 61,248; in 1861, 23,738; in 1863, 53,054; in 1864, 40,942; in 1866, 24,097.

EMILY ST. PIERRE, see *United States*, 1862.

EMINENCE, a title conferred upon cardinals by pope Urban VIII. Jan. 10, 1631, as more honourable than "Excellency." Previously cardinals had the title of *Illustrissimi*. *Ashe*. The grand-master of Malta also obtained this title. *Pardon*.

EMIR, a title of the caliphs among the Turks and Persians, first awarded to the descen-
surgeons, one being the body of the wife of Van Butchell, preserved by John Hunter by injecting camphorated spirits of wine, &c., into the arteries and veins; and the other, the body of a young woman, who died about 1780 of consumption, in the Lock hospital. The method of embalming royal personages in modern times is fully described in "*Hunter's Posthumous Works*." He died in 1793.—During the American War (1861-5) many soldiers' bodies were embalmed and sent home.

dants of Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 650. *Ricaut*. To such only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban.

EMISSION THEORY OF LIGHT (advocated by Newton, about 1672) supposes that individual particles pass from the luminous body to the eye, and that each ray of light passes from the sun to the earth. It is opposed to the *Undulatory Theory* (which see) now generally received.

EMLY, an Irish see, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Emly was called Imelacabair : St. Ailbe was the first bishop in 448. It is now an inconsiderable village. In 1568, the see was united to Cashel (*which see*).

EMPALEMENT. This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Juvenal, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. In England the dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried ; see *Suicide*.

EMPEROR, from *Imperator* (ruler), a title conferred on victorious Roman generals.

Augustus Cæsar the first Roman emperor	a.c.	27	Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, Feb. 1822 ; shot	
Valentinian I. first emperor of the west, and			19 July, 1824	
Valens first emperor of the east	A.D.	364	Don Pedro IV. of Portugal the first emperor of	
Charlemagne first emperor of Germany, crowned			Brazil	1825
by Leo. III.		800	Faustin I. the first emperor of Hayti, in 1849 ;	
Othman I. founder of the Turkish empire, the			deposed	1859
first emperor of Turkey		1299	Maximilian I. emperor of Mexico, 10 April,	
The Czar the first emperor of Russia		1722	1864 ; shot	19 June, 1867
Napoleon Bonaparte first emperor of the French		1804		

EMPIRICS, a sect of physicians, formed in the 3rd century before Christ, who contended that all reasoning respecting the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation alone were the foundation of medicine. The sect adopted the principles of Acron of Agrigentum, who flourished about 430 B.C.

ENAMELLING was practised by the Egyptians, Chinese, and other nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel, which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about 887. Limoges enamelled ware was popular in the 16th century. Magnificent specimens by Lepec, Elkington, Emanuel, and others, appeared at the exhibition at Paris, 1867. On 19 June, 1862, Madame Rachel sued captain Carnegie for 92*sl.* for *enamelling his wife's face* : and was non-suited ; see *Mosaic*.

ENCENIA, Greek festivals kept on days on which cities were built and temples consecrated ; and in later times, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors. *Oldisworth*. They were the origin of church-wakes in England, about 600. They were also feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the Maccabees cleansing the temple, which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 131 B.C.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, enamelling by fire. Painting with burnt wax is said to have been known to Praxiteles about 360 B.C. This art was revived by M. Bachelier, 1749, by count Caylus, 1765, and by Miss Greenland, 1785 and 1792.

ENCRATITES, followers of Tatian, about 170, denounced marriage, and abstained from flesh, and from wine even at the Lord's supper.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, passed July 1849, to enable owners of land or leases in Ireland, subject to encumbrance, to apply to commissioners appointed under it to direct a sale of such property. These commissioners held their first court in Dublin, 24 Oct. 1849, and their last 28 July, 1858. A new court was established under the Landed Estates act (1858). The number of estates sold up to 1858 was 2380, producing twenty-two millions of pounds. In 1854 a similar act was passed for the West Indies.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA or **CYCLOPÆDIA**, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature. This name has been given to a work by Abulpharagius in the 13th century.

Alsted's Encyclopædia	1620	Encyclopædia Britannica, 1st edition (by Wm. Smellie)	1778
Louis Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique	1673	(The 8th completed, 1861.)	
Hofmann's Lexicon Universale	1677	Encyclopédie Méthodique (by Ponceau) 1782-1832	
Cornell's Dictionnaire des Arts	1694	Chambers' Cyclopædia (edited by Rees)	1785
Bayle's Dictionnaire	1696	Rees' Cyclopædia	1802-19
Lexicon Technicum of John Harris (earliest English encyclopædia) 1704 ; supplements,		Brockhaus's Conversations Lexicon, 1st edition 1818	
1710, 1741		[New editions frequent.]	
Ephraim Chambers' Cyclopædia	1728	Encyclopædia Metropolitana	1817-45
Zedler's Universal Lexicon	1732-50	Cabinet Cyclopædia (a collection of treatises) 1829-46	
Encyclopédie (by Diderot and D'Alembert) 1751-80		Penny Cyclopædia	1833-46
[The contributors were termed ENCYCLOPÆDISTES, and their bold writings are believed to have hastened the French revolution in 1789.]		Knight's English Cyclopædia (4 divisions)	1853-61
		Chambers' Cyclopædia	1859-68
		Ersch and Gruber's Allgemeine Encyclopædie, began 1818 ; 125 vols. published	1861

ENDERBY LAND, see *Southern Continent*.

ENDOSMOSIS. M. Dutrochet, about 1826, found that if two fluids, gases or vapours, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium. This property he called *endosmose*, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and *exosmose* when it operates from the inside to the outside. Many natural phenomena are thus more clearly understood. *Brande*.

ENFIELD MUSKET, see *Fire-arms*.

ENGEN, Baden. Here Moreau defeated the Austrians, May 3, 1800.

ENGHIEN or STEENKIRK (S.W. Belgium). Here the British under William III. were defeated by the French under marshal Luxemburg, 24 July, 1692.—The duc d'Enghien, a descendant of the great Condé, was seized in Baden by order of Bonaparte, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a hasty trial, shot by torch-light, immediately after condemnation, 21 March, 1804. The body was exhumed, 20 March, 1816.

ENGINEERS, formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as trench-master in 1622; the chief engineer was called camp-master general in 1634. Captain Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king about 1650. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, 25 April, 1787. It has a colonel-in-chief, 16 colonels-commandant, and 16 colonels. *Civil Engineering* became important in the middle of the last century, when Smeaton began the Eddystone lighthouse, and Brindley the Bridgewater canal. Since then the Rennies, Telford, the Stephensons and Brunels, Locke, and others have constructed breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, &c., which are the marvel of our age.

The first society of Civil Engineers formed by Smeaton and others, afterwards termed the *Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers* . . . 1793
Institution of Civil Engineers established . . . 1 Jan 1818: obtained a charter . . . 3 June 1828
1472 members . . . Jan. 1868
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which

has its head-quarters in Birmingham, established . . . 1847
Isambard Kingdom Brunel, projector of the *Great Eastern*, aged 53, died 15 Sept.; Robert Stephenson, railway engineer, aged 59, died . . . 12 Oct. 1859

ENGLAND, so named, it is said, by Egbert, first king of the English, in a general council held at Winchester, 829. This appellation had been used as far back as 688, but had never been, until then, ratified by any assembly of the nation. It came from *Angles*, a tribe of Saxons, and *land*, the Saxon for country; see *Anglo-Saxons*. England was united with Wales, 1283; with Scotland in 1603; and the same legislature in 1707, when the three were styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with them, by the act of legislative union, 1 Jan. 1801, and the whole was called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. For previous history, see *Britain*, and for further details, population, revenue, &c., see separate articles. *Histories of England*, by Rapin (in English), 1725-31; Thomas Carte, 1747-55; David Hume, 1755-62; Tobias Smollett, 1757-65; John Lingard, 1819-30; Charles Knight, 1856-62.

Egbert, "king of the English," 827; defeats the Welsh, Danes, &c., at Hengestown . . . 835
Alfred, king, 871; after many vicissitudes, vanquishes the Danes . . . 871-896
He frames a code of laws, 890; forms a militia and navy, surveys and subdivides the country, and promotes education . . . 896
Athelstan's great victory over the Danes, Scots, &c. at Brunanburg . . . 937
Predominance of Dunstan; he promotes monachism and the celibacy of the clergy, about . . . 952
Ethelred compounds with the Danes for peace Causes their general massacre . . . 991
Avenged by Sweyn, king of Denmark: Ethelred flees to Normandy . . . 1002
Sweyn dies, and Ethelred returns, 1014; dies Canute the Dane sole monarch . . . 1016
Edward the Confessor king; Saxon dynasty restored . . . 1042
Harold II. crowned, 6 Jan.; defeats the Norwegians, 25 Sept.; defeated and slain at Hastings by William of Normandy . . . 1066
WILLIAM I. crowned . . . 25 Dec. 11
The northern counties rebel; ravaged from the Humber to the Tyne . . . 1069-70
Introduction of the feudal system, about . . . 1070
Justices of peace appointed . . . 1076
Domesday book compiled . . . 1085-6
WILLIAM II. crowned . . . 26 Sept. 1087
The crusades begin . . . 1096

HENRY I. crowned; restores Saxon laws, &c. . . 5 Aug. 1100
Defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy . . . 1106
STEPHEN crowned . . . 26 Dec. 1135
Civil war between the empress Maud, Henry's daughter, and Stephen; her friends the Scots defeated at the battle of the Standard, . . . 22 Aug. 1138
She lands in England, and is successful . . . 1139
Crowned at Winchester . . . 3 March. 1141
Defeated; retires to France . . . 1147
Concludes a peace with Stephen . . . 1153
HENRY II. crowned . . . 19 Dec. 1154
Constitutions of Clarendon enacted . . . Jan. 1164
Arrogance of Becket; murdered . . . 29 Dec. 1170
Conquest of Ireland . . . 1172
England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice . . . 1176
English laws digested by Glanville, about . . . 1181
RICHARD I. crowned . . . 3 Sept. 1189
He joins the crusades . . . 1191
Defeats Saladin . . . 1192
Made prisoner by Henry VI. of Germany . . . Dec. 1192
Ransomed for 400,000l. . . 1194
JOHN crowned . . . 27 May. 1199
Normandy lost to England . . . 1204
England put under an interdict . . . 1208
Magna Charta signed . . . 15 June, 1215
HENRY III. crowned . . . 28 Oct. 1216

ENGLAND, *continued.*

Gold first coined in England	1257	Book of Common Prayer established	1552
The Barons' war (<i>which see</i>)	1262-8	MARY, accession 6 July; restores popery	1553
The first regular parliament	1265	Execution of lady Jane Grey and her friends	1554
EDWARD I. crowned	20 Nov. 1272	Mary marries Philip of Spain; persecutes the Protestants	"
Wales united to England	1283	Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer burnt	1555 & 1556
Death of Roger Bacon	1292	Calais re-taken by the French	7 Jan. 1558
Scotland subdued, 1296; revolts	1297	ELIZABETH, accession 17 Nov.; the church of England re-established	"
EDWARD II. crowned	8 July, 1307	Mary, queen of Scots, lands in England, 1568; executed	8 Feb. 1587
Defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn	24 June, 1314	The Spanish armada repulsed	July, 1588
Insurrection of the barons against his favourites	1308, 1315, 1325	Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded	1601
EDWARD III. crowned	25 Jan. 1327	JAMES I. accession; union of the two crowns	24 March 1603
Defeats the Scots at Halldown-hill	1333	Styled "king of Great Britain"	24 Oct. 1604
Invades France; victorious at Crecy	26 Aug. 1346	The Gunpowder Plot	Nov. 1605
Takes Calais	1347	The present translation of the Bible completed	1611
Order of the Garter instituted	1349	Baronets first created	May, "
Victory at Poitiers	19 Sept. 1356	The Overbury murder	15 Sept. 1613
Peace of Bretigny	8 May, 1360	Shakespeare dies	23 April, 1616
Law pleadings in English	1362	Raleigh beheaded	29 Oct. 1618
RICHARD II. crowned	22 June, 1377	Book of Sports published	24 May, "
Insurrection of Wat Tyler suppressed	15 June, 1381	CHARLES I. accession	27 March, 1625
Death of Wickliffe	1385	Death of lord Bacon	9 April, 1626
HENRY IV. crowned	30 Sept. 1399	Duke of Buckingham assassinated	23 Aug. 1628
Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV.	1402-5	Hampden's trial respecting "ship money"	1637
Insurrection of the Percies and the Welsh	21 March, 1413	Contest between the king and parliament; impeachment and execution of lord Strafford	1641
France invaded by Henry V. who gains the battle of Agincourt	25 Oct. 1415	"Arrest of the five members,"	4 Jan. 1642
Treaty of Troyes; the French crown gained	1420	Civil war begins: battle of Edgehill (<i>see Battles</i>)	23 Oct. "
HENRY VI. crowned at Paris	Dec. 1430	Archbishop Laud beheaded	10 Jan. 1645
Appearance of the maid of Orleans; the French conquests lost, except Calais	1429-31	Charles defeated at Naseby	14 June, "
Cade's insurrection	June, 1450	He flees to the Scotch, 5 May; is given up	21 Sept. 1646
War of the Roses (<i>see Roses and Battles</i>)	1455-71	Execution of Charles I.	30 Jan. 1649
EDWARD IV. deposes Henry VI.	4 March, 1461	Cromwell's victory at Worcester	3 Sept. 1651
Printing introduced by Caxton	1471	OLIVER CROMWELL protector of the Commonwealth	16 Dec. 1653
EDWARD V. accession	9 April, 1483	Naval victories of Blake	1552-7
Murdered in the Tower (soon after)	"	RICHARD CROMWELL, protector	3 Sept. 1658
RICHARD III. deposes Edward V.	25 June, "	Richard resigns	25 May, 1659
Valuable statutes enacted	1484	CHARLES II.: monarchy re-established,	29 May, 1660
HENRY VII. accession; Richard defeated and slain at Bosworth Field	22 Aug. 1485	Act of uniformity passed; church of England restored	1662
Henry marries Elizabeth daughter of Edw. IV.	1486	The great plague	1665
Insurrection of Lambert Simnel quelled	1486-7	The great fire of London	2, 3 Sept. 1666
Court of Star Chamber instituted	1487	Disgrace of lord Clarendon	Nov. 1667
Yeomen of the guard, the first appearance of a standing army in England, instituted	1488	Death of John Milton	8 Nov. 1674
Henry sells the sovereignty of France	1492	Oates's "popish plot" creates a panic; 13 Aug.	1678
Insurrection of Perkin Warbeck quelled	1492-8	Sir Edmundbury Godfrey found murdered 17 Oct.	"
Gardening introduced into England, principally from the Netherlands, about	1502	Many Roman Catholics executed	1678-9
Death of prince Arthur	2 April, "	The Habeas Corpus act, for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed	27 May, 1679
HENRY VIII. accession	22 April, 1509	"Rye-house plot:" William, lord Russell (executed 21 July), and Algernon Sydney executed	1683
Rise of Wolsey	1514	JAMES II. accession	6 Feb. 1685
Henry VIII's interview with Francis I. at Ardres (<i>see "Field of the Cloth of Gold"</i>)	4-25 June, 1520	Duke of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Sedgemoor, 6 July; he is beheaded	15 July, "
First map of England drawn by G. Lilly, about	"	Accittal of the seven bishops	30 June, 1688
Henry VIII. becomes "Defender of the Faith"	1521	Abdication of James II.	11 Dec. "
Fall of Wolsey; he dies	29 Nov. 1530	WILLIAM III. and MARY proclaimed by the convention parliament	13 Feb. 1689
Henry VIII. divorces Catherine; marries Anne Boleyn	23 May, 1533	National debt begins	1692
Henry VIII. styled "Head of the Church"	1534	Bank of England incorporated	27 July, 1694
The pope's authority in England is abolished	"	Death of the queen regnant, Mary	28 Dec. "
Sir Thomas More beheaded	6 July, 1535	Peace of Ryswick	1697
Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded	19 May, 1536	Death of James II. in exile	16 Sept. 1701
Queen Jane Seymour dies	24 Oct. 1537	ANNE, accession	8 March, 1702
Monasteries suppressed	1538	Victory of Marlborough at Blenheim	1704
Abolition of Six Articles passed	1539	Union of the two kingdoms under the title of Great Britain	1 May, 1707
Abolition of Glastonbury, Reading, &c., executed	"	Sacheverell riots	1710
The first authorised edition of the Bible (Cranmer's) printed	"	Treaty of Utrecht, advantageous to Great Britain	11 April, 1713
Cromwell, lord Essex, beheaded	1540	GEORGE I. of Hanover, accession	1 Aug. 1714
Anne of Cleve divorced	9 July, "	The Scots' rebellion quelled	1715
Queen Catherine Howard beheaded	1542		
The title of "king of Ireland" confirmed to the English sovereigns	1543		
Henry marries Catherine Parr	12 July, "		
EDWARD VI. accession, 28 Jan.; promotes the Reformation (Somerset, protector)	1547		
Somerset deprived of power, 1549; beheaded	1552		

ENGLAND, *continued.*

South-sea bubble	1720	Centenary of the house of Hanover	1 Aug. 1814
Death of the duke of Marlborough	16 June, 1722	War with America	Aug. "
Order of the Bath revived (<i>which see</i>)	1725	Peace with America (treaty of Ghent)	24 Dec. "
George II. accession	11 June, 1727	Battle of Waterloo (close of French war), 18 June, 1815	1815
Death of Newton	20 March, 1727	Princess Charlotte marries prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg	2 May, 1816
George II. at victory of Dettingen	16 June, 1743	Death of R. B. Sheridan	9 July, "
Second Scots' rebellion: prince Charles-Edward gains Edinburgh, 17 Sept.; victor at Preston-pans	21 Sept. 1745	Spa-fields meeting (<i>which see</i>)	2 Dec. "
At Falkirk, 18 Jan.; defeated totally at Culloden	16 April, 1746	Green-bag inquiry (<i>which see</i>)	2 Feb. 1817
Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George II. and father of George III.	20 March, 1751	Habeas Corpus act suspended	24 Feb. "
New style introduced into England, 3 Sept. (made 14)	1752	Cash payments resumed	22 Sept. "
Seven years' war begins	1756	Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth	6 Nov. "
Conquest of India begins, under colonel (afterwards lord) Clive (<i>see India</i>)	1757	Queen Charlotte dies at Kew	17 Nov. 1818
Death of general Wolfe (<i>see Quebec</i>)	1759	Queen Victoria born	24 May, 1819
George III. accession	25 Oct. 1760	Manchester reform meeting (Peterloo)	16 Aug. "
His nuptials with Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg Strelitz, 8 Sept.; crowned, 22 Sept.	1761	Duke of Kent dies	23 Jan. 1820
Peace of Paris; Canada gained	10 Feb. 1763	George IV. accession	29 Jan. "
Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain	1765	Cato-street conspirators arrested, 23 Feb. executed	1 May, "
Death of the Old Pretender, the "chevalier de St. George"	30 Dec. "	Trial of Queen Caroline	19 Aug. to 10 Nov. "
Royal marriage act passed	1772	Coronation of George IV.	19 July, 1821
Commencement of American war	1773	Queen Caroline dies at Hammersmith	7 Aug. 1824
Death of earl of Chatham	11 May, 1778	Lord Byron dies	19 April, 1824
"No Popery" riots	2-7 June, 1780	Commercial panic	1825-6
Separation of America from England	30 Nov. 1782	Duke of York dies	5 Jan. 1827
Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III.	2 Aug. 1786	Mr. Canning, first minister, 30 April; dies, 8 Aug.	20 Oct. "
Trial of Warren Hastings begins	11 Feb. 1788	Battle of Navarino	20 Oct. "
Death of Young Pretender, at Rome	3 March, "	Roman Catholic Relief bill passed	13 April, 1829
The king's illness made known	12 Oct. "	Political panic in London;—riots	Nov. "
He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving	23 April, 1789	William IV. accession	26 June, 1830
First coalition against France	26 June, 1792	Mr. Huskisson killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway	15 Sept. "
Habeas Corpus act suspended	23 May, 1794	Grey administration formed	Nov. "
Howe's victory	1 June, "	King opens new London bridge	Aug. 1831
Marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick	8 April, 1795	The cholera morbus in England	26 Oct. "
Warren Hastings acquitted	23 April, "	Reform bill rejected by the lords, 7 Oct.; fatal Bristol riots	29 Oct. "
Princess Charlotte born	7 Jan. 1796	Reform act passed	7 June, 1832
Cash payments suspended	25 Feb. 1797	Sir Walter Scott dies	21 Sept. "
Death of Edmund Burke	9 July, "	Assault on William IV. by a discharged pensioner at Ascot	19 June, "
Battle of the Nile	1 Aug. 1798	S. T. Coleridge dies	25 July, 1834
Irish rebellion	May, "	Slavery ceases in the colonies	1 Aug. "
Habeas Corpus act again suspended		Corporation reform act passed	9 Sept. 1835
Hatfield's attempt on the king's life	15 May, 1800	VICTORIA, accession; Hanover separated from Great Britain	20 June, 1837
Union of Great Britain with Ireland	1 Jan. 1801	Coronation of Victoria	28 June, 1838
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen	2 April, "	Beginning of war with China	March, 1839
Habeas Corpus act again suspended	19 April, "	Penny postage begins	10 Jan. 1840
Peace of Amiens concluded	1 Oct. "	Marriage of the queen with prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (<i>see p. 276</i>)	10 Feb. "
War against Bonaparte	18 May, 1803	Oxford's assault on the queen	10 June, "
Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar	21 Oct. 1805	Prince of Wales born	9 Nov. 1841
Death of Mr. Pitt	23 Jan. 1806	King of Prussia visits England	24 Jan. 1842
"Delicate investigation" (<i>which see</i>)	May, "	John Francis fires at the queen	30 May, "
Lord Melville impeached, 29 April; acquitted, 12 June,	12 June, "	Bean presents a pistol at her	3 July, "
Death of Charles James Fox	13 Sept. "	Income tax act passed	Aug. "
Orders in council against Berlin decree, 7 Jan. 1807	7 Jan. 1807	Queen embarks for Scotland (1st visit)	29 Aug. "
Abolition of the slave trade by parliament, 25 March,	25 March, "	Peace of Nankin (with China)	Dec. "
Death of Sir J. Moore. (<i>See Corunna</i>)	16 Jan. 1809	Death of Duke of Sussex	21 April, 1843
Duke of York impeached by col. Wardle	Jan. "	Queen's visit to the Orleans family at Chateau d'Eu	2 Sept. "
Jubilee celebrating king's accession	25 Oct. "	Emperor of Russia visits England	1 June, 1844
Unfortunate Walcheren expedition	Aug.-Nov. "	King Louis Philippe's visit	7 Oct. "
Sir Francis Burrell's arrest, and riots	6 April, 1810	Tractarian or Puseyite controversy	1844-5
Death of princess Amelia; king's malady returns	2 Nov. "	Anti-corn-law agitation	1845
Great commercial embarrassment	Dec. "	Queen's visit to Germany	9 Aug. "
REGENT.—The prince of Wales	5 Feb. 1811	Peel's new tariff, 1845; railway mania	Nov. "
Luddite riots	Nov. "	Commercial panic	March, 1846
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, premier, 11 May, 1812	11 May, 1812	Corn laws repealed	26 June, "
Earl of Liverpool premier	9 June, "	Chartist demonstration in London	10 April, 1848
War with America commenced	18 June, "	Cholera re-appears in England in 1848 and 1849	1848 and 1849
Peace with France, &c.	14 April, 1814	Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland, 1 Aug.	1 Aug. "
Visit of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to England	7 June, "	Adelaide, queen dowager, dies	2 Dec. "
		"Exhibition of 1851" announced	3 Jan. 1850
		Death of Wordsworth (aged 80)	23 April, "
		Pate's assault on the queen	27 June, "
		Death of sir Robert Peel (aged 62)	2 July, "
		Duke of Cambridge dies	8 July, "
		Queen's visit to Belgium	21 Aug. "

ENGLAND, *continued.*

Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England	Nov. 1850
Census of United Kingdom (see <i>Population</i>) (27,637,761)	30 March, 1851
The first "Great Exhibition" opened	1 May, "
Australian gold arrives	Dec. "
Death of the poet Thomas Moore	26 Feb. 1852
Eight earthquake at Liverpool, &c.	9 Nov. "
Death of Wellington (aged 83), Sept. 14; public funeral	28 Nov. "
Camp at Chobham	14 June-19 Aug. 1853
Death of sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde	29 Aug. "
English & French fleets enter Bosphorus, 22 Oct.	"
Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey	5 Dec. "
Many meetings on eastern question, favourable to Turkey	Sept. to Dec. "
Great strike at Preston; 14,972 hands unemployed at one time	15 Oct. 1853, to 1 May, 1854
Queen reviews Baltic fleet	11 March, "
Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed	12 March, "
War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>)	28 March, "
Fat day on account of the war	26 April, "
Marquis of Anglesey dies	28 May, "
King of Portugal visits England	June, "
Crystal Palace opened by the queen	10 June, "
Cholera prevails in the south and west of London	Aug. and Sept. "
Thanksgiving for abundant harvest	1 Oct. "
Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle	6 Oct. "
Meeting of Parliament	12 Dec. "
Designation of Aberdeen ministry	29 Jan. 1855
Formation of Palmerston ministry	Feb. "
Death of Joseph Hume (aged 78)	20 Feb. "
Selebtopol inquiry committee named	23 Feb. "
Visit of emperor and empress of France, April 16 to 21,	"
Loan of 16 millions agreed to	April, "
Distribution of Crimean medals	18 May, "
Metropolitan cattle market opened	13 June, "
Agitation and rioting concerning Sunday trading bill, which is withdrawn	2 July, "
The queen and prince visit Paris	18 Aug. "
Peace with Russia proclaimed, 19 April; thanksgiving day, 4 May; illuminations, &c. 29 May, 1856	"
War with China (<i>which see</i>)	Oct. "
War with Persia (<i>which see</i>)	Nov. "
Dissolution of parliament, 21 March; new parliament meets	30 April, 1857
Death of duchess of Gloucester (aged 81), the last of George III.'s children	30 April, "
Mutiny of Indian army begins (see <i>India</i>) Mar.	"
Opening of the Fine Arts exhibition at Manchester	5 May, "
Educational conference in London, prince Albert in the chair	22 June, "
Victoria crosses (<i>which see</i>) distributed by the queen in Hyde-park	26 June, "
Meetings for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India (by 15 Nov. 260,000 <i>l.</i> raised) 25 Aug.	"
Great commercial panic; relieved by suspension of Bank Charter Act of 1844	12 Nov. "
Parliament meets	3 Dec. "
Marriage of princess royal to prince Frederick-William of Prussia	25 Jan. 1858
Enragement respecting attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, 14 Jan.; indiscreet addresses of French colonels, published, 27 Jan.	"
"Conspiracy to Murder" bill (introduced by lord Palmerston, 8 Feb.) rejected, 19 Feb.	"
Palmerston ministry resigns	22 Feb. "
Derby-Dismail administration formed, 26 Feb.	"
Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon	17 April, "
The Jewish Disabilities bill passed	23 July, "
The India bill passed	2 Aug. 1858
The queen visits Birmingham, 15 June; Cherbourg, 4, 5 Aug.; the princess royal (at Potsdam), 12 Aug. &c.; and Leeds	Sept. "
Excitement about the confessional; public meetings held against it, 12 July & 18 Sept.	"
The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meet at Liverpool	12 Oct. "
Excitement respecting the Italian war; proclamation for manning the navy	30 April, 1859
Thanksgiving for suppression of Indian mutiny,	"
Declaration of neutrality of England	1 May, "
Proclamation for the organisation of volunteer rifle corps: many formed	May-Oct. "
The Derby ministry defeated on the Reform bill; dissolve parliament, 23 April; again defeated, they resign, 11 June; and the Palmerston-Russell administration is formed	18 June, "
The Haudel commemoration	20, 22, 24 June, "
The income-tax increased to provide for the defences of the country	July, "
Lord Macaulay dies (aged 59)	28 Dec. "
Commercial treaty with France, signed 23 Jan.; approved by parliament	March, 1860
Sir Charles Barry dies (aged 65)	12 May, "
The queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde-Park	23 June, "
Great failures in the leather trade	July, &c. "
National rifle shooting match at Wimbledon,	2-7 July, "
The earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley	1 Sept. "
The queen and prince visit their daughter in Prussia	1 Sept. "
Peace with China signed	24 Oct. "
Thos. Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, dies (aged 82)	31 Oct. "
Prince of Wales visits Canada and United States, 24 July-20 Oct.; returns	15 Nov. "
Severe cold (see <i>Cold</i>)	Dec. 1860, and Jan. 1861
Charter granted for Exhibition of 1862, 14 Feb.	"
Death of duchess of Kent (aged 75), 16 March,	"
Excitement about "Essays and Reviews"	"
Seventh census taken	8 April, "
Great excitement through capt. Wilkes (of U.S. navy) forcibly taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the Royal British mail steamer <i>Trent</i> (see <i>United States</i>)	8 Nov. "
King of Sweden and his son visit London Aug.	"
Death of the prince consort of "typhoid fever, duration 21 days," 14 Dec.; buried (see <i>Albert Memorial</i>)	23 Dec. "
The United States' government release Messrs. Slidell and Mason	28 Dec. "
International Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge	1 May, 1862
Inundations in Norfolk (see <i>Levee</i>)	May, "
Marriage of princess Alice to Louis of Hesse,	1 July, "
Prince Alfred declared king of Greece at Athens (declined)	23 Oct. "
Final closing of international exhibition, 15 Nov.	"
Remains of the prince consort transferred to the mausoleum at Frogmore	18 Dec. "
Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts begins, April; contributions received, central relief fund, 407,830 <i>l.</i> ; Mansion-house fund, 236,026 <i>l.</i>	20 Dec. "
Rupture with Brazil	Jan. 1863
Prince Alfred elected king of Greece	3 Feb. "
Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London, 7 March; married to the prince of Wales,	10 March, "
The British, French, and Austrian governments remonstrate with Russia on cruelties in Poland	7 April, "
Inauguration of the Great Exhibition memorial to the prince consort in the Horticultural gardens, London	11 June, "

ENGLAND, *continued.*

Arrival of captains Grant and Speke from exploring the source of the Nile . . . June, 1863
 Great decrease of distress in cotton districts, Oct.
 Earthquake in central & N.W. England . . . 6 Oct. "
 The government declines the French emperor's proposal for a congress of sovereigns . . . Nov. "
 Death of William Thackeray (aged 52) . . . 24 Dec. "
 Birth of prince Albert-Victor of Wales . . . 8 Jan. 1864
 Final judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council that the government had no authority to seize the *Alexandra* (Confederate) steamer . . . 8 Feb. "
 Garibaldi's visit to England causes great enthusiasm . . . 3-27 April, "
 The Ionian isles made over to Greece . . . 1 June, "
 European conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein question; no result; 24 April—25 June, "
 Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a first-class carriage on the North-London railway . . . 9 July, "
 Great explosion of gunpowder at the Belvedere magazine, near Woolwich . . . 1 Oct. "
 Death of John Leech (aged 47) . . . 29 Oct. "
 Death of Richard Cobden (aged 61) . . . 2 April, 1865
 Prince George of Wales born . . . 3 June, "
 Resignation of lord-chancellor Westbury 4 July, "
 General election; majority for Palmerston administration . . . 10 July, &c. "
 Visit of Abd-el-Kader; departs . . . 6 Aug. "
 Prevalence of a cattle plague, June-Oct.
 Royal commission appointed, met . . . 10 Oct. "
 English fleet visits Cherbourg, 15 Aug.; French fleet visits Portsmouth . . . 29, 30 Aug. "
 Fine Art and Industrial exhibitions opened in London and the provinces . . . July-Sept. "
 Death of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct.; public funeral . . . 27 Oct. "
 Earl Russell premier . . . 3 Nov. "
 Commercial treaty with Austria signed . . . 16 Dec. "

New parliament opened by the queen in person, 6 Feb. 1866
 New reform bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 12 March, "
 Commercial panic in London . . . 11 May, *et seq.* "
 International botanical congress opened 22 May, "
 Defeat of the government on the reform bill, 18 June; resignation of ministers . . . 26 June, "
 Marriage of princess Helena to prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein . . . 5 July, "
 The third Derby cabinet formed . . . 6 July, "
 The Atlantic telegraph completely laid, and messages sent to lord Stanley . . . 27 July, "
 The cable of 1865 recovered, and communication established with Valencia, 2 Sept.; and with Newfoundland . . . 8 Sept. "
 Projected attack of Fenians on Chester prevented by the authorities . . . 11, 12 Feb. 1867
 The queen laid foundation of the Albert hall of arts at S. Kensington . . . 20 May, "
 Visit of the viceroy of Egypt (*see Egypt*), 6-18 July, "
 Visit of the Belgian volunteers (*see Belgium*), 10-22 July, "
 Visit of the Sultan (*see Turkey*) . . . 12-23 July, "
 "Early Years of the Prince Consort," published end of . . . July, "
 Fenian outrages, rescue of prisoners at Manchester (*see Fenians*) . . . 18 Sept. "
 New Reform act passed (*see Reform*) . . . 15 Aug. "
 Meeting of parliament to provide for Abyssinian war . . . 19 Nov. "
 Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell prison, London, 13 Dec. "
 Special constables called for; 113,674 (in the U.K.) sworn in by . . . 28 Jan. 1868
 "Leaves from our Journal in Scotland," &c., by the queen, published . . . Jan. "
 Resignation of earl of Derby, 25 Feb.; the Disraeli ministry formed, . . . 29 Feb. "
 The queen holds a drawing-room again 12 March, "

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

827. Egbert, styled "king of England" in 828.
 837. Ethelwolf; his son.
 857. Ethelbald; his son.
 860. Ethelbert; brother.
 866. Ethelred; brother.
 871. Alfred the Great; brother; died 21 or 28 Oct. 901.
 901. Edward the Elder; son; died 925.
 925. Athelstan; eldest son; died 17 Oct. 940.
 940. Edmund I., fifth son of Edward the Elder; bled to death from a wound received in an affray, 26 May, 946.
 946. Edred; brother; died 955.
 955. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund; died of grief in 958. In this reign Dunstan, a turbulent and ambitious priest, ruled the king, who afterwards banished him.
 958. Edgar the Peaceable; brother; died 1 July, 975.
 975. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his mother-in-law Elfrida, 18 March, 979.

979. Ethelred II.; half-brother; retired.
 1013. Sweyn, proclaimed king; died 3 Feb. 1014.
 1014. Canute the Great; his son.
 " Ethelred restored in Canute's absence; died 24 April, 1016.
 1016. Edmund Ironside, his son, divided the kingdom with Canute; murdered at Oxford, 30 Nov. 1016; reigned seven months.
 1017. Canute sole king; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died 12 Nov. 1035.
 1035. Harold I.; natural son; died 17 Mar. 1040.
 1040. Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma; died of repletion at a marriage feast, 8 June, 1042.
 1042. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma; died 5 Jan. 1066, naming William of Normandy his successor.
 1066. Harold II., son of earl Godwin; reigned nine months; killed near Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066.

THE NORMANS.*

1066. William the Conqueror; crowned 25 Dec.; died at Rouen, 9 Sept. 1087.

* The REGNAL DATES are those given by sir H. Nicolas. The early Norman and Plantagenet kings reckoned their reigns from the day of their coronation; the later Plantagenets from the day after the death of their predecessor. With Edward VI. began the present custom of beginning the reign on the death of the preceding sovereign.

ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND.

William I. William II. and Henry I.—two lions or leopards passant; Stephen—sagittarius, the archer one of the signs of the Zodiac (*Traditional*).
 Henry II. to Edward II. Three lions passant.
 Edward III. and his successors quartered the preceding with fleurs de lys, the arms of France.
 Henry V. used only 3 fleurs de lys.

Mary I. quartered the preceding with the arms of her husband Philip II. of Spain.

UNITED KINGDOM.

James I. and his successors combined the arms of England and France (1st and 4th quarter); and, the lion rampant of Scotland; 3rd, the harp of

ENGLAND, continued.

- Queen, Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; married in 1054; died in 1083.
1087. William II. Rufus; reign began, 26 Sept.; killed by an arrow, 2 Aug. 1100.
1100. Henry I., Beaulieu, his brother; reign began 5 Aug.; died of a surfeit, 1 Dec. 1135.
- Queen, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; married 11 Nov. 1100; died 1 May, 1119. 2. Adela, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvain; married 29 Jan. 1129; survived the king.
1135. Stephen, earl of Blois, nephew of Henry; reign began 26 Dec.; died 25 Oct. 1154.
- Queen, Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; married in 1128; died 3 May, 1151.
- [Maud, daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the throne; born 1101; betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V. emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry, 1153; died 1165.]
- THE PLANTAGENETS.
1154. Henry II. Plantagenet, grandson of Henry I. and son of Maud; reign began 19 Dec.; died 6 July, 1189.
- Queen, Eleanor, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; married to Henry 1151; died 1204; see *Rosamond*.
1155. Richard I. *Orser de Lion*, his son; reign began 3 Sept.; died of a wound, 6 April, 1199.
- Queen, Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre; married 12 May, 1191; survived the king.
1199. John, the brother of Richard; reign began 27 May; died 19 Oct. 1216.
- Queen, Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; married in 1189; divorced. 2. Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême; she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche; married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.
1216. Henry III. son of John; reign began 28 Oct.; died 16 Nov. 1272.
- Queen, Eleanor, daughter of the Count de Provence; married 14 Jan. 1236; survived the king; and died in 1291, in a monastery.
1272. Edward I. son of Henry, surnamed *Longshanks*; reign began 20 Nov.; died 7 July, 1307.
- Queen, Eleanor of Castile; married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, 1290. 2. Margaret, sister of the king of France; married 12 Sept. 1299; survived the king, dying in 1317.
1317. Edward II. son of Edward I.; reign began 8 July; dethroned 20 Jan. 1327; murdered at Berkeley castle, 21 Sept. following.
- Queen, Isabella, daughter of the king of France; married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Rising, near London, and died in 1357.

1327. Edward III. his son; reign began 25 Jan.; died 21 June, 1377.
- Queen, Philippa, daughter of the count of Hainault; married in 1326; died 15 Aug. 1369.
1377. Richard II. son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.; reign began 22 June; dethroned 29 Sept. 1399; murdered at Pomfret castle, 10 Feb. following.
- Queen, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; married in Jan. 1382; died 7 June, 1394. 2. Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France; married when only seven years old, 1 Nov. 1396. On the murder of her husband she returned to her father.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV. cousin of Richard II.; reign began 30 Sept.; died 20 March, 1413.
- Queen, Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford; she died, before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394. 2. Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; married 1403; survived the king; died 1437.
1413. Henry V. his son; reign began 21 March; died 31 Aug. 1422.
- Queen, Catherine, daughter of the king of France; married 30 May, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII., in 1423; died 1427.
1422. Henry VI. his son; reign began 1 Sept.; deposed 4 March, 1461; murdered by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, 20 June, 1471.
- Queen, Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou; married 22 April, 1445; survived the king; died 25 Aug. 1481.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. Edward IV.; died 9 April, 1483.
- Queen, Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby; married 1 March, 1463, or 1464. Suspected of favouring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement 8 June, 1492.
1483. Edward V. his son; deposed 25 June, 1483, and murdered in the Tower by Gloucester; reigned two months and thirteen days.
- .. Richard III. brother of Edward IV.; began to reign 26 June; slain at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485.
- Queen, Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, whom Richard had murdered, 1471. She is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, 26 March, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with princess Elizabeth of York.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Henry VII.; began to reign 22 Aug.; died 21 April, 1509.
- Queen, Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; married 18 Jan. 1486; died 11 Feb. 1503.
1509. Henry VIII. his son; began to reign, 22 April; died 28 Jan. 1547.
- Queen, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales; married June 3, 1509; mother of queen Mary;

Ireland. He introduced the unicorn as a supporter of the arms.
George I. George II. and George III. introduced the arms of Brunswick.
In 1801 the arms of France were omitted. In 1816

the arms were modified through Hanover being made a kingdom.
Victoria. In 1837 the arms of Hanover were omitted and the arms are now: 1st and 4th quarters, 3 lions passant for England; 2nd, lion rampant for Scotland; 3rd, harp for Ireland.

ENGLAND, continued.

- repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, 23 May, 1533; died 7 Jan. 1536.
2. Anne Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to Catherine; privately married, before Catherine was divorced, 14 Nov. 1532; mother of queen Elizabeth; beheaded at the Tower, 19 May, 1536.
 3. Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honour to Anne Boleyn; married 20 May, 1536, the day after Anne's execution; mother of Edward VI. of whom she died in childbirth, 24 Oct. 1537.
 4. Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves; married 6 Jan. 1540; divorced 10 July, 1540; died 1557.
 5. Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk; married 28 July, 1540; beheaded on Tower-hill, 12 Feb. 1542.
 6. Catherine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer; married 12 July, 1543; survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; died 5 Sept. 1548.
 1547. Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. (by Jane Seymour); died 6 July, 1553.
 1553. Jane, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley; proclaimed queen on the death of Edward; ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried 13 Nov. 1553; beheaded 12 Feb. 1554, when but 17 years of age.
 - " Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Aragon); married Philip of Spain, 25 July, 1554; died 17 Nov. 1558.
 1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anne Boleyn), died 24 March, 1603.
- HOUSE OF STUART.
1603. James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, queen of Scots; died 27 March, 1625.
 - Queen, Anne, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; married 20 Aug. 1590; died March, 1619.
 1625. Charles I. his son; beheaded at Whitehall, 30 Jan. 1649.
 - Queen, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. king of France; married 13 June, 1625; survived the king; died in France, 10 Aug. 1669.
 1649. COMMONWEALTH. Oliver Cromwell made protector, 12 Dec. 1653; died 3 Sept. 1658.
 1658. Richard Cromwell, his son, made protector, 4 Sept.; resigned 22 April, 1659.
- THE PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
- The QUEEN,* Alexandrina Victoria, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent;† born 24 May, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV. 20 June, 1837; crowned at Westminster, 28 June, 1838; married (10 Feb. 1840) to her cousin Francis-ALBERT-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel, duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; born 26 Aug. 1819 (ordered 20 June, 1857, to be styled *Prince Consort*); elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, 28 Feb. 1847; died 14 Dec. 1861.
- ISSUE.
1. Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, princess royal, born 21 Nov. 1840; married to prince Frederick-William of Prussia, 25 Jan. 1858 (dowry 40,000*l.* and annuity of 8000*l.*). Issue: Frederick-William, born 27 Jan. 1859; and other children.
 2. Albert-Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, born 9 Nov. 1841; married princess Alexandra of Denmark (born 1 Dec. 1844) 10 March, 1863. Issue: Albert Victor, born 8 Jan. 1864; George Frederick, born 3 June, 1865; Louisa Victoria, born 20 Feb. 1867 (see *Wales*).
 3. Alice-Maud-Mary, born 25 April, 1843; married prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1 July, 1862 (dowry 30,000*l.*, annuity 6000*l.*). Issue: Victoria, 5 April, 1863; and other children.

* On 1 Nov. 1858, the queen was proclaimed throughout India as "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, QUEEN, defender of the faith," &c.

† He was born 2 Nov. 1767; died 23 Jan. 1820; he married Victoria-Maria-Louisa (widow of the prince of Leiningen, sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and aunt to the prince consort), 29 May, 1818. She was born 17 Aug. 1786; and died 16 March, 1861.

ENGLAND, continued.

4. Alfred-Ernest, born 6 Aug. 1844; entered the *Buryas* as midshipman, 31 Aug. 1858; created duke of Edinburgh, &c. 24 May, 1866; visited Cape of Good Hope, Aug.; Australia, Nov. 1867; escaped assassination by a Fenian at Port Jackson, 12 March, 1868.
5. Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born 25 May, 1846; married to prince Christian of Schleswig-

- Holstein, 5 July, 1866; son born 14 April, 1867.
6. Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born 18 March, 1848.
7. Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born 1 May, 1850.
8. Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born 7 April, 1853.
9. Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born 14 April, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S AUNT AND COUSINS, Augusta, duchess (widow of duke) of Cambridge, born 25 July, 1797.

Her son, George, duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, born 26 March, 1819; and

Her daughters, Augusta, grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 19 July, 1822; and the princess Mary of Cambridge, born 27 Nov. 1833; married to the prince of Teck, 12 June, 1866.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE is traced from the Frisian variety of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of the great Indo-European family. "The English tongue possesses a veritable power of expression such as, perhaps, never stood at the command of any other language of man." *Grimm*.

Celtic prevailed in England . . . A.D. 1
 Latin introduced . . . 1-450
 Saxon prevails (Beowulf, Cædmon, Alfred) 450-1066
 Latin re-introduced by missionaries . . . 596
 Norman-French combining with English* 1066-1250
 Early English . . . 1250-1400
 English formed . . . 1550
 Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of in French . . . 1362
 The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536

The English was ordered to be used in all lawsuits, and the Latin disused . . . May, 1731
 Per-centage of ANGLO SAXON words in the English bible, 97; Swift, 89; Shakespeare, and Thomson, 85; Addison, 83; Spenser and Milton, 81; Locke, 80; Young, 79; Pope, 76; Johnson, 75; Robertson, 68; Hume, 65; Gibbon, 58. *Marsh*.
 Of 100,000 English words, 60,000 are of Teutonic origin; 30,000 Greek and Latin; and 10,000 from other sources.

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Born.	Died.	Born.	Died.	Born.	Died.
John Wicliffe . . . 1324	1384	Richard Steele . . . 1671	1729	Charles Lamb . . . 1775	1834
John Gower about 1330	1402	Daniel De Foe . . . 1663	1731	William Cobbett . . . 1762	1835
Geoffrey Chaucer . . . 1328	1400	John Gay . . . 1688	1732	Robert Southey . . . 1774	1843
Paston Letters . . . 1460	1482	Alexander Pope . . . 1688	1744	Thomas Campbell . . . 1777	1844
Wm. Caxton . . . 1421	1491	Jonathan Swift . . . 1667	1745	Sidney Smith . . . 1771	1845
Mr Thomas More . . . 1482	1535	James Thomson . . . 1700	1748	William Wordsworth 1770	1850
Sir Philip Sidney . . . 1554	1586	Henry Fielding . . . 1707	1754	J. Fenimore Cooper. 1798	1851
Holmes's Chronicles, 1866		Samuel Richardson . 1689	1761	Joanna Baillie . . . 1763	1851
John Fox . . . 1517	1587	Edward Young . . . 1681	1765	William Prescott . . . 1796	1859
Edmund Spenser . . . 1553	1598	Laurence Sterne . . . 1713	1768	Thomas Moore . . . 1780	1852
Richard Hooker . . . 1553	1600	Mark Akenside . . . 1721	1770	John Wilson . . . 1785	1854
Wm. Shakespeare . . . 1564	1616	Thomas Gray . . . 1716	1771	Samuel Rogers . . . 1763	1855
Walter Raleigh . . . 1552	1618	Tobias Smollett . . . 1720	1771	Henry Hallam . . . 1778	1859
Francis Bacon . . . 1561	1626	Oliver Goldsmith . . 1728	1774	Thomas De Quincey. 1786	1859
George Herbert . . . 1593	1633	David Hume . . . 1711	1776	Washington Irving . 1783	1859
Ben Jonson . . . 1574	1637	Samuel Johnson . . . 1709	1784	T. B. Macaulay . . . 1800	1859
Philip Massinger . . . 1584	1640	Benjamin Franklin . 1706	1790	Abp. Richd. Whately 1787	1863
Jeremy Taylor . . . 1613	1667	William Robertson . 1721	1793	Wm. M. Thackeray . 1811	1863
John Milton . . . 1608	1674	Edward Gibbon . . . 1737	1794	Thomas Carlyle . . . 1795	
Isaac Barrow . . . 1630	1677	Robert Burns . . . 1759	1796	George Bancroft . . . 1800	
Samuel Butler . . . 1612	1680	William Cowper . . . 1731	1800	Edwd. Bulwer Lytton 1805	
John Bunyan . . . 1628	1688	Percy B. Shelley . . . 1792	1822	Benjamin Disraeli . . 1805	
John Dryden . . . 1631	1700	George lord Byron . . 1788	1824	Alfred Tennyson . . . 1809	
John Locke . . . 1632	1704	Walter Scott . . . 1771	1832	Charles Dickens . . . 1812	
Joseph Addison . . . 1672	1719	Samuel T. Coleridge 1772	1834	John Ruskin . . . 1819	
Matthew Prior . . . 1664	1721				

ENGRAVING on signets is mentioned *Erod.* xxviii. 11 (B.C. 1491). Engraving on plates and wood began about the middle of the 15th century. Engraving on glass was perfected by Bourdier, of Paris, 1799. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes; among the principal are the acts 16 and 18 Geo. III. 1775 and 1777; and the acts 7 & 8 Vict. 6 Aug. 1844, and 15 Vict. 28 May, 1852. A process of enlarging and reducing engravings by means of sheets of vulcanised india-rubber, was shown by the electro-printing block company in 1860; see *Lithography* and *Photo-Galvanography*.†

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surname Finiguerra, is considered to have been the first Italian engraver, about 1440. (See *Niello*). The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461.

Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented in 1545. Of the art of *etching* on copper by means of *aqua-fortis*, Francis Mazzuoli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about 1532. *De Fide*. Etching was practised by Albert Dürer. The Etching Club was established in 1838.

* William I. and his successors used English in their laws, &c.; it was superseded by Latin in the reign of Henry II. Norman French was not used in law deeds till the reign of Henry III.

† In "Lyra Germanica," published in 1861, are illustrations engraved upon blocks photographed from negatives taken by John Leighton, F.S.A.

ENGRAVING, *continued.*

ENGRAVING ON WOOD, long known in China, began in Europe with the *brief mahlers*, or manufacturers of playing-cards, about 1400 (see *Printing*). The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Durer (1471-1528) and Lucas Van Leyden (1497). It was much improved in England by Bewick and his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c., 1789, *et seq.* The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date 1423.

ENGRAVING ON SOFT STEEL, to be hardened afterwards, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, 1819.

MEZZOTINTO is said to have been discovered by col. von Siegen, who engraved a portrait of princess Amella of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643; it was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; sir Christopher Wren further improved it in 1662.

Aquatinta, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barabbe of Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. *Chiar-oscuro* engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491 (see *Zinc*, &c.)

ENLISTMENT. No persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less than twenty-four hours after, and then they are at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money, and 2*s.* costs. Enlistment is now entirely voluntary. In 1847 the term of enlistment was limited to ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry, artillery, and royal marines; and in 1867, to twelve years; see *Army*, 1867.

ENNISKILLEN (N.W. Ireland). This town made an obstinate defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1595, and against James II., 1689. 1500 Enniskilleners met general M'Carthy with 6000 men (of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest made prisoners), they losing but twenty men, 30 July, 1689. The dragoon regiment, the "Inniskillingers," is recruited here.

ENOCH, BOOK OF, an apocryphal work, quoted by the fathers, disappeared about the 8th century. A MS. Ethiopic version was found in Abyssinia by Bruce, and brought to England in 1773. Of this archbishop Lawrence published an English translation in 1821, and the Ethiopic text in 1838.

ENSISHEIM (E. France). Here Turenne defeated the Imperial army, and expelled it from Alsace, 4 Oct. 1674.

ENTAIL of estates began with the statute of Westminster, 1285. Subsequent legislation broke the entail in cases of treason (1534), when the estate is to revert to the crown, and of bankruptcy (1833 and 1849), when it is to be sold.

ENTOMOLOGY, the science of insects, mainly based upon the arrangement of Linnæus, 1739. Ray's "*Methodus Insectorum*," 1705; "*Insectorum Historia*," 1710. The Entomological Society of London was instituted in 1833.

ENVELOPES for letters came into general use shortly after the establishment of the penny postal system in 1840. Machinery for their manufacture was patented by Mr. George Wilson in 1844; and by Messrs. E. Hill and Warren de la Rue in 1845.

ENVOYS AT COURTS, in dignity below ambassadors, enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies of ambassadors. Envoys Extraordinary are of modern date. *Wicquefort*. The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, 1639.

EPACT (Greek, *added*) is the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, 1 day, 11 hours, 11 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days), the lunar year being 354 days. The number of the Gregorian epact for 1868, 6; 1869, 17; 1870, 28; 1871, 9.

EPERNAY (N.E. France), seat of the trade in champagne, was taken from the League by Heury IV., 26 July, 1592, when marshal Armand Biron was killed.

EPHESUS (in Asia Minor), a city founded by the Ionians about 1043 B.C. It was subdued by Cyrus in 544 B.C.; it revolted from the Persians 501 B.C. and was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17. Paul preached here A.D. 55, 56 (*Acts* xviii. xix.). His epistle to the Ephesians is dated A.D. 64; see *Diana*, *Temple of*, and *Seven Churches*. The third general council was held here in 431.

EPHORI, powerful magistrates of Sparta, five in number, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, about 757 B.C.

EPIC POEMS (from Greek *epos*, a song), narratives in verse. Eminent examples:—

Homer's "*Iliad*" and "*Odyssey*" (*Greek*), between 8th and 7th century B.C. (see *Homer*)
Virgil's "*Æneid*" (*Latin*) about . . . B.C.

Ovid's "*Metamorphoses*" (*Latin*), about A.D. 1
Dante (died 1321), "*Divina Commedia*" (*Italian*) published . . . 1472

EPIC POEMS, *continued.*

Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso" (<i>Italian</i>)	1516	Milton's "Paradise Lost"	1667
Camões' "Lusiad" (<i>Portuguese</i>)	1569	Voltaire, "Henriade" (<i>French</i>)	1728
Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (<i>Italian</i>)	1581	Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel," &c. 1805	
Spenser's "Faery Queen"	1590-6		

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY. Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, about 300 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in peace of mind springing from virtue, as tending to prevent disquiet; but the name epicurean is given to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure.

EPIDAUROS (Greece), celebrated for the temple of Asclepius, or Æsculapius, god of medicine, and enriched by gifts from persons healed. The Romans sent an embassy to seek the help of the god during a pestilence, and his worship was introduced at Rome 293 B.C. The temple was visited by Æmilius Paulus, after his conquest of Macedonia, 167 B.C.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, established in 1850.

EPIGRAMS derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others ancient or modern. The following Latin epigram on Christ's turning water into wine (*John* iii.) is an example:—"Vidit et erubuit lympha pudica Deum." "The modest water saw its God, and blushed." *Crashaw* (died 1650).

EPIPHANY (appearance), a feast (Jan. 6), termed Twelfth Day, celebrates the manifestation of the Saviour, by the appearance of the star which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found; instituted 813. *Whately*.

EPIRUS (Northern Greece). Its early history is very obscure.

The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus, after the Trojan war, 1170 B.C., and was killed in the temple of Delphi, about B.C. 1165	He takes Macedon from Antigonus	B.C. 273
Pyrrhus the Great reigns, 295; he takes Macedon from Demetrius, 290; compelled to yield it to Lysimachus	He unsuccessfully invades Sparta; enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown by a woman	272
He invades Italy; defeats the Romans, 280; again, 279; subdues Sicily	Philip unites Epirus to Macedon	220
He invades Italy again, and is totally defeated by Curius Dentatus at Beneventum	Its conquest by the Romans	167
	Epirus annexed to the Ottoman empire	A.D. 1466
	An insurrection against the Turks put down	1854

EPISCOPACY, see *Bishops*.

EPISTLES or **LETTERS**. The earliest known letter is that sent to Joab by David by the hands of Uriah, about 1035 (2 *Sam.* xi. 14); see under *Bible*, p. 100. Horace Walpole, renowned for his letters, was born 5 Oct. 1717; died 2 March, 1797. The collection entitled "Elegant Epistles," commencing with Cicero, was published in 1790. It ends with an essay on letter writing by Dr. Johnson.

EPITAPHS were inscribed on tombs by the Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a collection entitled "Chronicles of the Tombs," in 1857.

EPITHALAMIUM, a nuptial song at marriage. Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of one. He received the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, about 536 B.C. *Bossuet*.

EPOCHA, a point of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned by historians and chronologers; see *Eras*.

Creation	B.C. 4004	Building of Rome	B.C. 753
Deluge	2348	The birth of Christ	A.D. 1
1st Olympiad	776	The Hegira (or flight of Mahomet)	622

EPSOM (Surrey). The mineral springs were discovered in 1618. The races began about 1711, and have been held annually since 1730.

EQUATOR or **ECUADOR**, a South American republic, founded in 1831, when the Columbian republic was divided into three; the other two being Venezuela and New Granada. The population of Equator is about 1,049,400, of which 76,000 are in Quito, the capital. Presidents: general Franco, 21 Aug. 1859, defeated in battle by general Flores, Aug. 1860; G. C. Moreno, Jan. 1861; Geronimo Carrion, 4 Aug. 1865.

EQUESTRIAN ORDER in Rome began with Romulus, about 750 B.C.; see *Knighthood*.

EQUINOX. When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year; about 21 March, the *vernal* equinox, and 22 Sept., the *autumnal* equinox. The equinoctial points move backwards about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

EQUITY, COURTS OF, are those of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the master of the rolls, their office being to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law. The supreme court of session in Scotland combines the functions of law and equity. In 1865 equity powers were conferred on the county courts for cases respecting sums under 500*l*.

ERAS. The principal are more fully noticed in their alphabetical order.

Common Era (English Bible, *Usher*, &c.), *n.c.* 4004
Era of the Jews 3761
Era of *Nabonassar*, after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began 26 Feb. 747
Era of the *Seleucidae* (used by the Maccabees), commenced 312
The *Olympiads* belong to the Grecians, and date from 1 July, 776 *n.c.*; they subsequently reckoned by indictions, the first beginning

A.D. 313; these, among chronologers, are still used (see *Indictions*).
The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 753 *n.c.*; and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus (see *Cæsars*), which reckoning was long used by the Spaniards *A.D.* 1 Jan. 33
The Mahometans began their era from the *Hegra*, or flight of their prophet from Mecca, 16 July, 622
See *Creation, Anno Domini, Calendar*.

ERASTIANISM, the opinions of Thomas Lieber (latinised *Erastus*), a German physician (1524-83), who taught that the church had no right to exclude any person from church ordinances, or to inflict excommunication, &c. Persons who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the civil power in spiritual matters and the law of patronage, are now termed *Erastians*.

ERASURES. By order of sir John Romilly, master of the rolls, in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife is to be henceforth received in the court of chancery. The errors must be corrected with the pen.

ERFURT (Central Germany), was founded in 476; and its university established about 1390. Erfurt was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, 16 Oct. 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, 27 Sept. 1808. The French retreated to Erfurt from Leipzig, 18 Oct. 1813. A German parliament met here in March and April, 1850.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, see *Heat*, note.

ERIVAN (Armenia), in the 16th century the residence of the shahs of Persia, was taken by the Turks in 1553 and 1582; but recovered by Abbas the Great, 1604. After being several times captured, it was ceded to Persia, 1769. It was taken by Paskewitch in 1827, and annexed to Russia by treaty in 1828.

ERZEROUM (Asiatic Turkey), a city built by Theodosius II., 415; taken by the Seljuk Turks in the 12th century, and by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. It was captured by the Russian general Paskewitch in 1829, but restored in 1830. It was almost totally destroyed by earthquakes, 2 June to 17 July, 1859.

ESCHEATS. Land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor by forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Cowel*. In London a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate, for the king; such a court had not been held in the city for 150 years before—16 July, 1771. *Phillips*.

ESCURIAL or **ESCORIAL** (25 miles N.W. of Madrid), the magnificent palace of the sovereigns of Spain, was commenced by Philip II. in 1563, and completed in 1586, at a cost of 6,000,000 ducats. It is built in the form of a gridiron in honour of St. Lawrence, on whose day (10 Aug. 1557) the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quentin. According to Francisco de los Santos, the total length of all its rooms and apartments is above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Colmenar asserts that there are 14,000 doors, and 11,000 windows.

ESPARTO, a Spanish grass, a species of *stipa*, now largely employed in paper-making, was first imported into this country, as we are informed, in 1857. Living plants were received at Newcastle in July 1867.

ESPIERRES (Belgium). At Pont-à-Chin, near this village, the French, under Pichegru, attacked the allied English and Austrian army (100,000 men) commanded by the duke of York, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing the advantages gained by the victory at Turcoing, 23 May, 1794.

ESPRIT, SAINT (or Holy Ghost), the title of an order of knighthood, founded by Henry III. of France in 1578, and abolished in 1791.

ESQUIRES, among the Greeks and Romans, were armour-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight. *Blount*. In England the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collar of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. The distinction of esquire was first given to persons of fortune, not attendant upon knights, 1345. *Stowe*.

"**ESSAYS AND REVIEWS**," by six clergymen and one layman of the church of England

(the Revs. Drs. Fred. Temple and Rowland Williams, professor Baden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, and professor B. Jowett, and Mr. C. W. Goodwin) were published in an 8vo. vol. in March, 1860.*

ESSENES, an ascetic Jewish sect at the time of Christ.

ESSEX, KINGDOM OF; see *Britain*.

EARLS OF ESSEX (from <i>Nicolas</i> .)		Henry Bouchier, grandson; died without heir (earldom extinct)	
Geoffrey de Mandeville, created earl of Essex by Matilda, was slain	14 Sept. 1144	Thomas Cromwell, 1539; beheaded	1539
Humphrey de Bohun, succeeded by right of his mother, Mary, sister of William, who died without heir	1189	William Parr, 1543; attainted	1540
Humphrey de Bohun, died without heir	1372	Walter Devereux, 1572; died	1576
Thomas of Woodstock, son of Edward III. 1372; murdered	1397	Robert Devereux, lord lieut. of Ireland, 1599; censured for misgovernment; conspired against the government; beheaded, 25 Feb. 1601	1601
Henry Bouchier (grandson)	1461	Robert, son; died without heir	1646
		Arthur Capel, ancestor of present (26th earl)	1661

ESSLING, BATTLE OF, see *Asperne*.

ESTE, HOUSE OF. Boniface, count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany, about 811, is said to have descended from Odoacer, king of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II. marquis of Italy and lord of Este, born about 996, who married first Cunegonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, the ancestor of the house of Brunswick (see *Bavaria* and *Brunswick*); and secondly Gersonda, by whom he had Fulk, the ancestor of the Estes, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

ESTHONIA or **REVEL**, a Russian province, said to have been conquered by the Teutonic knights in the 12th century; after various changes it was ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva in 1660, and finally to Russia by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, having been conquered by Peter in 1710.

ETATS, see *States*.

ETCHING, see *Engraving*.

ETHER was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtauvau, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriotic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric ether was obtained by M. Boullay. The discovery that by inhaling ether the patient is rendered unconscious of pain, is due to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, U. S. Mr. Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice, under Dr. Jackson's directions (1846); see *Chloroform*, and *Amylene*. The term "ether" was applied to the transparent celestial space by the German astronomer Encke, about 1829, when studying the elements of Pons' comet, discovered in 1818.

ETHICS (Greek term for *Morals*). The works of Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius, contain heathen systems, the New Testament that of Christianity. Paley's *Moral Philosophy* appeared in 1785, and Whewell's *Elements of Morality* in 1845.

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had *sun-burnt* complexions, in Asia and Africa; but is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilised part of ancient Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians settle near Egypt	B.C. 1615	Unsuccessful invasion of Cambyses, B.C.	525-522
Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Asa	941	Ptolemy III. Euergetes extended his conquests in Ethiopia	225
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt from	765 to 715	Candace, queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlements at Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius	A.D. 22-23
Triakab, king of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib	710		

ETHNOLOGY, a branch of Anthropology, is defined as the science "which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind, their distribution, and the causes of the modifications and distribution." The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other is of recent origin. Balbi's *Ethnographic Atlas* was published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841-7. The Ethnological Society, established in 1843, publishes its transactions. Dr. R. G. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British Empire, appeared in 1851-2. Professor T. H. Huxley gave courses of lectures on Ethnology at the Royal Institution, London, May & June, 1866, 1867.

* The book did not excite much attention at first, but having been severely censured for heterodox views by nearly all the bishops and many of the clergy, it created much excitement in 1861, and was condemned by convocation 24 June, 1864. The ecclesiastical court sentenced the revs. R. Williams and H. B. Wilson to suspension for one year, and costs, 15 Dec. 1862; but on appeal the sentence was reversed by the judicial committee of the privy council, 8 Feb. 1864. The most remarkable amongst the works put forth in opposition (in 1862) are the "Aids to Faith," edited by the bishop of Gloucester (W. Thomson, now abp. of York), and "Replies to Essays and Reviews," edited by the bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce).

ETHYL, a compound radicle, a colourless gas, with a slightly ethereal odour, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, first obtained in the free state by professor Edw. Frankland in 1849. Several of its compounds with metals take fire on exposure to the air.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops : and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring 734, 477, and 425 B.C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 43 B.C. *Livy.*

Eruptions, A.D. 40, 254, and 420. *Carrera.*

One in 1012. *Geoffrey de Viterbo.*

One overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins . . . 1169

Eruptions, 1329, 1408, 1445, 1536, 1537, 1564, &c. *seq.*

In 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days.

Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811 and in May, 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome.

The town of Bronte was destroyed . . . 18 Nov. 1832

Violent eruption occurred in . . . Aug. & Sept. 1852

The last eruption began on 1 Feb., and ceased in July . . . 1865

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire), founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanberry, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor, in 1448), was the first provost. Besides about three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there were seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's college, Cambridge, and are removed there when there are vacancies, according to seniority. In Dec. 1860 there were in all 820 scholars ; see *Cambridge*. The establishment of the *Montem* is nearly coeval with the college. It consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt-hill once in three years ; the donations collected on the road (sometimes as much as 800*l.*) were given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, for his support while studying at Cambridge. The *montem* was discontinued in 1847. The regatta has taken its place.

ETRURIA (or **TUSCANY**, hence the modern name Tuscany), a province of Italy, whence the Romans, in a great measure, derived their laws customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of early Roman history. It was most powerful under Porsena of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Veii was taken by Camillus, 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etrurians for forty years was concluded 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian lake 310 ; with the Boii their allies 283 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 265 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining, show the degree of their civilisation ; see *Tuscany*.—*Etruria*, the site of Josiah Wedgwood's porcelain works, &c., was founded in 1771.

EUBCEA, the largest island in the *Ægean sea*. Two of its cities, Chalcis and Eretria, were very important, till the former was subdued by Athens, 506 B.C. and the latter by the Persians, 490. After the Persian war, Eubœa became wholly subject to Athens, its most valuable foreign possession. It revolted in 445, but was soon subdued by Pericles. After the battle of Cheronea, 338, it became subject to Macedon. It was made independent by the Romans in 194 ; but was afterwards incorporated in the province of Achaia. It now forms part of the kingdom of Greece.

EUCCHARIST, thanksgiving, an early name for the Lord's Supper ; see *Sacrament*.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS. Euclid, a native of Alexandria, flourished about 300 B.C. The *Elements* are not wholly his ; for many of the demonstrations were derived from Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others ; Euclid first reducing them to order, and probably inserting many theorems of his own. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil by Simon Grynaeus, in 1533.

EUDIOMETER, an apparatus to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen gas or vital air contained in it ; one was invented by Dr. Priestley, in 1772.

EUNUCHS, first mentioned among the Egyptians and Assyrians, and said to have been first employed by Semiramis, queen of Assyria, about 2007 B.C. Eunuchs frequently attained to political power in the later Eastern Empire.

EUPATORIA (KOSLEFF), a sea-port on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, 14 Sept. 1854, a detachment under captain Brock occupied this place, which was afterwards reinforced by the Turks. It was attacked 17 Feb. 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50, among which, however, was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

EUPHUISM, an affected style of language, prevalent in the time of Elizabeth, arose from "Euphuës ; the Anatomy of Wit," by John Lyly, published in 1581.

EURASIAN PLAIN, the great central plain of Europe and Asia, so named by ethnologists (1865).

EUROPE, the smallest of the three divisions of the old continent, really an appendage of Asia; area, nearly 3,800,000 square miles; population, 270,000,000, (1861). For the history, see *Greece, Rome*, and the modern kingdoms.

EURYMEDON, a river in Pamphylia, near which Cimon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the fleet of the Persians at Cyprus, and defeated their land forces, 466 B.C.

EUSTACE, ST. (Lower Canada). The rebels were defeated here, 14 Dec. 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled.

EUSTATIUS, ST., a West India island, settled by the Dutch, 1632; taken by the French in 1689; by the English in 1690; again by the British forces under Rodney and Vaughan, 3 Feb. 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, 26 Nov. same year; captured by the British, 1801, 1810; restored to the Dutch, 1814.

EUTAW SPRINGS (S. Carolina). Here the Americans were defeated by the British under Arnold, 8 Sept. 1781.

EUTYCHIANS, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople, who asserted in 446 that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. This doctrine was condemned by councils—at Constantinople in 448, and at Chalcedon in 451. It has been also called *Monophysite* (of one nature), and *Jacobite*, from Jacobus Baradaeus, its zealous defender in the 6th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

EUXINE, see *Black Sea*.

EVANGELICAL, a term applied to a portion of the clergy of the Church of England (also called the low church), who profess to preach the gospel more purely than their brethren, termed the high church party; see *Church of England*.—The **EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE** was founded by sir Culling Eardley Smith and others at Liverpool in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of protestant Christians against Romanism and infidelity. It holds annual meetings. It met in Sept. 1857, at Berlin, where it was well received by the king. The 19th meeting was held at Hull, 3 Oct. 1865; the 20th at Bath, 16 Oct. 1866; the 21st at Amsterdam, Aug. 1867.

EVANGELISTS, preachers of the "gospel," or good news; see *Gospels*.

EVENING SCHOOLS for adults of the lower classes were strongly recommended by bishop Hinds in 1839, and by the committee of the Privy Council on Education in 1861. One was set up at Bala in Wales by the Rev. T. Charles in 1811.

EVESHAM (Worcestershire), where prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., defeated the barons headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, 4 Aug. 1265, when the earl, his son Henry, and most of his adherents were slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know his rank, but was saved by his timely exclamation, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

EVIL MAY-DAY (1 May, 1517), thus called on account of the violence of the apprentices and populace, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. "The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with 15 others, was hanged; and 400 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster, but they crying 'mercy, mercy!' were all pardoned by the king (Henry VIII.), which clemency gained him much love." *Delaune*.

EVOLUTION THEORY includes the nebular theory and Mr. Darwin's doctrine of natural selection; see *Development*, and *Progressionists*.

EXALTATION, see *Cross*.

EXAMINATIONS of candidates for employment in the civil service has been enforced since 1855. Mr. Gladstone in 1862 said that the present might be termed the "age of examinations."

EXARCHS, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East, to govern central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Narses, 548. They ruled from 568 to 752, when Eutychus, the last, was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard.

EXCHANGE, formerly *Burse*, the Royal Exchange being "Britain's Burse;" that at Paris is still named "*La Bourse*," from *bursa*, a purse. One called *Collegium Mercatorum* existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent; see *Royal Exchange*, and *Bills of Exchange*.

EXCHEQUER, an ancient institution, consisting of officers with financial and judicial functions: the chancellor of the exchequer, the financial officer, formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III. about 1221. Sir Robert Walpole was the last chancellor of the exchequer who acted judicially (in 1735). The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to 24th May, Charles II. 1673. *Stow*. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816; see *Chancellors of the Exchequers*, and *Tally Office*.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. The government securities, so called, said to have been invented by Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1756. These bills, of which more than twenty millions sterling are often in circulation, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, they usually bear a premium. Amount in circulation, 56,974,780*l.* in 1817; in 1854, 16,008,700*l.*

Robert Aslett, a cashier of the bank of England, tried for embezzling exchequer bills, and found *not guilty*, on account of the invalidity of the bills, though the actual loss to the bank amounted to 342,697*l.* 18 July 1803.

Mr. Beaumont Smith tried for forging exchequer bills to the amount of 350,000*l.*; pleaded guilty; sentenced to transportation, 4 Dec. 1841.

EXCHEQUER BONDS, a species of public securities, introduced by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, in 1853, have not been well received.

TELLERS OF THE EXCHEQUER. Besides chamberlains of the exchequer, clerks of the pells, and auditor of the exchequer (offices which have all been discontinued since their last avoidance in Oct. 1826, or by surrender or abolition, in Oct. 1834), there were the four lucrative offices of *tellers* of the exchequer, also abolished, 10 Oct. 1834.

John Jeffreys Pratt, earl and marquess Camden, was appointed a teller of the exchequer, in 1780, and held the appointment until his death, in 1840. During nearly half of this long term he relinquished the income (amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling) and placed it at the service of the state, as it annually accrued.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER. This office was created on the abolition of the offices of the auditor and the four tellers of the exchequer, and the clerk of the pells, mentioned in the pre-

ceding paragraph. The first comptroller-general was sir John Newport, appointed 11 Oct. 1834.—34,438*l.* *per annum* have been saved to the state by the retrenchments in this department of the government.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER. Erected by Edward III. in 1357. It was remodelled by Elizabeth, in 1584, and then made to comprise the judges of all the courts. This court is for error from the judgments of the courts of queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer of pleas in actions commenced therein. Re-modelled by act 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (23 July, 1830).

The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Henry Addington (aft. <i>ld.</i> Sidmouth),	21 March, 1801
Wm. Pitt (<i>premier</i>)	16 May, 1804
Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne)	10 Feb. 1806
Spencer Perceval	31 March, 1807
And <i>premier</i> 6 Dec. 1809 (assassinated)	11 May, 1812
Nicholas Vansittart (aftd. <i>ld.</i> Bexley),	9 June, "
Fred. J. Robinson (afterwards lord Goderich and earl of Ripon)	31 Jan. 1823
George Canning (<i>premier</i>)	1 April, 1827
John C. Herries	17 Aug. "
Henry Goulburn	26 Jan. 1828
Viscount Althorpe (aft. earl Spencer),	26 Nov. 1830
Sir Robert Peel (<i>premier</i>)	10 Dec. 1834
Thos. Spring Rice (aft. <i>ld.</i> Montague),	18 April, 1835
Francis T. Baring (afterwards baronet),	26 Aug. 1839
Henry Goulburn	3 Sept. 1841
Charles Wood (afterwards baronet),	6 July, 1846
Benjamin Disraeli	21 Feb. 1852
William Ewart Gladstone	28 Dec. "
Sir George Cornewall Lewis	5 March, 1855
Benjamin Disraeli, again	27 Feb. 1858
William E. Gladstone, again	June, 1859
Benjamin Disraeli, again	6 July, 1866
George Ward Hunt	29 Feb. 1868

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF (*Curia Regis*), instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079; according to some authorities, by Henry I. It included the common pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1215. *Coke's Reports*. The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat.* Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters at common law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons, first appointed 1234. There are a chief and four puisne barons: the fifth judge having been added 23 July, 1830. The office of Cursitor Baron was abolished in 1856.

CHIEF BARONS.

1689. Sir Robert Atkins.	10 April.
1695. Sir Edward Ward.	10 June.
1714. Sir Samuel Dodd.	22 Nov.
1716. Sir Thomas Bury.	11 June.
1722. Sir James Montagu.	9 May.
1723. Sir Robert Eyre.	5 Dec.
1725. Sir Geoffrey Gilbert.	1 June.
1726. Sir Thomas Pengelly.	29 Oct.
1730. Sir James Reynolda.	30 April.

1738. Sir John Comyn.	7 July.
1740. Sir Edmund Probyn.	24 Nov.
1742. Sir Thomas Parker.	29 Nov.
1772. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe.	29 Oct.
1777. Sir John Skynner.	17 Dec.
1787. Sir James Eyre.	26 Jan.
1793. Sir Archibald Macdonald.	12 Feb.
1813. Sir Vicary Gibbs.	8 Nov.
1814. Sir Alexander Thomson.	24 Feb.
1817. Sir Richard Richards.	22 April.

* In process of time the court of exchequer became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court and one at common law between subject and subject, but one in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act 5 Vict. c. 5 (1841), the court of exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction; but by this statute its equity business was transferred to the court of chancery.

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF, *continued*.

1824. Sir William Alexander. 9 Jan.
 1831. John, lord Lyndhurst. 18 Jan. Previously
 lord chancellor; again lord chancellor, 1834.
 1834. Sir James Scarlett. 24 Dec. Created lord
 Abinger, Jan. 1835.
 1844. Sir Frederick Pollock. 15 April.
 1866. Sir Fitzroy Kelly. 16 July.

CHIEF BARONS OF EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

1690. John Hely. 5 Dec.
 1695. Robert Doyne. 10 May.
 1703. Nehemiah Donnellan. 27 Dec.
 1706. Richard Freeman. 25 June.
 1707. Robert Rochfort. 12 June.
 1714. Joseph Deane. 14 Oct.
 1715. Jeffrey Gilbert. 16 June.

1722. Bernard Hale. 9 June.
 1725. Thomas Dalton. 2 Sept.
 1730. Thomas Marlay. 29 Sept.
 1741. John Bowes. 21 Dec.
 1757. Edward Willis. 11 March.
 1766. Anthony Foster. 5 Sept.
 1777. James Dennis (aftds. baron Tracton). 3 July.
 1782. Walter Hussey Burgh. 2 July.
 1783. Barry Yelverton (afterwards viscount Avon-
 more). 29 Nov.
 1805. Standish O'Grady (afterwards viscount Guilla-
 more). 5 Oct.
 1831. Henry Joy. 6 Jan.
 1838. Stephen Woulfe. 20 July.
 1840. Maziere Brady. 11 Feb.
 1846. David Richard Pigot. 1 Sept.

EXCISE. The system was established in England by the Long Parliament in 1643, duties being levied on wines, beer, &c., and tobacco, to support the army against Charles I. It was continued under Charles II. The present system was settled about 1733. The duty was arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions. The old excise office was built on the site of Gresham college in 1774; the present is at Somerset-house. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members to parliament in 1782. In 1849 the boards of excise, stamps and taxes, were united, as "the board of commissioners of inland revenue." Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others, of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1847 and 1861 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 27, July 3, 1854. The excise duties were further modified in 1860; see *Revenue*.

REVENUE FROM EXCISE.		1830 (<i>United Kingdom</i>)	£18,644,385	1850 (<i>United Kingdom</i>)	£15,278,208
<i>Great Britain.</i>		1834	16,877,292	1858 (to March 31)	17,825,000
1744	£3,754,072	1837	14,518,142	1860	20,361,000
1746	5,540,114	1840	12,607,766	1865	19,558,000
1801	19,867,914	1845	13,585,583	1867	20,708,323
1800	26,364,702	1847	12,883,078	1868	20,162,000
1807 (<i>United Kingdom</i>)	20,995,324	1848	13,919,052		

EXCLUSION BILL (to exclude the duke of York, afterwards James II., from the throne), was passed by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1679. The revival of the question led to the dissolution of parliament in 1681.

EXCOMMUNICATION, or separation from Christian communion, founded on *Matt. xviii. 17*; *1 Cor. v.*, &c., was originally instituted to preserve the purity of the church. The Roman church excommunicated by *Bell, Book, and Candle (which see)*. See *Interdict*.

Gregory VII. excommunicated the emperor Henry IV., and absolved his subjects from their allegiance 1077
 Innocent III. excommunicated John of England, placing the country under an interdict 1208-14
 Gregory IX. excommunicated the emperor Frederick II. four times between 1228-45
 Louis XII. of France was excommunicated by

Julius II. 1510; Francis I. by Leo. X. 1521; Henry VIII. of England by Clement VII. in 1527, and by Paul III. in 1535; and Elizabeth by Paul IV. 1558
 The emperor of France, the king of Sardinia, and others, were virtually excommunicated (but not by name) on account of the annexation of the Romagna by Sardinia 29 March, 1860

EXECUTIONS, see *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII. (38 years) it is shown that no less a number than 72,000 criminals were executed. *Stow*. In the ten years between 1520 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less severe, the number of executions decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were 178; in the three years ending 1840, they were 62. The place of execution in London (formerly generally at Tyburn) has been in front of Newgate since 1783. The dissection of the bodies of executed persons was abolished in 1832, see *Death*, 1868.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.

1820, 43;—1825, 17;—1830, 6;—1835, 0;—1836, 0;—1837, 2;—1838, 0;—1839, 2;—1840, 1;—1842, 2;—1843, 0;—1844, 1;—1845, 3;—1846, 2.

		IN ENGLAND.				
		England.	London.	England.	London.	
1847	8	1		1854	5	0
1848	12	2		1855	7	2
1849	15	0		1856	15	2
1850	6	0		1857	13	1
1851	10	0		1858	11	1
1852	0	1		1859	9	1
1853	8	1		1860	12	1

EXECUTIONS, *continued.*

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS.

Gunpowder plot conspirators, Digby, R. Winter, Grant, and Bates, 30 Jan.; T. Winter, Rookwood, Keys, and Fawkes, 31 Jan.; Henry Garnett, jesuit; at London 3 May, 1606	T. Simmons, the man of blood, murder; Hertford 7 March, 1808
John Felton, murder of duke of Buckingham; Tyburn 28 Nov. 1628	Major Campbell, murder of capt. Boyd in a duel; Armagh 2 Oct. "
James, duke of Monmouth, treason; Tower-hill 15 July, 1685	Capt. Sutherland, murder; Execution dock, 29 June, 1809
Charnock, King, and Keys, 18 March; sir John Friend, and sir Wm. Perkins ("assassination plot") 3 April, 1696	Richard Armitage, forgery; Old Bailey, 24 June, 1811
Capt. Wm. Kidd and three others, piracy 23 May, 1701	John Bellingham, murder of Mr. Perceval; Old Bailey 18 May, 1812
James, earl of Derwentwater, and William, earl of Kenmare, rebellion; Tower-hill 24 Feb. 1716	Philip Nicholson, murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; Pennenden-heath 23 Aug. 1813
Jack Sheppard, highwayman; Tyburn, 16 Nov. 1724	Francis Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; Dublin 9 Oct. "
Richard Turpin, highwayman; York 7 or 10 April, 1739	Charles Callaghan, murder of Mr. Merry; Horse-monger-lane 2 April, 1814
Lord Balmerino and others, rebellion; Tower-hill 18 Aug. 1746	William Sawyer, murder of Jack Hacket; Old Bailey 15 May, "
Lord Lovat, rebellion; Tower-hill 9 April, 1747	Eliza Fenning, administering poison; Old Bailey 26 July, 1815
Richard Wm. Vaughan, first forger of Bank of England notes 11 May, 1758	[Universally believed to be innocent. She denied her guilt on the scaffold; and thousands accompanied her funeral. In the "Annual Register" for 1857, p. 143, it is stated on the authority of Mr. Gurney, that she confessed the crime to Mr. James Upton, a baptist minister, shortly before her execution.]
Eugene Aram, murder; York 6 Aug. 1759	John Cashman, Spa-fields riots; Skinner-street, 12 March, 1817
Earl Ferrers, murder of his steward; Tyburn, 5 May, 1760	Murderers of the Lynch family. Wild-geese Lodge affair; Ireland 19 July, "
Theodore Gardelle, murder; Haymarket 4 April, 1761	The three Ashcrofts, father and sons, murder; Lancaster 8 Sept. "
John Perrott, fraudulent bankrupt; Smithfield, 11 Nov. "	Brandreth and others, high treason; Derby, 7 Nov. "
John M'Naughten, esq., murder of Miss Knox; Strabane 13 Dec. "	Charles Hussey, murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper; Pennenden-heath 3 Aug. 1818
Elizabeth Brownrigg, murder of her apprentice; Tyburn 14 Sept. 1767	John Scanlan, esq., murder of Ellen Hanley; Limerick 16 March, 1820
Daniel and Robert Perreau, wine merchants, forgery; Tyburn 17 Jan. 1776	Arthur Thistlewood, John Brunt, James Ings, John Davidson, Richard Tidd (see <i>Cato-street</i>); Old Bailey 1 May, "
Rev. Dr. Dodd, found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of lord Chesterfield for 400l.: the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "If your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreaus;" Tyburn 27 June, 1777	John Channell, Thomas Calcraft, murder of Mr. Channell, menr.; Godalming 17 Aug. "
Rev. Henry Hackman, murder of Miss Reay, mistress of earl of Sandwich; Tyburn, 19 April, 1779	Josiah Cadman, forgery; Old Bailey 21 Nov. 1821
Capt. John Donellan, murder of sir Theodosius Boughton; Warwick 2 April, 1781	Samuel Greenwood, highway robbery; Old Bailey 27 Dec. 1822
Richard Parker and others, mutiny at the Nore, 30 June, 1797	John Thurtell, murder of Mr. Weare; Hertford, 9 Jan. 1824
Mrs. Phepoe, celebrated murderess; Old Bailey, 11 Dec. "	John Wayte, forgery; Old Bailey 24 Feb. "
Sir Edward Crosbie, high treason; Ireland, 4 June, 1798	Henry Fauntleroy, banker, forgery; Old Bailey 30 Nov. "
Messrs. Sheares, high treason; Dublin, 12 July, 1799	Wm. Probert, (an accomplice of Thurtell's in the murder of Mr. Weare; he became approver), horse-stealing; Old Bailey 20 June, 1825
Galloping Dick, highwayman; Aylesbury, 4 April, 1800	Spitalfields' gang, highway robbery; Old Bailey, 29 Nov. 1826
Governor Joseph Wall, murder of serjeant Armstrong; Old Bailey 28 Jan. 1802	Chas. Thos. White, arson; Old Bailey 2 Jan. 1827
Mr. Crawley, murder of two females; Dublin, 16 March, "	* Edward Lowe, coining; Old Bailey 22 Nov. "
George Foster, murder of his wife and child; Old Bailey 18 Jan. 1803	Catherine Walsh, murder of her child; Old Bailey 14 April, 1828
Colonel Despard, and others, high treason; Horse-monger-lane 21 Feb. "	† William Rea, highway robbery; Old Bailey, 4 July, "
John Hatfield a rank impostor, who married by means of the most odious deceit, the celebrated "Beauty of Buttermere"; forgery; Carlisle 3 Sept. "	William Corder, murder of Maria Marten; Bury St. Edmunds 11 Aug. "
Robert Emmett, high treason; Dublin, 20 Sept. "	Joseph Hunton, quaker, forgery; Old Bailey, 8 Dec. "
Richard Patch, murder of Mr. Bligh; Horse-monger-lane 8 April, 1806	Wm. Burke, murderer (see <i>Burking</i>); Edinburgh 28 Jan. 1829
John Holloway, Owen Haggerty, murder of Mr. Steele; Old Bailey (thirty of the spectators of this execution were trodden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed and wounded) 23 Feb. 1807	Anne Chapman, murder of her child; Old Bailey 30 June, "
	Stewart and wife, murder, Glasgow 24 July, "
	Thomas Maynard, the last executed for forgery; Old Bailey 31 Dec. "
	Mr. Comyn, arson; Ennis 18 March, 1830
	John Bishop, Thomas Williams, murder of a

* He was the last colner drawn on a sledge to the scaffold.

† Captain Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day for forgery; but he took a dose (an ounce and a half) of prussic acid, to save himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and was found dead in his cell.

EXECUTIONS, *continued.*

poor Italian boy (see <i>Burking</i>); Old Bailey,	5 Dec.	1831	William Youngman, murder of sweetheart,		
John Smith, James Pratt, unnatural crime;	8 April,	1835	Mary Streeter, and of mother and two		
Old Bailey	8 April,		brothers, on Aug. 16; Horsemonger-lane,	4 Sept.	1860
Maryanne Burdock, remarkable case of poison-	15 April,		James Mullins, murder of Mrs. Emsey, at	19 Nov.	
ing; Bristol	15 April,		Stepney; Old Bailey	19 Nov.	
John Pegsworth, murder; Old Bailey,	7 March,	1837	James Johnson, murder of two non-commissioned officers; Winchester	1 Jan.	1861
James Greenacre, murder of Hannah Brown;	2 May,		Matthew and Charles Wedmore, murder of	5 April,	
Old Bailey	2 May,		their aunt; Taunton	5 April,	
William Lees, murder of his wife; Old Bailey,	16 Dec.	1839	Wm. Cogan, murder of wife; Old Bailey,	14 Oct.	
François Benj. Courvoisier, murder of lord W.	6 July,	1840	Thomas Jackson, a soldier, murder of sergeant	27 Dec.	
Russell; Old Bailey	6 July,		John Dickson; Winchester	27 Dec.	
Josiah Misters, wounding Mr. Mackroth;	3 April,	1841	Wm. Charlton, engine-driver, murdered Jane	15 March,	1862
Shrewsbury	3 April,		Emmerson, to obtain the money she had	15 March,	
Robert Blakesley, murder of Mr. Burdon; Old	15 Nov.		saved for her funeral; Carlisle	15 March,	
Bailey	15 Nov.		G. J. Gilbert, brutal murder of Miss M. S. Hall,	4 Aug.	
John Delahunt, murder of Thomas Maguire;	5 Feb.	1842	on her way to church; Winchester	4 Aug.	
Dublin	5 Feb.		Martin Doyle, barbarous attempted murder	27 Aug.	
Daniel Good, murder of Jane Jones; Old Bailey,	23 May,		(last execution for this crime); Chester	27 Aug.	
William Crouch, murder of his wife; Old	27 May,	1844	William Taylor, murder of Mr. Meller from	13 Sept.	
Bailey	27 May,		revenge; he previously killed his own children; Kirkdale	13 Sept.	
James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter; Old	24 March,	1845	Catherine Wilson, murder of Mrs. Soames by	20 Oct.	
Bailey	24 March,		poison [and of several other persons]; Old	20 Oct.	
John Tawell, murder of Sarah Hart; Aylesbury,	28 March,		Bailey	20 Oct.	
Thomas Henry Hocker, murder of Mr. Delarue;	28 April,		William Ockold (aged 70), murder of his wife,	2 Jan.	1863
Old Bailey	28 April,		after 50 years marriage; Worcester	2 Jan.	
Joseph Connor, murder of Mary Brothers; Old	2 June,		Noah Austen, murder of Mr. Allen; Oxford,	24 March,	
Bailey	2 June,		Robert A. Burton, murder of a boy; Maldstone,	11 April,	
John Platts, murder of Collis; Derby	1 April,	1847	Edward Cooper, murder of his deformed son;	11 April,	
Catherine Foster, murder of her husband;	17 April,		Shrewsbury	11 April,	
Bury St. Edmunds	17 April,		Dennis Delane, hired Beckham and Walsh to	13 April,	
James Bloomfield Rush, murder of Messrs.	21 April,	1849	murder his landlord, F. Fitzgerald; Ipswich	14 April,	
Jorsey, sen. and jun.; Norwich	21 April,		John Ducker, murder of Tye, a policeman;	27 April,	
Fred. George Manning, and his wife, Maria	13 Nov.		Wm. Hope, violation and murder of Mary	15 April,	
Manning, murder of O'Connor; Horse-	15 Jan.	1853	Corbett; Hereford	15 April,	
monger-lane	15 Jan.		D. MacPhail and G. Woods, murder of Mrs.	25 April,	
James Barbour, murder; York	15 Jan.		Walne; Kirkdale	25 April,	
By Horler, murder of wife; Old Bailey	15 Jan.		Joseph Brooks, murder of Davey, a policeman;	27 April,	
Grant, Quin, and Coomey, murder of Thomas	9 April,	1854	Old Bailey	27 April,	
Bateson; Monaghan	9 April,		Joseph Kelly, murder of Fitzhenry, a school-	11 Aug.	
Emanuel Barthelemy, murder of Mr. Moore	22 Jan.	1855	master; Wexford	11 Aug.	
and C. Collard; Old Bailey	22 Jan.		Thomas, Alvarez, Hughes, and O'Brien, ferocious	11 Sept.	
William Bousfield, murder of his wife and	31 March,	1856	murderers; Liverpool	11 Sept.	
three children; Old Bailey	31 March,		Alice Holt, murder of her mother; Chester,	28 Dec.	
William Palmer (of Rugeley), murder of J. P.	14 June,		Samuel Wright, murder of his paramour;	12 Jan.	1864
Cook by poison; Stafford	14 June,		John Lyon and four others (foreigners);	22 Feb.	
William Dove, murder of his wife by poison;	9 Aug.		murder and piracy; Old Bailey	22 Feb.	
York	9 Aug.		Charles Bricknell, murder of his sweetheart,	1 Aug.	
Joseph Jenkins, <i>alias</i> Robert Marley, murder	15 Dec.		Franz Müller, murder of Mr. Briggs in a rail-	14 Nov.	
of Cope, a shopman, in Westminster; Old	15 Dec.		way carriage (see <i>Trials</i>); Old Bailey	14 Nov.	
Bailey	15 Dec.		Ferdinand Kohl, murder of M. Fuhrkop;	26 Jan.	1865
William Jackson, murder of two children;	20 Dec.		Chelmsford	26 Jan.	
Chester	20 Dec.		Edw. William Pritchard, M.D., murder of wife	28 July,	
Lagava, Bartelano, and Pettrick, murder of two	23 Dec.		and her mother; Glasgow	28 July,	
officers and piracy; Winchester	23 Dec.		John Currie, murder of major De Vero; Mald-	12 Oct.	
Defon Redaines, murder of two girls at Dover;	1 Jan.	1857	stone	12 Oct.	
Maldstone	1 Jan.		Stephen Forward, <i>alias</i> Ernest Southey, murder	11 Jan.	1866
Thomas Mansell (after seven months' respite),	6 July,		of wife and four children; Maldstone,	11 Jan.	
murder of a soldier; Maldstone	6 July,		Mary Ashford, murder of husband; Exeter,	28 March,	
Capt. H. Rogers, murder of A. Rose, a black,	11 Sept.		John Wm. Leigh, murder of wife's sister;	10 April,	
with great cruelty; Liverpool	11 Sept.		Brighton	10 April,	
Thomas Davis, murder of wife; Old Bailey,	16 Nov.		Robert Coe, murder of a young man for his	12 April,	
John Wm. Beale, murder of Charlotte Pugsley,	12 Jan.	1858	wages, 50s.; Swansea	12 April,	
his sweetheart; Taunton	12 Jan.		John Grant, a soldier, murder of a boy; Exe-	15 Aug.	
John Thomson, <i>alias</i> Peter Walker, murder of	14 Jan.		ter	15 Aug.	
Agnes Montgomery by poison—discovered by	8 Feb.		J. R. Jeffreys, murder of his son (aged 7); Old	9 Oct.	
a child; Paisley	8 Feb.		Bailey	9 Oct.	
Christian Sattler, a German, murder of in-	26 April,		Jas. Langhurst, brutal murder of Harriet Sax	16 April,	1867
pector Thain; Old Bailey	26 April,		(6 years old)	16 April,	
Giovanni Lani, murder of Heloise Thaubin;	24 Jan.	1859	Hubbard Lingley, murder of his uncle, Benj.	26 Aug.	
Old Bailey	24 Jan.		Black; Norwich	26 Aug.	
John B. Bicknell, murder of his grandfather	31 March,	1860			
and grandmother; Taunton	31 March,				
Wm. Burgess, murder of his daughter; Taunton,					
Joseph Castle, murder of his wife; Bedford,					

EXECUTIONS, *continued.*

George Britten, murder of his wife : Taunton, 29 Aug. 1867	Frances Kidder, murder of her husband's child : Maidstone . . . 2 April, 1868
John Wiggins, murder of his concubine, Agnes Oakes : Old Bailey . . . 15 Oct. "	Timothy Faherty, for murder of his sweetheart, Mary Hamner (for rejecting him), and Miles Weatherhill, murder of Rev. Mr. Flow of Todmorden, and his maid, (for revenge) : Manchester . . . 4 April, "
Louis Bordier, murder of his concubine, Mary Ann Snow : Horsemonger-lane . . . 15 Oct. "	Frederick Parker, murder of Daniel Driscoll : York . . . 4 April, "
Allen, Gould (or O'Brien), and Larkin, Fenians, for murder of Brett, a policeman : Salford, 23 Nov. "	John Mapp, murder of little girl : Shrewsbury, 9 April, "
Frederick Baker, murder of a little girl, whom he afterwards cut up : Winchester . . . 24 Dec. "	
Wm. Worsley, murder of Wm. Bradbury : Bedford . . . 31 March 1868	

EXETER (Devonshire), said to have been early honoured with the name of *Augusta* from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion commanded by Vespasian : its present name is derived from *Excestre*, "the castellated city of the Exe." It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The BISHOPRIC anciently constituted two sees, Devonshire (founded about 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, of the latter at Bodmin, and afterwards at St. German's. About 1040 the sees were united. St. Petroc was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900 ; Edulphus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905 ; and Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral originally belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan : Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see 1049 ; the see was valued in the king's books at 500*l.* *per annum*. Present stated income 2700*l.*

Alfred invested the city, held by the Danes, and compelled them to capitulate . . . 877 & 894	Lunatic asylum founded . . . 1795
Exeter sacked by Sweyn . . . 1003	County gaol built . . . 1796
Besieged by William the Conqueror . . . 1067	Subscription library founded . . . 1807
The castle surrendered to king Stephen . . . 1136	Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science established . . . 1803
The city first governed by a mayor . . . 1200	New city prison built . . . 1818
The celebrated nunnery founded . . . 1236	The last of the ancient gates removed . . . "
The ancient bridge built . . . 1250	The subscription rooms opened . . . 1820
Edward I. holds a parliament here . . . 1286	The public baths erected . . . 1821
The Black Prince visits Exeter . . . 1371	Mechanics' institution opened . . . 1823
The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city 1469	New cemetery commenced . . . 1837
Besieged by sir William Courtenay . . . "	Railway to Bristol opened . . . 1 May, 1844
City assaulted by Perkin Warbeck . . . 1497	Great fire, 20 houses burnt . . . 2 Aug. "
Exeter constituted a county of itself . . . 1536	Another great fire . . . 26 April, 1847
Waleh, the vicar of St. Thomas's, hanged on the tower of his church, as a leader in the Cornish rebellion . . . 2 July, 1549	Inauguration of a statue of John Denham, who died June, 1864, bequeathing 24,000 <i>l.</i> to charities . . . 2 Aug. "
Annual festival established . . . 6 Aug. "	Bread and meat riots : suppressed . . . 26 March, 1866
The guildhall built . . . 1593	4-5 Nov. 1867
Prince Maurice takes Exeter for king Charles I. Sept. 1643	
It surrenders to the parliamentarians . . . April, 1646	
The canal to Topham cut . . . 1675	
A mint established by James II. . . . 1688	
Water-works erected 1694	
The sessions house built 1773	
The new bridge built 1778	
The theatre erected 1783	

EXETER CHANGE (London), was built by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer in 1319, beheaded by order of the queen-regent, Isabella, in 1326. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements, in 1829. The new Exeter Change, built by the marquis of Exeter near its site, opened in 1845, was pulled down in 1862, for the Strand Music-hall.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. The college buildings consist of a handsome quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

EXETER HALL (Strand, London), erected in 1830-1 for the meetings of religious and philanthropic institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having rooms attached for committees, &c. See under *Music*. Religious services were held here in 1856 by the Rev. C. Spurgeon, and in 1857 by ministers of the church of England, on Sundays.

EXHIBITION OF 1851 (THE GREAT EXHIBITION). The original idea of a *National Exhibition* is attributed to Mr. F. Whishaw, secretary of the Society of Arts in 1844. It

* Industrial exhibitions began with the French ; *Expositions* having been organised and opened at Paris in 1798, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849, the last, being the eleventh, exceeding all the preceding in extent and brilliancy. The first exhibition of the kind in this country was the *National*

was not taken up till 1849, when prince Albert, president of the society, said, "Now is the time to prepare for a Great Exhibition, an exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country; not merely national in its scope and benefits, but comprehensive of the whole world; and I offer myself to the public as their leader, if they are willing to assist in the undertaking;" see *Crystal Palace*.

Royal commission appointed . . . 3 Jan. 1850
A subscription list opened, headed by the queen for 1000*l*.

Civic banquets in support of the plan, at London, 21-22 March; and at York . . . 25 Oct. "
The building* commenced . . . 26 Sept. "

Many persons admitted to it in Jan.; it is virtually transferred to the royal commissioners by the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson . . . Feb. 1851

Reception of goods began 12 Feb., and the sale of season tickets . . . 25 Feb. "

The Exhibition opened by her majesty, 1 May, "
The number of exhibitors exceeded 17,000, of whom 2018 received prize medals and 170 council medals. The articles exhibited in arts, manufactures, and the various produce of countries, defy calculation.

The palace continued open above 23 weeks, altogether 144 days (1 May to 15 Oct.), within which time it was visited by 6,170,000 persons, averaging 43,536 a day, whose admis-

sion at the respective prices of one pound, half-a-crown, and one shilling, amounted to 505,107*l*. including season tickets, leaving a surplus, after payment of expenses, of about 150,000*l*.

The greatest number of visitors in one day was 109,760 (8 Oct.); and at one time (2 o'clock, 7 Oct.) there were 93,000; these persons were assembled at one time, not in an open area, like a Roman amphitheatre, but (it should be recollected) within a windowed and floored and roofed building. There is no like vast assemblage recorded in either ancient or modern annals, as having been gathered together, it may be said, in one room.

The Exhibition was closed to the public, 11 Oct. 1851

A memorial statue of the prince consort, by Joseph Durham, placed in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales . . . 10 June, 1863

EXHIBITION OF 1862 (INTERNATIONAL). A proposal in 1858 for another great exhibition, to be held in 1861, was withdrawn in consequence of the war in Italy in 1859, &c. The scheme was revived in April 1860, when the prince consort engaged to guarantee 10,000*l*. if 240,000*l*. should be subscribed for by other persons.

A charter granted to the following commissioners: Earl Granville, the marquiss of Chandos, C. W. Dilke, jun., and Thomas Fairbairn . . . 22 Feb. 1861

The guarantee fund amounted to 349,000*l*. in Nov. 1860, and to 452,300*l*. on . . . 22 Aug. 1862

The building, erected at South Kensington, by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, according to a design by capt. Fowke, made over to the commissioners on . . . 12 Feb. "

The Exhibition was opened by the duke of Cambridge and royal commissioners, 1 May "

The fine arts department included a noble collection of paintings and sculptures.

The jurors' awards of medals were announced in the building on . . . 11 July, 1862

The Exhibition was closed on 1 Nov., when the total number of visitors (exclusive of attendants) had been 6,117,450.

The Exhibition re-opened on 3 Nov. for the sale of goods exhibited; was finally closed on 15 Nov. 1862

The success of the Exhibition was much impaired by the decease of the prince consort, 14 Dec. 1861, and the breaking out of the civil war in the United States of America. The foreign exhibitors in 1851 were 6566; in 1862, 16,456.

Exhibitors at London, in 1851, 14,000; at Paris, in 1855, 24,000; at London, in 1862, 29,000; at Paris, in 1867, 50,000.

EXODUS (Greek, *way out*), a term applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt 1491 B.C.; and described in the book of *Exodus*. Chronologers vary in the date of this event: the LXX. give 1614; Hales, 1648; Wilkinson, 1495; Bunsen, 1320 or 1314.

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONs are those filed by the attorney-general, *by virtue of his office*, without applying to the court where they are filed for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed. *Cabinet Lawyer*. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1817-19. William Hone was tried on

Repository, opened under royal patronage in 1828, near Charing-cross. It was not successful. Other exhibitions were opened at Manchester in 1837, at Leeds in 1839, and at Birmingham in 1849. Exhibitions have since been held at Cork, Dublin, Manchester, New York, Paris, Montreal, Florence, Constantinople, Bayonne, Melbourne, and many other places (*which see*).

* The palace, with the exception of the flooring and joists, was entirely of glass and iron. It was designed by Mr. (since sir Joseph) Paxton (who died 8 June, 1865), and the contractors were Messrs. Fox and Henderson, to whom it was agreed to pay 79,800*l*., or 150,000*l*. if the building were permanently retained. It cost 176,030*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*. Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year; the width 408 feet, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long, by 48 wide. The central portion was 120 feet wide and 64 feet high, and the great avenues ran east and west through the building; the transept near the centre was 72 feet wide and 108 feet high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres. Four galleries ran lengthways, and others round the transept. The ground-floor and galleries contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring. There were altogether 4000 tons of iron in the structure, and 17 acres of glass in the roof, besides about 1500 vertical glazed sashes.

† The main building occupied about 16 acres of ground, and the annexes 7 acres. The south front was 1150 feet long and 55 feet high, and over the east and west fronts rose the two domes 260 feet high. The interior was decorated by Mr. John G. Crace. The building was given up to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas on 31 Dec. 1862, the house of commons having refused to purchase it for 80,000*l*. 2 July, 1863; and the pulling down commenced on 6 July. The domes and other parts of the structure were purchased for erection in Alexandra-park, Muswell-hill, near London (north).

criminal information, Dec. 18-20, 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1857.

EXPEDITIONS. Many are described under their respective heads.

Expedition of "the Nations" or "the Ditch."—The third expedition of the Koreish (which see) against Mahomet, named from the nations who marched under their leader Abu Sophian, and from the ditch which was drawn before the city. They were principally vanquished by the fury of the elements. *Gibbon*.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONS.
France, near Port l'Orient 1 Oct. 1746
Cherbourg 7 Aug. 1758

St. Malo; 4000 men lost Sept. 1798
Quiberon Bay (*French emigrants*) 1798
Ostend (*all made prisoners*) May, 1798
Helder Point and Zuyder Zee Sept. 1799
Ferrol, in Spain Aug. 1800
Egypt (*Abercrombie*) March, 1801
Copenhagen Sept. 1807
Walcheren (*unfortunate*) July, 1809
Bergen-op-Zoom 8 March, 1814
Crimea Sept. 1854
Abyssinia Oct. 1867-April, 1868

EXPENDITURE, see under *Revenue*.

EXPORTS. Edward III. by his encouragement of trade turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that by a balance taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l.* and the imported to only 38,000*l.*; see *Revenue*. The declared value is of much less amount than the official.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ.:-									
1700	£6,097,120	1800	£38,120,120	1830	£66,735,445	1845	£131,564,593		
1750	10,130,991	1810	45,869,839	1835	78,376,732	1850	175,164,736		
1775	16,326,363	1820	51,733,113	1840	97,402,726	1855	190,367,410		

DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED.									
1851	£74,448,722	1856	£115,826,948	1860	£135,891,227	1863	£146,608,342		
1853	98,933,781	1857	122,155,237	1861	125,102,814	1865	165,815,725		
1855	95,638,085	1859	130,449,427	1862	123,992,264	1866	188,827,275		

EXTRACT OF MEAT, discovered by Liebig in 1847; a company was formed to manufacture it in South America in 1866.

EXTRADITION TREATY, between Great Britain and France, was concluded in 1843. In Dec. 1865, the French government gave notice of withdrawing from it in six months. It was renewed, with modifications, for six months, 21 May, 1866.

In 1866, M. Lamirand, charged with forgery and fraud against the Bank of France, fled to America. He was pursued, and while at Montreal, on 1 Aug., was arrested under the governor-general's warrant. On 15 Aug., while his examination was still pending, he petitioned the governor-general not to warrant his surrender before he could apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was assured on 17 Aug. that ample time should be allowed for this purpose. On 22 Aug. he was finally committed; and on 24 Aug. his petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was presented to judge Drummond, twenty-four hours' notice having been given to the representatives of the crown and the Bank of France. After arguments had been heard and the case adjourned until the following day, he was surreptitiously carried off the same night by train to Quebec, and hurried on board a steamer bound for Europe, by virtue of an extradition warrant, purporting to be signed by the governor-general, at Ottawa on 23 Aug. He was conveyed to France, and on 5 Dec. was tried, found guilty, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment. These circumstances led to much discussion, and the Canadian authorities were censured for irregularity and want of discretion. The discussion ended by Lamirand declining British intervention.

EXTRAVAGANTES, see *Decretals*.

EXTREME UNCTION, see *Anointing*.

EYLAU (Prussia), where, on 7-8 Feb. 1807, the French defeated the Russians in one of the most bloody contests of the war. Napoleon commanded in person. Both armies by this and other battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel.

EYRE (old French for *itrc*, to go), the itinerant court of justices, the justices in eyre, was instituted by Henry II. 1176; and when the forest laws were in force, its chief-justice had great dignity. These justices were to go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is said to have been in 1671. *Bealson*.

F.

FABII. A noble family at Rome, said to have derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse; or to have descended from Fabius, a son of Hercules. They made war against the Veientes, and in an engagement near the Cremera, all the grown up males of the family (306 men) were slain in a sudden attack, 477 B.C. From one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, arose the noble Fabii of

the following ages. Fabius Cunctator (the delayer) kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, 217-216 B.C.

FABLES. "Jotham's fable of the trees (*Judges ix.*, about 1209 B.C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since." *Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 Sam. xii., about 1034 B.C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnoo Sarma, or Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. *Sir William Jones*. The well-known *Æsop's fables* (*which see*), supposed to have been written about 565 or 620 B.C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B.C. (*Coray*), and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of *Æsop*. The fables of Lafontaine (1700) and Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

FACIAL ANGLE (that contained by one line drawn horizontally from the middle of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from the latter point to the ridge of the frontal bone) was invented by Peter Camper to measure the elevation of the forehead. In negroes this angle is about 70°; in Europeans from 75° to 85°. Camper died 7 April, 1789. His book on "Characteristic Marks of Countenance" was published in 1791.

FACTIONS of the Circus among the Romans, were parties that fought on chariots in the circus, and who were distinguished by their colours, as green, blue, red, and white; to which Domitian added two others, gold and scarlet, about 90. At Constantinople, the higher ranks took part in the games, and the emperors and people generally favoured one colour.

In Jan. 532, a conflict took place, lasting five days, when about 30,000 lives were lost, and Justinian was mainly indebted for his life and throne to the heroism of his empress Theodora, formerly a courtesan. The blues and greens united for a day or two against the emperor, taking *Nika* (overcome) for a watchword, from which the sedition has been named. The blues soon repented, and massacred nearly all the greens. The conflict was suppressed by Belisarius with difficulty. The games were abolished for a time.

FACTORIES, supplied with machinery for producing manufactures, have immensely increased in this country since 1815. The Factory act, regulating the hours of labour, &c., was passed in 1833. No child is to be employed under nine years of age, except in silk factories. Similar acts have been passed since; and an act for the extension of the principles of the Factory acts was passed in 1867.

FAIRLOP OAK, with a trunk 48 feet in circumference, the growth of five centuries, in the forest of Hainault, Essex, was blown down in Feb. 1820. Beneath its branches a fair was annually held on the first Friday in July, which originated with the eccentric Mr. Day, a pump and block maker of Wapping, who, having a small estate in the vicinity, annually repaired here with a party of friends, to dine on beans and bacon.

FAIROAKS, near the Chickahominy, Virginia, the site of two sanguinary indecisive battles between the Confederates, under general Joseph Johnson, and the Federal army of the Potomac, under general McClellan, 31 May and 1 June, 1862.

FAIRS AND WAKES, of Saxon origin, were instituted in England by Alfred, 886. *Spelman*. *Wakes* were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1078, and termed *Feriae*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint: the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. Fairs were established in France about 800 by Charlemagne, and encouraged in England about 1071 by William the Conqueror.

FALCONRY or **HAWKING** in England cannot be traced with certainty until the reign of king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, 850. *Pennant*. The grand seignior at one time kept six thousand falcons in his service. Juliana Berners' book on "Hawkyng and Huntynge" was printed in 1496; see *Angling*. Recent attempts have been made to revive falconry.

FALCZI, PEACE OF, concluded between Russia and Turkey, 2 July, 1711, the Russians giving up Azoph and all their possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks. The Russians were saved from imminent destruction by the address of Catherine the empress. In 1712 the war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, 16 April, 1712.

FALERII, a city of the Falisci, an Etruscan people who joined the Veientes against Rome, and were beaten by Cornelius Cossus, 437 B.C. It is recorded that when the city was besieged by Camillus in 394, a school-master offered to betray to him the children of the principal citizens. On his refusal to accept the offer the citizens from gratitude surrendered. They opposed Rome during the first Punic war; and in 241 B.C. the city was taken and destroyed after a fierce conflict.

FALERNIAN WINE, celebrated by Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falernus,

or, as called by Martial, Mons Massicus, in Campania. Horace in his *Odes* boasts of having drunk Falernian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from the same consuls, 14 B.C. The Opimian wine is said to have been kept for 200 years.

FALKIRK (Stirlingshire, Scotland), the site of a victory by the English under Edward I. over the Scots, commanded by Wallace, part of whose forces deserted him. It is said from 20,000 to 40,000 of the latter were slain, 22 July, 1298. A battle was fought at Falkirk Muir between the royal forces and prince Charles Stuart, in which the former were defeated, 17 Jan. 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, a group in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, seen by Americus Vespucius, 1502, and visited by Davis, 1592; taken possession of by France, 1764. The French were expelled by the Spaniards; and in 1771, Spain resigns them to England. Not having been colonised by us, the republic of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these islands, and a colony from that country settled at Port Louis; but owing to a dispute with America, the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there. Governor, Wm. Cleaver F. Robinson, 1866.

FALLING STARS, see *Meteors*.

FAMILY COMPACT, see *Bourbon*.

FAMILY OF LOVE, a society, called also Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear to all men, assembled at Brew-house yard, Nottingham. Their founder, David George, an Anabaptist, of Holland, propagated his doctrine in Switzerland, where he died in 1556. The tenets of the society were declared impious, and George's body and books ordered to be burned by the hangman; see also *Agapemone*.

FAMINES. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C. *Usher; Blair*.

Famine at Rome, when thousands of people threw themselves into the Tiber	B.C.	436	One in England and France (<i>Rapin</i>)	1353
Awful famine in Egypt	A.D.	42	Again, one so great, that bread was made from fern-roots (<i>Stow</i>)	1438
At Rome, attended by plague		262	One throughout these islands	1565
In Britain; people ate the bark of trees		272	Awful one in France (<i>Voltaire</i>)	1693
In Scotland; thousands died		306	One general in these realms	1748
In England; 40,000 perished		310	One which devastates Bengal	1771
Awful one in Phrygia		370	At Cape de Verde; 16,000 persons perish	1775
In Italy, when parents ate their children (<i>Du- frenoy</i>)		450	One grievously felt in France	1780
In England, Wales, and Scotland		739	One severely felt in England	1795
Again, when thousands starve		823	Again, throughout the kingdom	1801
Again, which lasts four years		954	At Drontheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies	1813
Awful one throughout Europe		1016	Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish poor, 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1846, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling.	
In England, 21 William I.		1087	In N. W. provinces of India, thousands starved. (See <i>India</i>)	Jan.-March, 1867
In England and France: this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from 1193 to 1195		1193		
Another famine in England		1251		
Again, so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin		1315		
One occasioned by long rains		1335		

FAN. Used by the ancients; *Cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic sic facito*. "Take this fan, and give her thus a little air." *Terence's Eunuchus*, 166 B.C.—Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France. *Stow*. In the British Museum are Egyptian fan-handles.

FARADISATION, the medical application of the magneto-electric currents which Faraday discovered in 1837. Apparatus for this purpose was first made by M. Pixii, and employed by Dr. Neef of Frankfurt.

FARCE, a short comic drama, usually of one or two acts. One by Otway is dated 1677. The best English farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, &c.) appeared from about 1740 to 1780. These species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open streets; see *Drama*.

FARMERS-GENERAL, see *Fermiers*.

FARNESE FAMILY became important through the elevation of Alexander Farnese to the papacy as Paul III. He gave his natural son Peter the duchy of Parma, and his descendants ruled there till the death of Antony without issue in 1731. Alexander prince of Parma was governor of the Netherlands in 1579.

FARRINGTON-MARKET, erected by the corporation of London, near the abolished Fleet-market, was opened 20 Nov. 1829.

FARTHING, an early English coin. Farthings in silver were coined by king John; the Irish farthing of his reign (1210) is rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II. 1665; and again in 1672, when there

was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in 1843; see *Queen Anne's Farthings*.

FARTHINGALE, see *Crinoline*.

FASTI CAPITOLINI, marble tablets dug up in the forum at Rome, 1547, contain a list of the consuls and other officers from the year of Rome 250 to 765. Other fragments were found in 1817 and 1818. The "Fasti Consulares," from 509 B.C. to A.D. 235, is given at the end of Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities."

FASTS, observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity; by the Jews (2 *Chron.* ii. 3); by the Ninevites (*Jonah* iii.); see *Isai.* lviii. A fast was observed by the Jews on the great day of atonement, *Lev.* xxiii. 1490 B.C. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting (45), *Acts* xiii. 2. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian church, in the second century, 138. The Mahometan fast is termed *Ramadan* (which see). Fast days are appointed by the Reformed churches in times of war and pestilence (as 21 March, 1855, for the Russian war, and 7 Oct. 1857, for the Indian mutiny); see *Abstinence*.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. The following are the principal:—

FIRST CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	THIRD CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES. <i>Greek.</i>	Chrysostom . . . d. 407
Clement Romanus, d. 100	Clement Alex. d. abt. 217	Eusebius . . . d. abt. 340	Cyril of Alexandria, d. 444
Ignatius . . . d. 115	Origen . . . d. abt. 253	Athanasius . . . d. 373	
Polyarp . . . d. abt. 169		Ephrem Syrus, d. abt. 378	
	<i>Latin.</i>	Rusli . . . d. 379	<i>Latin.</i>
	Tertullian . . . d. abt. 220	Cyril of Jerusalem, d. 386	Arnobius . . . fl. 303
	Minutius Felix, fl. abt. 230	Gregory Nazianzen, d. 389	Lactantius . . . d. abt. 330
	Cyprian . . . d. abt. 258	Gregory Nyssen, d. abt. 394	Ambrase . . . d. 397
		Epiphanius . . . d. 402	Jerome . . . d. 420
			Augustine . . . d. 430

FATIMITES, see *Ali*, and *Mahometanism*.

FATS are oils solid at ordinary temperatures. The researches of Chevreul since 1811 on their chemical nature are very important; see *Candles*.

FAUGHARD, see *Foughard*.

FAUSTUS, a professor of magic, renowned in cheap books, flourished about the end of the 15th century. Goethe's poem, "Faust," appeared in 1790.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS. The "Feasts of the Lord," viz., those of the Passover, Pentecost, Trumpets, and Tabernacles, were instituted 1490 B.C. (*Leviticus* xxiii.)

Feast of Tabernacles, celebrated upon the dedication of the Temple of Solomon, 1004 B.C.
Hezekiah (726 B.C.) and Josiah (623) kept the feast of Passover in a most solemn manner.
In the Christian Church the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide (which see), are said to have been ordered to be observed by all Christians in the 1st century.

Rogation days appointed 469.
Jubilees in the Romish Church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300; see *Jubilees*.
For fixed festivals observed in the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation, et seq., see Book of Common Prayer.
Feasts of Charity; see *Alms*.

FEBRUARY (from *Februus*, an Italian divinity), the second month of the year, in which were celebrated Februa, feasts on behalf of the manes of deceased persons. This month, with January, was added to the year by Numa, 713 B.C.

FECEALES or **FETIALES**, twenty in number, heralds of Rome, to denounce war or proclaim peace, appointed by Numa, about 712 B.C.

FEDERAL STATES are those united by treaty as one state, without giving up self-government—as in Switzerland. The Federals were the people of the Northern of the United States of America during the great conflict in 1861-5; their opponents were styled Confederates.

FEEJEE ISLANDS or **FJI**, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles from Sydney. There are 80 islands, the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with 20,000 inhabitants. The islands were offered by the chiefs to the British government, July, 1859; but not accepted. In 1860 the house of commons granted 1680*l.* for expenditure in them.

FELONY, in English law (says Blackstone, in 1765), comprises every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods.

FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, London, held its first session in 1865, when courses of lectures were given. Dr. Mary Walker attended Middlesex hospital, in a modified female dress, in 1866. She gave an auto-biographical lecture at St. James's Hall, 20 Nov. 1866.

FENCIBLE LIGHT DRAGOONS, a body of cavalry raised voluntarily in various counties of England and Scotland in 1794, to serve during the war in any part of Great

Britain. This force (between 14,000 and 15,000), which did its duty with much judgment during a period of intense popular excitement, was disbanded in 1800.

FENCING was introduced into England from France. Fencing-schools having led to duelling in England, were prohibited in London by statute 13 Edw. I. 1285. In 1859 there were eight teachers of fencing in London.

FENIANS (an ancient Irish name), a "brotherhood" in the United States and Ireland united to liberate Ireland and establish a republic.* The agitation was begun, it is said, by Stephens in March, 1858, and in 1864 enlistments and secret drillings took place. A convention was formed in 1863 in America. The movement is opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy; see *Ireland*.

Riot between the Fenians and their opponents at the Rotondo, Dublin	22 Feb. 1864	Meaney, a delegate, arrested in London	1 Dec. 1866
25 persons arrested in Dublin, and the newspaper the <i>Irish People</i> (established Sept 1863) seized	15 Sept. 1865	Arms and ammunition seized in Dublin, Cork, Limerick; many arrests	Dec. "
Other persons, principally of the lower classes of society, arrested at Cork, &c.	16-30 Sept. "	Gen. Millen, head of the Fenian military department, denounces Stephens "as a cheat and a rascal," and declares the cause for the present hopeless, but exhorts to watchfulness for an opportunity	3 Dec. "
The Fenians in America published an address, stating that officers were going to Ireland to organise an army of 200,000 men	Sept. "	Sweeny (released) rejoins the U. S. army,	Jan. 1867
Fenians arrested at Manchester	21 Sept. "	22 convictions at Toronto	Jan. "
A ship laden with gunpowder seized at Liverpool	Sept. "	67 Fenians from Liverpool arrested in Dublin,	12 Feb. "
Allocation of the pope, condemning secret societies	30 Sept. "	Irruption of Fenians into Chester; compelled to retire	11, 12 Feb. "
Evidence adduced that 5000l. and 2000 pike-heads had been received from America in Sept.	Sept. "	Outbreak in Kerry; Killarney threatened: capt. Moriarty and others captured	12 Feb. "
O'Donovan and 5 others committed for high treason	2 Oct. "	Attack on coastguard station, Cahirciveen,	12 Feb. "
33 Fenians committed for trial, up to	14 Oct. "	12 Feb.; movement collapsed	16 Feb. "
A Fenian provisional government at New York, and a congress of 600 members held at Philadelphia	Oct. "	Kilmallock police barrack defended for three hours by 14 constables, who drove off 200 armed Fenians, with loss, by a sally	5 March, "
Fenians in United States said to have raised 200,000l. in	Oct. "	General Massey captured	4 or 6 March, "
Capture of James Stephens, Irish head-centre, 11 Nov.; he escapes from gaol	24 Nov. "	Rising at Middleton in Cork; Daly, a leader, killed; rails of South and Midland railway taken up	6 March, "
Fierce disputes between the senate and O'Mahony, the head-centre, who is charged with corruption and deposed; Mr. Roberts appointed his successor	Dec. "	Proclamation of the Irish republic sent to the <i>Times</i> and other papers	6 March, "
380,000 Fenians reported in the United States, Jan. 1866	Jan. 1866	Fenian rising near Dublin; telegraph destroyed; attack on the police station at Tallaght repelled; several shot, 208 prisoners taken into Dublin	7 March, "
Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland, about 250 suspected persons arrested immediately	17 Feb. "	1000 Fenians hold market-place at Drogheda, but retreat at the approach of police	7 March, "
Great mass meeting at New York, threatening to invade Canada	4 March, "	Capt. Maclure captured	31 March, "
Fenian schooner <i>Friend</i> captures British schooner <i>Westworth</i> , and scuttles her near Eastport, N. A.	1 May, "	Special commission to try 230 Fenians; White-side, ch.-j.; Deasy and Fitzgerald, begin (Massey, Keogh, Corydon, and McGough, approvers)	9 April et seq. "
James Stephens arrives at New York	10 May, "	Burke and Doran sentenced to death	1 May; reprieved 26 May, "
Col. O'Neil and Fenians cross the Niagara and enter Canada, 31 May; a conflict ensued with the volunteers, with bloodshed	2 June, "	Many convictions of treason (M'Afferty, M'Clure, and others) and treason-felony, and many discharged	May, "
The American generals Grant and Meade capture many retreating Fenians,	2 June, "	Trial at Limerick begin	11 June, "
Sweeny and others arrested	6, 7 June, "	President Roberts retires; the party in the United States said to be demoralised	July, "
President Johnson's proclamation against the Fenians	7 June, "	Many Fenians tried and convicted, July & Aug.	Aug. "
Spear and others cross the boundary near Vermont, 7 June; the corps demoralised; many return	9 June, "	Several imprisoned Fenians released and sent to America	Aug. and Sept. "
Much dissensions among the Fenians, July et seq. They exercise much influence in the elections in America in	Oct. "	Fenian congress at Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. "
TRIALS IN CANADA.—Col. Lynch and Rev. John MacMahon (sentenced to be hanged on 13 Dec) reprieved	24-26 Oct. "	Kelly and Deasy, two Fenians, remanded for further examination, rescued from the prisoners' van, near Manchester; and Brett, a policeman, shot for refusing to give up his keys	18 Sept. "
James Stephens, "central organiser of the Irish republic," said to sail from America,	24 Nov. "	Many persons taken up; 23 committed on charge of murder—tried, 5 condemned to death (2 reprieved); 7 sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment	29 Oct.-12 Nov. "
The British government offer 2000l. for his apprehension	Nov. "	Allen, Gould, and Larkin executed at Salford	23 Nov. "
		Funeral demonstration in London on	24 Nov. "
		Trials of Halpin and others at Dublin,	Oct.-Nov. "

* *Fenian oath*. "I promise by the divine law of God to do all in my power to obey the laws of the society F. B., and to free and regenerate Ireland from the yoke of England. So help me God."

FENIANS, *continued.*

Funeral demonstrations for Allen, &c., at Cork, 1 Dec.; Dublin and Limerick 8 Dec. 1867	and accuses Barrett or Jackson (captured at Glasgow 14 Jan.) of firing the barrel at Clerkenwell . . . 28 Jan. 1868
Address of the president and senate of the Fenian brotherhood of America to the "liberty-loving people of England," dated New York . . . 12 Dec. "	Attack on Martello tower near Waterford 28 Jan. "
Resumption of the Roberts and Stephens parties under a new president, about . . . 20 Dec. "	Capt. Mackay arrested at Cork, 7 Feb.; much rioting there . . . 11, 12 Feb. "
Premeditated explosion at Clerkenwell house of detention, London, to release Burke and Casey, leading Fenians, at 3.45: 5 persons killed (2 others died soon after) and about 50 mutilated or wounded. A cask of gunpowder was fired close to the prison wall; Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen, and Ann Justice captured on suspicion . . . 13 Dec. "	Conviction of Patrick Lennon, a leader 12 Feb. "
Capt. Mackay and others rifle a Martello tower, 27 Dec. "	Habeas corpus act susp. till 1 March, 1869, Feb. "
Audacious seizure of arms and ammunition in a gunsmith's shop in Cork . . . 30 Dec. "	Mullady and Thompson convicted as accessories in murder of Brett . . . 18 March, "
12 suspected Fenians captured at Merthyr Tydfil . . . 31 Dec. "	Capt. Mackay convicted; sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment . . . 20 March, "
Mullany, a prisoner, turns Queen's evidence, 27 Dec. "	O'Farrell, a Fenian, wounds the duke of Edinburgh at Port Jackson, 12 March; sentenced to death . . . 31 March "
	Mr. Darcy M'Gee, M.P., shot dead by a Fenian at Ottawa . . . 7 April "
	Trial of Wm. and Timothy Desmond, Nicholas English, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett, and Ann Justice, for murder (Clerkenwell outrage) begun 20; acquittal of Justice, 23; of O'Keefe, 24; and of the two Desmonds and English, 27. Conviction of Barrett 27 April "

FÈRE-CHAMPENOISE (France). Here the French army under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, were surprised and defeated by the allies under the prince of Schwartzberg, 25 March, 1814, after a heroic resistance. Paris surrendered six days after.

FERIÆ LATINÆ, solemn Roman festivals, alleged to have been instituted by Tarquin the Proud, about 534 B.C. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, where they and the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latiaris.

FERMENTATION, termed by Gay-Lussac one of the most mysterious processes in nature: he showed that in the process, 45 lbs. of sugar are resolved into 23 of alcohol and 22 of carbonic acid. His memoir appeared in 1810. In 1861 Pasteur brought forward evidence to show that fermentation depends on the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, and that the source of all such organisms is the atmosphere.

FERMIERS GENERAUX, officers who farmed the French revenues previous to 1789, frequently with much oppression. Lavoisier and 27 of these were executed 8 May, 1794.

FERNDALÉ COLLIERY EXPLOSION; 8 Nov. 1867; about 178 lives lost. See under *Coal*.

FERNS (Ireland), an ancient bishopric, once archiepiscopal. St. Eden was seated here in 598. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600; and by the Church Temporalities' act, passed Aug. 1833, both were united to the bishopric of Ossory. See *Ossory*.—**FERNS**, an order of cryptogamous plants, now much cultivated in Wardian cases; *which see*, and also *Nature-Printing*.

FEROZESHAH (India). The British, commanded by sir Hugh Gough, attacked the entrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried their first line of works, 21 Dec. 1845; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak next day, when their second line was stormed by general Gilbert, and 74 guns captured. The Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Sutlej, 22 Dec.; and recrossed that river unmolested, 27 Dec. The British loss was reckoned at 2415.

FERRARA, a city in the Papal States, formerly part of the Exarchate of Ravenna, under the emperors of the East. It was subdued by the Lombards in the 8th century, and taken from them about 752 by Pepin, who gave it to pope Stephen II. About 1208 it fell into the hands of the house of Este (*which see*), and became the principal seat of the literature and fine arts in Italy. Pope Clement VIII. obtained the long-claimed sovereignty in 1598, on the death of the duke Alphonso II., the last legitimate male of the Este family. His illegitimate nephew, Cæsar, became duke of Modena. The French under Massena took Ferrara in 1796; but it was restored to the pope in 1814. An Austrian garrison held it from 1849; it retired in June, 1859, and the people rose and declared for annexation to Sardinia, which was accomplished in March, 1860.

FERRARS' ARREST. In March, 1542, Mr. George Ferrars, a member of parliament, being in attendance on the house, was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter prison. The house despatched their serjeant to require his release, which was resisted, and an affray taking place, his name was broken. The house in a body repaired to the lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the lower house. On another

messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the commons, they delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrates and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr. Ferrars from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII., highly approved of all these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of parliament which exempts members from arrest. *Holished.*

FERRO, the most western of the Canary isles, from whose west point some geographers have taken their first meridian, was known to the ancients, and was re-discovered in 1402.

FERROL (N.W. Spain). Upwards of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol under the command of sir James Pulteney, in Aug. 1800. They gained possession of the heights; notwithstanding, despairing of success, on account of the strength of the works, he re-embarked his troops. His conduct was much condemned. Soult captured Ferrol 27 Jan. 1809.

FESCENNINE VERSES were rude extemporary dialogues, frequently licentious, in favour among the ancient Etruscans at weddings, and still popular in Italy.

FESTIVALS, see *Feasts*.

FÊTE DE DIEU, a feast of the Roman church in honour of the real presence in the Lord's Supper, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. See *Corpus Christi*. Berengarius, archbishop of Angers, opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation, and to atone for his crime a yearly procession was made at Angers, called *la fête de Dieu*, 1019.

FÊTE DE VERTU, an annual assemblage, chiefly of young persons, to whom were adjudged rewards for industry and virtue. These fêtes, held at Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, begun by Lady Harcourt in 1789, continued till her death.

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner was introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600. This slavery was increased in 1068. The kingdom was divided into baronies, which were given on condition of the holders furnishing the king with men and money. The vassalage, restored, but limited by Henry VII., 1495, was abolished by statute 1660. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008, and the hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 1746-7. The feudal laws, established in France by Clovis I. about 486, were discountenanced by Louis XI. in 1470.

FEUILLANTS, a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière in 1577 at the abbey of Feuillant, near Toulouse, and settled in Paris in 1587. The *Feuillant club*, formed in Paris by La Fayette and others in 1789, to counteract the intrigues of the Jacobins, was so named from the convent where they met. A body of Jacobins burst into their hall and obliged them to separate, 25 December, 1791; and the club was broken up in 1792.

FEZ (in the ancient *Mauritania*, Africa), founded by Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, about 787, was long capital of the kingdom of Fez. After long-continued struggles, it was annexed to Morocco about 1550. Leo Africanus describes it as containing more than 700 temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the 12th century.

FICTIONS, see *Romances*.—FICTIONS IN LAW were invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other. *Hume*. Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically declared, that "no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth, as to prevent the execution of justice," 31 May, 1784.

FIDENÆ, a Sabine city, frequently at war with Rome. It was finally captured and the inhabitants enslaved, 426 B.C. by the Romans, whose ambassadors they had slain.

FIEF, see *Feudal Laws*.

FIELD OF MARCH AND MAY, see *Champ*.—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, a plain near Ardres, near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. met Francis I. of France, 7-25 June, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms displayed their magnificence, and many involved themselves in debt. Paintings of the embarkation and interview are at Windsor castle.

FIELD-MARSHAL, see *Marshal*.

FIERY-CHAMBER, see *Chambre Ardente*.

FIESCHI'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS-PHILIPPE, see *France*, 1835.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN, about 1645, supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus should descend from heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect Jesus Christ king at London. Cromwell dispersed them, 1653. *Kearsley*. Another rising with loss of life was suppressed, 6 Jan. 1661. Thos. Vener, a cooper, their leader, and 16 others, were executed soon after.

FIG-TREE (*Ficus Carica*) brought from the south of Europe, before 1548. The Botany-Bay fig, *Ficus Australis*, brought from N.S. Wales in 1789.

FIGURES, see *Arithmetic*, and *Digits*.

FILES are mentioned (1 Sam. xiii. 21) 1093 B.C. The manufacture of them has attained to great perfection, by means of file-cutting machinery. That set up by Mr. T. Greenwood of Leeds, in 1859, was invented by M. Bernot of Paris. It is said that the price of files made by it is reduced from 32d. to 4d. per dozen.

FILIBUSTERS, a name given to the freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 17th century; see *Buccaneers* and *Nicaragua*.

FILTERERS. A plan for purifying corrupted water was patented by Wm. Wollcott in 1675. Other modes followed. James Peacock's method of filtration was patented in 1791.

FINE ARTS, see *Arts*, *Paintings*, *Sculpture*, *Engraving*, &c.

FINES AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates, began in the reign of Edward IV., but was not, properly speaking, law, till Henry VII., by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 1487. Fines and recoveries were abolished in 1833.

FINLAND, a Russian grand duchy, in the middle of the 12th century was conquered by the Swedes, who introduced Christianity. It was several times conquered by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty; see *Abo*. Its political constitution was confirmed by the czar in 1800, 1825, and 1855. Population in 1862, 1,746,229. Dreadful famine, whole villages starved, March, 1868.

FINNIAN, see *Fenians*.

FINSBURY PARK, London, N. In 1866, land had been purchased, and preparations for the park began, after many years' discussion.

FIRE is said to have been first produced by striking flints together. The poets supposed that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Heraclitus about 596 B.C. maintained that the world was created from fire, and deemed to be a god omnipotent.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR, an apparatus invented by Mr. T. Phillips, and made known by him in 1849. When put in action, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame. It was not successful in practice.

FIRE-ARMS, see *Artillery*, *Cannon*, *Needle-gun*, and *Pistols*. The first small fire-arms were a species of cannon, borne by two men.

Fire-arms made at Perugia, in Italy . . .	1364	Victoria carbine (for cavalry).	
Employed by the Burgundians at Arna . . .	1414	Regulation rifle musket; pattern . . .	1851
Edward IV., when he landed at Ravenspur, is said to have been accompanied by 300 Flemings, armed with hand-guns . . .	1471	Application of machinery in small arms factory established at Enfield (the old musket <i>Brown Bess</i> superseded) . . .	Jan. 1857
At Morat, the Swiss are said to have had 10,000 arquebusers (men armed with firearms) . . .	1476	Mr. Jacob Snider's system of breech-loading invented in 1859; presented to the British government; finally adopted 1866. He received 1000 <i>l.</i> for expenses in June; died 25 Oct. . .	1866
Fire-arms were used at the siege of Berwick . . .	1521	100,000 breech-loaders said to have been ordered by the British government . . .	July, "
The petronel (from <i>poitrine</i> , the chest) or arquebus came into use, 1480; and the musket employed in the armies of the emperor Charles V. about . . .	"	New government advertisements for propositions for conversion of Enfield rifles into breech-loaders . . .	Aug. "
All these were of very rude construction, being first discharged by a lighted match, afterwards, about 1517, by a wheel-lock, then by the flint . . .	"	"Chassepot" guns in use in France . . .	1 Oct. "
The match lock and wheel-lock superseded by the flint lock, about . . .	1692	War-office advertisements for proposals for breech-loading rifles, to replace those now in use, . . .	22 Oct. "
The rev. Mr. Forsyth patented the percussion principle of igniting gunpowder in muskets by means of detonating powder . . .	1807	Nine systems selected for further trial; 1000 <i>l.</i> to be awarded to the best . . .	June, 1867
Percussion caps came into use between 1820 & . . .	1830	Snider's rifle reported very successful at Wimbledon . . .	July, "
Percussion musket; pattern . . .	1842	61,682 new arms had been made at Enfield; 175,550 converted to Sniders, up to . . .	Dec. "
Artillery carbine; pattern . . .	"		

FIRE-BRIGADE was established in London in 1832 by Mr. R. Bell Ford, director of the Sun fire-office. It then had 80 men and 19 stations. In 1863 it had 130 men and 20 stations. In May, 1862, a commission recommended the establishment of a fire-brigade, which was effected by the Metropolitan Fire-brigade act, 1865. It is to be supported by a 4*d.* rate and by contributions from government and from the insurance offices. It came into action, and its energies were successfully tested at the great fire at St. Katherine's docks, 1 Jan. 1866.

FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR, a small apparatus, about the size of a chronometer, invented by Mr. G. F. Ansell, and patented by him in 1865, by which the presence of very small quantities of fire-damp or light carburetted hydrogen gas may be detected in mines. It is an application of the law of the diffusion of gases.

FIRE-ENGINES are said to have been invented by Ctesibius, 250 B.C. They are men-

tioned by Pliny, A. D. 70. A "water-bow" was patented by Thos. Grent in 1632, one was constructed by John Vander Heyden, about 1663. Bramah's engine was patented in 1793; and many others since. Mr. John Braithwaite constructed a steam fire-engine in 1830. A trial of steam fire-engines took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on 1, 2, 3 July, 1863, when prizes were awarded to a large one by Merryweather and a small one by Shand and Mason.

FIRE-ESCAPES have been patented by David Marie (1766), Joachim Smith (1773), and by many other persons. The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1836; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organised, beginning with six escape stations in London; in March, 1859, it possessed 67; in 1866, 85. In 1861 it was stated that 84 lives had been saved by the society's officers. In 1858, 504 fires had been attended, and 57 persons rescued. In 1866, 695 fires had been attended, and 78 lives saved. In Aug. 1867, the plan of the society was virtually presented to the Board of Works, in consequence of the passing of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade act, 1865. Versmann's composition for rendering washing dresses *fire-proof* was published about 1860.

FIRE INSURANCE, see *Insurance*.

FIRE-SHIPS. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585. The first use of them in the British navy was by Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588. *Rapin*.

FIRE-WATCH or FIRE-GUARD, of London, was instituted Nov. 1791.

FIRE-WORKS are said to have been familiar to the Chinese in remote ages. They were invented in Europe at Florence about 1360; and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1588.

Macaulay states that the fire-works let off in England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, cost 12,000*l*. Very grand fire-works were let off from a magnificent building erected in the Green-park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 1748.

Exhibition of fire-works in Paris, 31 May, 1770, in honour of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI.; nearly 1000 persons perished by pressure and drowning, through a panic.

The display of fire-works, under sir Wm. Congreve, at the general peace, and the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, 1 Aug. 1814.

A grand display of this kind (at a cost of 10,000*l*.) to celebrate the peace with Russia, 29 May, 1856.

In consequence of explosions frequently occurring at fire-work makers (particularly one on 12 July, 1853, at Mr. Bennett's in the Westminster-road, Lambeth, when five lives were lost, and about 300 persons seriously injured, and much property destroyed), it was determined to enforce *g* & 10 Will. III. c. 7 (1697), an act to prevent the throwing and forming of squibs, serpents, and other fire-works. An act regulating the making of fire-works was passed in 1860.

FIRES IN LONDON. The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes. *Dr. Johnson*; see *Santiago, Liverpool*, 1862, &c.

A great part of the city destroyed, including St. Paul's cathedral . . . 962 & 1087

One at London-bridge, began on the Southwark side, and was communicated to the other side, and heaped in a numerous crowd. Of those who threw themselves into boats and barges, about 3000 were drowned. A great part of the city, north and south, burned . . . 1212

The Great Fire, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple-church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge. It began at a baker's house in Pudding-lane, behind Monument-yard, and destroyed, in the space of four days, 89 churches (including St. Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, Stion college, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. About 200,000 persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields. (See *Monument*.) . . . 2-6 Sept. 1666

In Southwark, 60 houses burnt . . . 1676

In Wapping, 150 houses burnt, 50 lives lost . . . 1715

Customs-house burnt . . . 1718

At Shadwell, 50 houses burnt . . . 10 Sept. 1736

In Cornhill ward, 200 houses burnt; this fire began in Change-alley, and was the most terrible since the great fire of 1666, 25 March. . . 1748

At Covent-garden, 50 houses burnt . . . 1759

In Smithfield, 28 houses burnt . . . 1761

At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt . . . " "

In Throgmorton-street, 20 houses . . . 1774

At Wapping, 20 houses . . . 1775

At Hermitage-stairs, 31 houses . . . 1779

At Horselydown, 30 houses, besides many warehouses and ships . . . 30 April, 1780

Newgate, &c., by the Gordon mob . . . June, " "

In the Strand, 40 houses . . . 1781

In Aldersgate-street, 40 houses; the loss exceeding 100,000*l*. . . 5 Nov. 1783

The Opera-house . . . 17 June, 1789

At Rotherhithe, 20 houses . . . 12 Oct. 1790

Again, when many ships and 60 houses were consumed . . . 14 Sept. 1791

Pantheon, Oxford-street . . . 14 June, 1792

At Wapping, 630 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were stored: the loss 1,000,000*l*. . . 21 July, 1794

Astley's amphitheatre . . . 17 Sept. " "

St. Paul's church, Covent-garden . . . 11 Sept. 1795

At Shadwell, 20 houses burnt . . . 1 Nov. 1796

In the Minories, 30 houses . . . 23 March, 1797

In the King's Bench, 50 residences . . . 14 July, 1799

Near the Customs, three West India warehouses; loss 300,000*l*. . . 11 Feb. 1800

At Wapping, 30 houses . . . 6 Oct. " "

In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, immense property destroyed . . . 27 Sept. 1802

The great tower over the choir of Westminster abbey burnt . . . 9 July, 1803

Astley's again, and 40 houses . . . 1 Sept. " "

Frith-street, Soho, lasted several days, many houses destroyed . . . 2 Dec. 1805

Surrey Theatre . . . 12 Aug. 1805

Covent-garden theatre . . . 20 Sept. 1805

Drury-lane theatre . . . 24 Feb. 1809

FIRES IN LONDON, *continued.*

In Conduit-street; Mr. Windham, in aiding to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death	9 July,	1809
In Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, half the street made ruins	12 June,	1811
Custom-house, warehouses, and public records destroyed	12 Feb.	1814
At Rotherhithe, 60 houses and several ships destroyed; loss 80,000 <i>l.</i>	16 March,	1820
At Mile-end; loss 200,000 <i>l.</i>	23 Jan.	1821
In Smithfield; loss 100,000 <i>l.</i>	14 Aug.	1822
Royalty theatre destroyed	11 April,	1826
In Red Lion-street, 15 houses	6 June,	1828
Argyle rooms destroyed	5 Feb.	1830
English opera-house, &c., burnt	16 Feb.	"
Houses of parliament consumed	16 Oct.	1834
Fenning's wharf, London-bridge, &c.; loss 250,000 <i>l.</i>	30 Aug.	1836
The Royal Exchange destroyed	10 Jan.	1838
At Wapping, 12 houses	16 June,	1840
Camberwell church	7 Feb.	1841
Astley's theatre again	8 June,	"
At the Tower; the armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c. destroyed	30 Oct.	"
Raggett's hotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly; several eminent persons perished	27 May,	1845
Several houses in New-square, Lincoln's inn,	14 Jan.	1849
Olympic theatre	29 March,	"
One in St. Martin's-lane (at a publican's named Ben Cant), three lives lost	15 Jan.	1851
Fire at Duke-street, London-bridge; property lost estimated at 60,000 <i>l.</i>	19 Feb.	"
At the Rose and Crown, Love-lane, City, four lives lost	18 May,	"
Foot of London bridge, four large hop warehouses burnt; loss 150,000 <i>l.</i>	23 June,	"
Collard and Co., pianoforte makers, Camden-town; loss 60,000 <i>l.</i>	19 Dec.	"
The warehouses of Messrs. Pawson, St. Paul's churchyard, burnt	24 Feb.	1853
Works of Gutta Percha Company, near City-road; loss 100,000 <i>l.</i>	5 June,	"
Kirkman's pianoforte manufactory	10 Aug.	"
Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s works, Millwall; loss 100,000 <i>l.</i>	10 Sept.	"
Premises of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, printers, Chandos-street, destroyed, 30 Sept.	"	"
Premises of Townend and Co., Broad-street, destroyed; loss about 100,000 <i>l.</i>	31 Dec.	"
Messrs. Cubitt's premises, Finsley	17 Aug.	1854
Whittington club-house	3 Dec.	"
Premises of Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Rennie, &c., Blackfriars-road; loss, one life and 150,000 <i>l.</i>	16 Feb.	1855
Of Etna steam battery at Messrs. Scott Russell's works; loss about 120,000 <i>l.</i>	3 May,	"
Pavilion theatre	13 Feb.	1856
Covent-garden theatre	5 March,	"
Messrs. Scott Russell's (third fire), much valuable machinery destroyed	12 March,	"
Messrs. Dobbs' premises, Fleet-street, 1 April,	"	"
Shad Thames flour-mill; loss about 100,000 <i>l.</i>	17 July,	"
Messrs. Broadwood's, pianoforte makers, Westminster	12 Aug.	"
Premises of Messrs. Almond's, army accoutrement makers, and others, in St. Martin's-lane; estimated loss 20,000 <i>l.</i>	9 Nov.	"
Messrs. Pickford's premises, at Chalk Farm station	9 June,	1857
Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury; 15 lives lost,	28 March,	1858
Fresh wharf; 25,000 <i>l.</i> worth of silk	21 June,	"
London docks; great explosion; man killed by fright; loss about 150,000 <i>l.</i>	29 June,	"
Limehouse; Messrs. Forest, Dixon's, &c., premises destroyed, and Blackwall railway arches; insured	19-20 July,	"
St. James-st., Marylebone; six lives lost,	26 Feb.	1859
Messrs. Hubbuck and Co., Lime-street; one life and a large amount of property,	20 May,	1859
West Kent wharf and New Hibernia wharf; destroyed property valued at 200,000 <i>l.</i> ; fire lasted nearly a month; commenced 17 Aug.	17 Aug.	1860
St. Martin's-hall, built for Mr. Hullah, and other premises, destroyed	26 Aug.	"
Thames iron-works, Blackwall	31 Aug.	"
Kilburn church, Maida-hill, destroyed,	29 Nov.	"
Surrey music-hall destroyed	11 June,	1861
Cotton's wharf and depot and other wharves near Tooley-street, containing oil and other combustible substances, took fire about half-past 4 P.M., 22 June, and continued burning for a month. (Several persons were killed, including James Braidwood, the able superintendent of the London fire-brigade; the loss of property was estimated at 2,000,000 <i>l.</i>)	"	"
Davis's wharf, Horselydown, burnt; loss about 15,000 <i>l.</i>	1 Aug.	"
Near Paternoster-row; Messrs. Longman's, booksellers, Messrs. Knight's, tallow-melters, and others; loss above 50,000 <i>l.</i>	4 Sept.	"
Mr. Price's, Fountain-court, Strand, three lives lost	3 Jan.	1862
At Campden-house, Kensington, pictures and other valuable property of Mr. Woolley destroyed	23 March,	"
Mr. Dean's, Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, three lives lost	5 May,	"
Mr. Joel's, Fore-street, City, four lives lost,	21 May,	"
Mr. Boor's, druggist, Bishopsgate-street; explosion; two lives lost	7 June,	"
Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park; Mr. S. Barrett and two daughters burnt	15 Aug.	"
Messrs. Price's oil-mills, Blackfriars, burnt; great loss of property	20 Nov.	"
Ancient Austin-friars church, City, partially destroyed	22 Nov.	"
Mr. Chard's, Portland-street, Soho; six lives lost	26 Dec.	"
Messrs. Capel's, Seething-lane, City; great destruction of property	18 April,	1863
Warehouses of Messrs. Grant and others, between Wood-street and Milk-street; property worth about 100,000 <i>l.</i> destroyed	19 Dec.	"
Meriton's wharf, Dockhead; immense loss of property	7 June,	1864
Royal Savoy chapel, Strand, destroyed 7 July,	"	"
Haberdashers' hall and Messrs. Tapling and others' warehouses	19 Sept.	"
Messrs. Barry, Sufferance wharves, Dockhead; great loss	25, 26 Nov.	"
Surrey theatre destroyed	30, 31 Jan.	1865
Saville house (where George III. was born), Leicester-square	28 Feb.	"
Poulterers' arms, Leadenhall market; two lives lost	13 June,	"
Messrs. Meeking and Co., Holborn; damage 30,000 <i>l.</i>	24 June,	"
Messrs. Sotheby and Co., auctioneers; valuable library destroyed	29 June,	"
Great fire at Beale's wharf; about 18,000 <i>l.</i> damage	30 Oct.	"
Immense fire at St. Katherine's-docks	1 Jan.	1866
Holland and Hennen's premises, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, destroyed	26 Aug.	"
Great fire in Haydon-square, Minorities; depot of N. W. Railway company, and other warehouses; great loss	11 Sept.	"
The Standard-theatre, Shoreditch, burnt down,	21 Oct.	"
In Hampstead-road, thirteen lives lost	5 Nov.	"
North wing of the Crystal-palace destroyed by fire	30 Dec.	"
Quebec-street, Oxford-street; six lives lost,	11 March,	1867
Rotherhithe, 16 or 17 houses burnt; about 100 persons destitute	12 Sept.	"

FIRES IN LONDON, *continued*.

The Queen's theatre, Royal opera-house, destroyed; see *Opera* . . . 6 Dec. 1867
 Oxford music-hall, Oxford-street, partially destroyed . . . 11 Feb. 1868
 Above 20 shops burnt in Portman-market, Marylebone . . . 23 Feb. "
 There were 953 fires in 1854; 1113 in 1857; 1114

in 1858 (38 lives lost); 1183 in 1861. 1303 fires in 1862; 1404 in 1863; and 1715 in 1864. In but few cases were the premises totally destroyed. Several fires were occasioned by careless use of coal oils in 1861-2. In 1867, 1397 serious fires; 1152 slight ones; the new fire-brigade reported effective.

FIRE-WORSHIPPERS, see *Parsees*.

FIRST-FRUITS were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First-fruits (called ANNATES, from *annus*, a year), in the Roman church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterwards of every benefice, were first claimed by pope Clement V. in 1306, and were collected in England in 1316: but chronologers differ on this point. The exaction was submitted to till the 26th of Hen. VIII. 1534, when the first-fruits were assigned, by act of parliament, to the king and his successors. Mary gave up the Annates once more to the popes (1555); but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy, by queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of First-fruits, Tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty were consolidated by 1 Vict. c. 20, 1838; see *Augmentation of Poor Livings*. Annates were long resisted in France, but not totally suppressed till 1789.

FISH, FISHERIES, &c. Laws for the protection of fisheries were enacted by Edward I. in 1284, and by his successors. The rights of the English and French fishermen were defined by treaty in 1839; see *Herring, Whale, and Newfoundland Fisheries*.

Fishmongers' company of London incorporated . . . 1384
 Fishing towns regulated by an act passed in . . . 1542
 Fishing on our coast forbidden to strangers . . . 1609
 The Dutch paid 30,000*l.* for permission to fish on the coasts of Britain . . . 1636
 Corporation of Free British Fisheries instituted . . . 1750
 Fish-machines, for conveying fish by land to London, set up in 1761; and supported by parliament . . . 1764
 The British Society of Fisheries established in London in . . . 1786
 The Irish Fishery Company formed in . . . Dec. 1818
 In 1849, two peasants, Remy and Gehin, obtained medals for their exertions in cultivating fish in France, and the government set up an establishment for this purpose at Huningue, under M. Coumes.

In 1860 great progress had been made by M. Coste and others.
 Commissions to examine into British fisheries were appointed in 1860, and acts to amend the law relating to fisheries in Great Britain and Ireland were passed in . . . 1861-2-3
 In April, 1863, Mr. Ponders placed in the Thames 76,000 young fish (salmon, trout, char, and grayling); and on 17 April, Mr. Frank Buckland demonstrated the importance of fish culture before the members of the Royal Institution, London.
 In 1853 Mr. Buist began the culture of fish at Stormontfield, Perthshire; reported highly successful . . . Sept. 1866

FISHGUARD (Pembroke). On 22 Feb. 1797, 1400 Frenchmen landed near this place. On 24 Feb. they surrendered to lord Cawdor, and some countrymen, armed with scythes and pitchforks.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM (Cambridge), founded by Richard viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and bequeathed his collection of books, pictures, &c., to the university, with 100,000*l.* to erect a building to contain them. This was begun by G. Basevi in 1837, and finished by Cockerell some years after.

FIVE FORKS, near Richmond, Virginia. Here general Sheridan turned the front of the Federals and defeated them after a fierce struggle, 1 April, 1865.

FIVE HUNDRED, COUNCIL OF, established by the new French constitution, 22 Aug. 1795, was unceremoniously dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, 10 Nov. 1799.

FIVE-MILE ACT, 17 Chas. II. c. 2 (Oct. 1665), obliged non-conformist teachers who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of 40*l.* They were relieved by Will. III. in 1689.

FLAG. The flag acquired its present form in the 6th century, in Spain; it was previously small and square. *Ashe*. It is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before whose time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood. *Pardon*. The *honour-of-the-flag salute* at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680. *Henault*. After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, 2 June, 1688. *Idem*; see *Salute at Sea, and Union Jack*.

FLAGELLANTS. They established themselves at Perouse, about 1268 during a plague. They maintained there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed

themselves. Clement VI. declared them heretics in 1349; and 90 of them and their leader, Conrad Schmidt, were burnt, 1414. In 1574, Henry III. of France became a flagellant for a short time.

FLAGEOLET, see *Flute*.

FLAMBEAUX, FEAST OF, see *Argos*.

FLAMMOCK'S REBELLION, see *Rebellions*, 1497.

FLANDERS, the principal part of the ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. It became part of the kingdom of France in 843, and was governed by counts subject to the king, from 862 till 1369, the first being Baldwin, *Bras de Fer*, who is said to have introduced the cloth manufacture. In 1204, Baldwin IV. became emperor at Constantinople. In 1369, Philip duke of Burgundy married Margaret, the heiress of count Louis II. After this, Flanders was subjected successively to Burgundy (1384), Austria (1477), and Spain (1555). In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterwards returned to its allegiance to the house of Austria. In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany. France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1659 and 1679; see *Burgundy*, *Netherlands*, and *Belgium*.

FLAT-BUSH, BATTLE OF, see *Long Island*.

FLATTERY CAPE (W. coast of North America), so named by captain Cook, because at a distance it had the deceptive appearance of a harbour, 1778.

FLAVIAN CÆSARS, the Roman emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, 66-96.

FLAX was brought from Egypt to Gaul about 1 B.C.; and was ordered to be grown in England, by statute 24 Hen. VIII. 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750; see *Hemp*. In 1851 chevalier Claussen patented a method of "cottoning" flax.

FLEECE, see *Golden Fleece*.

FLEET-PRISON, MARKET, &c. (London), were built over the small river Fleta, now used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII. this river was navigable to Holborn-bridge; and the obelisk in Fleet-street denotes the extent of it in 1775.

FLEET PRISON was founded in the first year of Richard I., and was allotted for debtors, 1640; and persons were committed here who had incurred the displeasure of the Star Chamber, and for contempt of the court of chancery. It was burnt by the prisoners, 7 June, 1780. It was pulled down in 1845 (and the debtors removed to the Queen's Bench prison). The site was sold to the London, Dover, and Chatham railway company for 60,000*l.* on 2 June, 1864. Last vestige removed Feb. 1868
FLEET-MARKET, originally formed in 1737, was removed, and the site named Farringdon-street in 1829. A new (Farringdon) market was opened 20 Nov. 1829. The granite obelisk in Fleet-street, to the memory of alderman Walthman, was erected 25 June, 1833

FLEET MARRIAGES. Between the 10th of October, 1704, and 12 Feb. 1705, there were celebrated 295 marriages in the Fleet, without licence or certificate of banns. 20 or 30 couple were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant, at a later period, describes the daring manner in which this nefarious traffic was carried on. He says, that in walking by the prison in his youth, he has been often accosted with, "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" And he states that painted signs, of a male and female hand conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building. This abuse abolished by the marriage act in 1753

FLETA, an ancient English law treatise, an abridgment of Bracton dated about 1290, said to have been composed in *Fleta*, in the Fleet prison, by some lawyer.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, the emblem of France, said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne, he would embrace Christianity, 496. It was the national emblem till the revolution in 1789, when the tricolor (white, red, and blue) was adopted.

FLEURUS (Belgium), the site of several battles:—

Between the Catholic league under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Protestant union (indecisive) 30 Aug. 1622
The prince of Waldeck defeated by Luxembourg, 1 July, 1690
The allies under the prince of Coburg, defeated by the French revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan, who was enabled to

form a junction with the armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. (The French used a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, which it is said contributed to their success) 26 June, 1794
Here Napoleon defeated Blücher at the battle of Ligny (which see) 16 June, 1815

FLIES. An extraordinary fall of these insects in London covered the clothes of passengers, 1707. *Chamberlain*. In the United States of America the *Hessian fly*, so called from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the war of independence, ravaged the wheat in 1777. Before and during the severe attack of cholera at Newcastle in Sept. 1853, the air was infested with small flies.

FLINTS, in form like arrow-heads, and considered by M. Boucher de Perthes to have been shaped by human hands, were found by him in 1847, near Amiens. His theory, which gives a much higher antiquity to man than is usually received, was much opposed; but latterly has been received by some eminent geologists. Many have been since discovered in other countries.

FLOATING BATTERIES, see *Batteries*, and *Gibraltar*, 1781.

FLODDEN FIELD (Northumberland). The site of a battle on 9 Sept. 1513, between the English and Scots; in consequence of James IV. of Scotland having taken part with Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England. James, many of his nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army were slain; while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note.

FLOGGING by the Jewish law was limited to forty stripes, "lest thy brother should seem vile unto thee," 1451 B.C. (*Deut.* xxv. 3). Wm. Cobbett in 1810, and John Drakard in 1811, were punished for publishing censures on flogging in the army. By orders issued 9 Nov. 1859, this mode of punishment was very much diminished in the army (see *Army*); and on Dec. following it was ordered that first-class seamen should not be flogged, except after a trial. Still more diminished, in March, 1867; and, by an amendment on the clause in the mutiny bill, flogging was abolished in the army in the time of peace, April, 1868. In 1863, flogging was made a punishment for attempts at garrotting.

FLOODS, see *Inundations*.

FLORAL HALL, adjoining Covent-garden theatre, is a large conservatory, 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high, erected from designs by Mr. E. M. Barry, and was opened with the volunteers' ball, 7 March, 1860. It was opened as a flower-market, 22 May, 1861. Here was held the west London industrial exhibition, 1 May to 2 Aug., 1865.

FLORALIA, annual games at Rome in honour of Flora, instituted about 752, but not celebrated with regularity till about 174 B.C.

FLORENCE (*Florentia*), capital of Tuscany (*which see*), and, since 1864, of Italy, is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla (80 B.C.), and enlarged by the Roman triumviri. In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy and *Accademia della Crusca* (established 1582) were instituted to enrich literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter was so named, because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan: both are now united under the former name.

Destroyed by Totila, about	541	Annexation to Sardinia voted by people, 11
Rebuilt by Charlemagne	781	12 March; the king enters Florence, 7 April, 1860
Becomes an independent republic, about	1198	The king opens the exhibition of the industrial
Dante born here	1265	products of Italy
The influence of the Medici begins with Cosmo	14 May, 1469	15 Sept. 1861
de' Medici, "the father of his country," about	1420	Florence decreed the capital of Italy
Savonarola burnt	1498	11 Dec. 1861
Appointment of Alexander de' Medici as perpetual governor	1530	The king and court remove there
Cosmo de' Medici created grand-duke of Tuscany	1569	13 May, 1865
Revolution at Florence	27 April, 1859	The Dante festival (the 600th anniversary of his birth) opened by the king
		14 May, "
		Inauguration of a national rifle meeting; the
		king fires the first shot
		18 June, "
		First assembly of Italian parliament
		18 Nov. "

FLORES, or Isle of Flowers (one of the Azores, *which see*), discovered by Vanderberg in 1439; and settled by the Portuguese in 1448.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, one of the southern states of North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was visited by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, 4 April, 1512, in a voyage he had undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto in 1539; but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by sir Francis Drake in 1585; and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665. It was invaded by the British in 1702; and again by general Oglethorpe in 1740; ceded to the British crown in 1763; taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and guaranteed to them in 1783. Revolution in 1810, when the American government took means for occupying the country; and after a tedious negotiation it was finally ceded* by Spain to the United States in 1820-21; and admitted into the Union in 1845. It seceded in Dec. 1860; and was reannexed in 1865; see *United States*.

FLORIN, a coin first made by the Florentines. A *florin* was issued by Edward III. which was current in England at the value of 6s. in 1337. *Camden*. This English coin

* In 1801, the American government purchased Louisiana from the French, of which they contended West Florida formed a part. On the revolution, and in consequence of this purchase, Spain, unable to defend the country, ceded the whole of Florida to the United States, to which it was finally annexed after the negotiation above mentioned.

was called floren after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold. *Ashe*. The florin of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain, 4s. 4½d.; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Holland, 2s. *Ayliffe*. A silver coinage of florins (value 2s.) was issued in England in 1849.

FLOWERS. Our present common flowers were for the most part introduced into England from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth (1485-1603). The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by Geo. Morris, in 1792. A very great number have been introduced from America, Australia, the Cape, &c., during the present century.

<i>Anacis</i> , N. America, before . . . 1640	<i>Hyssop</i> , S. Europe, before . . . 1548	<i>Roses</i> , Netherlands . . . 1522
<i>Allspice shrub</i> , Carolina . . . 1726	<i>Jasmine</i> , Circassia, before . . . 1548	<i>Rose</i> , China, China . . . 1789
<i>Aniseed tree</i> , Florida, about 1766	<i>Jasmine</i> , Catalonia, E. Indies 1629	<i>Rose</i> , damask, S. Europe, abt. 1543
<i>Arbor Vitæ</i> , Canada, before . . . 1596	<i>Judas tree</i> , S. Europe, before 1596	<i>Rose</i> , the Japan, China . . . 1793
<i>Arctopus</i> , Cape of Good Hope 1774	<i>Laburnum</i> , Hungary . . . 1576	<i>Rose</i> , the moss, before . . . 1724
<i>Auricula</i> , Switzerland . . . 1567	<i>Laurel</i> , Alexandrian, Portugal, before . . . 1713	<i>Rose</i> , the musk, Italy . . . 1522
<i>Azorel</i> , S. Europe, before . . . 1640	<i>Laurustine</i> , S. Europe, before 1596	<i>Rose</i> , the Provence, Flanders 1567
<i>Bay</i> , royal, Madeira . . . 1665	<i>Lavender</i> , S. Europe, before 1568	<i>Rose</i> , sweet-scented guelder, from China . . . 1821
<i>Bay</i> , sweet, Italy, before . . . 1548	<i>Lily</i> , Italy, before . . . 1460	<i>Rose</i> , tube, from Java and Ceylon . . . 1629
<i>Casselia</i> , China . . . 1811	<i>Lily</i> , gigantic, N. South Wales 1800	<i>Rose</i> without thorns, North America, before . . . 1726
<i>Canary bell-flower</i> , Canaries 1666	<i>Lily</i> , red-coloured, S. America 1623	<i>Rosemary</i> , S. Europe . . . 1548
<i>Canary Convolvulus</i> , Canaries 1690	<i>Lobolly bay</i> , N. America, bef. 1739	<i>Sage</i> , African, Cape . . . 1731
<i>Carnation</i> , Flanders . . . 1567	<i>Lupine tree</i> , Cape, about . . . 1793	<i>Sage</i> , Mexican, Mexico . . . 1724
<i>Ceanothus</i> , blue, New Spain 1818	<i>Magnolia</i> (see <i>Magnolia</i>), N. America . . . 1688	<i>St. Peter's wort</i> , N. America 1730
<i>Chaste tree</i> , Sicily, before . . . 1570	<i>Magnolia</i> , dwarf, China . . . 1786	<i>Sassafras</i> , N. America, bef. . . 1663
<i>Christ's thorn</i> , Africa, before 1596	<i>Magnolia</i> , laurel-leaved, N. America . . . 1734	<i>Savin</i> , S. Europe, before . . . 1584
<i>Convolvulus</i> , many-flowered 1779	<i>Maiden-hair</i> , Japan . . . 1714	<i>Snowdrop</i> , Carolina . . . 1756
<i>Coral tree</i> , Cape . . . 1816	<i>Mignonette</i> , Italy . . . 1528	<i>Sorrel-tree</i> , N. America, before 1752
<i>Coral tree</i> , bell-flowered, Cape 1791	<i>Milk-wort</i> , gt.-flwr'd., Cape . . . 1713	<i>Sweet-bay</i> , S. Europe, before 1548
<i>Coral tree</i> , tremulous, Cape . . . 1789	<i>Milk-wort</i> , showy, Cape . . . 1814	<i>Tamarisk plant</i> , Germany . . . 1560
<i>Crooper Virginian</i> , N. America 1603	<i>Mock orange</i> , S. Europe, bef. 1596	<i>Tea tree</i> , China, about . . . 1768
<i>Dahlia</i> , China . . . 1803	<i>Mountain tea</i> , N. Amer. bef. 1758	<i>Tooth-ache tree</i> , from Carolina, before . . . 1739
<i>Dryadria</i> , New Holland . . . 1803	<i>Myrtle</i> , candleberry, N. Amer. 1699	<i>Trumpet-flower</i> , N. America 1640
<i>Eurogen</i> , thorn, Italy . . . 1629	<i>Myrtle</i> , woolly-leaved, China 1776	<i>Trumpet-flower</i> , Cape . . . 1823
<i>Eriolasting</i> , gt.-flwr'd., Cape . . . 1781	<i>Nettle tree</i> , S. Europe, before 1596	<i>Tulip</i> , Vienna . . . 1578
<i>Eriolasting</i> , giant, Cape . . . 1793	<i>Oleander</i> , red, S. Europe . . . 1730	<i>Verbena</i> , S. America . . . 1827
<i>Fernamb</i> , sweet, N. America 1714	<i>Olive</i> , Cape, Cape . . . 1771	<i>Victoria Regia</i> , Guiana . . . 1838
<i>Fix flore</i> , Canaries . . . 1668	<i>Olive</i> , sweet-scented, China . . . 1724	<i>Virginia creeper</i> , N. America, before . . . 1629
<i>Fuchsia fulgens</i> , Mexico, about 1835	<i>Paraguay tea</i> , Carolina, before 1724	<i>Virgin's bower</i> , Japan . . . 1776
<i>Geranum</i> , Flanders . . . 1534	<i>Passion-flower</i> , Brazil . . . 1692	<i>Wax tree</i> , China . . . 1794
<i>Gillyflower</i> , Flanders . . . 1567	<i>Passion-flower</i> , orange, Carolina . . . 1792	<i>Weeping willow</i> , Levant, bef. 1692
<i>Gold plant</i> , Japan . . . 1783	<i>Petunia</i> , S. America . . . 1823	<i>Winter-berry</i> , Virginia . . . 1736
<i>Golden-bell flower</i> , Madeira . . . 1777	<i>Pigeon-berry</i> , N. America . . . 1736	<i>Youlan</i> , China . . . 1789
<i>H. thorn</i> , American, before 1683	<i>Pink</i> , from Italy . . . 1567	
<i>Hatha</i> , Cape . . . 1774-1803	<i>Ranunculus</i> , Alps . . . 1528	
<i>Honeyflower</i> , great, Cape . . . 1688		
<i>Honeysuckle</i> , Chinese, China 1868		
<i>Honeysuckle</i> , fly, Cape . . . 1752		
<i>Honeysuckle</i> , trumpet, N. Am. 1656		

FLUORESCENCE. When the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum are sent through uranium glass, or solutions of quinine, horse-chestnut bark, or stramonium datura, they become luminous. This phenomenon was termed "fluorescence" by its discoverer, professor Stokes, in 1852. By means of fluorescence Dr. Bence Jones and Dupré detected the presence of quinoiline (*which see*) in animal tissues; see *Calorescence*.

FLUORINE, a gaseous element, obtained from fluor spar; first collected over mercury by Priestley. Its property of corroding all vessels is so great that it is separated with great difficulty. It was named by Ampère in 1810. Its chemical history was further elucidated by Davy (1809), Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists. The corroding property of fluoric acid was employed in the arts in 1760, by Schwankhard of Nuremberg. *Gmelin*.

FLUSHING, SIEGE OF, see *Walcheren Expedition*.

FLUTE. The transverse flute, incorrectly termed the "German" instead of the Swiss flute, was known to the ancients. It was described by Michael Pretorius, of Wolfenbuttel, in 1620, and by Mersenne of Paris, in 1636. It was much improved by the French in the 17th century; by Quantz, Tacet, Florio, Potter, Miller, Nicholson, and others in the 18th. In the present century also the Nicholsons, Boehm of Munich, Godfrey of Paris, Carter, Rockstro, and Rudall and Rose of London, have greatly contributed to the perfection of this instrument. The English flute or *flageolet* was patented by Wm. Bainbridge in 1803, with improvements in 1810 and 1819.

FLUXIONS, a branch of the higher mathematics, invented by Newton, 1665, similar to the differential calculus described by Leibnitz, 1684. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place. The first elementary work on fluxions in

England is a tract of twenty-two pages in *A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions*, by John Harris, M.A. London, 1702.

FLYING, ARTIFICIAL. In Greek mythology, Dædalus is said to have attached wings of wax to the body of his son Icarus, who, neglecting the advice of his father, flew so high that the sun melted his wings, and he fell into the Icarian sea. Archytas is said to have made a flying dove, about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, 1273. Bishop Wilkins says (1651), it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his *wings* when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots! Borelli (about 1670) showed the futility of these speculations. About 1800, sir George Cayley experimented on the subject, and in 1843 Mr. Henson invented a flying machine; but nothing has been devised capable of serving a practical purpose. The motion of birds in relation to aeronautics was much discussed by scientific men in 1867-8. At a meeting of the Aeronautical society, 26 March, 1868, it was stated that a member had actually, by his muscular force, aided by apparatus, risen from the ground and flown horizontally.

FLY SHEETS, see under *Wesleyans*.

FOG SIGNALS. In 1862, much attention was paid to the subject by the Royal commission on Light-houses, &c. The use of bells, steam-trumpets, a battery of whistles blown by steam, the transmission of sound through water, the sirene, &c., were considered.

FOIX (S. France), a county established 1050, and united with Bearn, 1290. About 1494 Catherine de Foix, the heiress, married Jean d'Albret. His descendant, Henry IV., as king of France, united Foix to the monarchy, 1589.

FONT. Formerly the baptistery was a small place partitioned off in a church, within which a large font was placed, where the persons to be baptized (frequently adults) were submerged. Previously, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts are said to have been set up about 167.

FONTAINEBLEAU, near the Seine, France. The royal palace, founded by Robert le Pieux about 999, enlarged and adorned by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837-40. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians 17 Feb. 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, 4 April, and bade farewell to his army, 20 April, 1814.

Peace between France, Denmark, &c. 1679

Treaty between Germany and Holland, 8 Nov. 1785

Treaty between Napoleon and Spain . . . 27 Oct. 1807

Concordat between Napoleon and pope Pius VII.

25 Jan. 1813

FONTENOY, near Tournay, in Belgium, the site of an obstinate sanguinary battle on 30 April (11 May, N.S.), 1745, between the French, commanded by marshal Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland. The king Louis XV. and the dauphin were present. The success of the British at the commencement of it is still quoted as an illustration of the extraordinary power of a column. The advance of the Austrians during several hours at Marengo (14 June, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte. The allies lost 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number; but the allies were compelled to retire. Marshal Saxe (ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died) was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

FONTHILL ABBEY, Wiltshire, founded in 1796, the mansion of William Beckford, author of "Vathek," and son of alderman Beckford. He died in 1844. Within this edifice (which alone cost 273,000*l.*) were collected costly articles of vertu and art, and the rarest works of the old masters. The sale of the abbey and its contents to Mr. Farquhar took place in 1819; 7200 catalogues at a guinea each were sold in a few days. On 21 Dec. 1825, the lofty tower fell, and in consequence the remaining buildings were sold.

FOOD, see *Provisions*.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, were held at Paris on the 1st of January, where we are told all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, from 1198 to 1438. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England up to the time of Charles I. 1625.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67) "for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland." passed in 1853. It permits grocers to sell spirits, &c., as usual, but forbids drinking on the premises, which is to be confined to places duly licensed. Much dram-drinking previously took place in grocers' shops.

FORCE, see *Conservation*, and *Correlation*.

FOREIGNERS, see *Alien*.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (1819), forbids British subjects to enter the service of a foreign state, without licence from the king or privy council, and also the fitting out or equipping ships for any foreign power to be employed against any power with which our government is at peace; see *Trials*, 1862, 1863. In 1606, Englishmen were

forbidden to enter foreign service, without taking an oath not to be reconciled to the pope. The act was suspended in 1835 on behalf of the *British Legion* (*which see*).

FOREIGN JURISDICTION ACTS were passed in 1843, 1865, and 1866.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government; see *Hessians*. An act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 2) for the formation of a Foreign Legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1855), was passed 23 Dec. 1854.* The queen and prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shoemcliffe, 9 Aug. 1855. On the peace in 1856, many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope; but not prospering, returned.

FOREIGN OFFICE was established at the re-arrangement of the duties of secretaries of state in 1782. It has the exclusive charge of British interests and subjects in foreign countries. The secretary for foreign affairs negotiates treaties, selects ambassadors, consuls, &c., for foreign countries, and grants passports. The new foreign office, building in the Italian style (designed by Gilbert Scott), was begun in 1864. A portion of it was inaugurated by Mr. Disraeli's reception, 25 March, 1868.

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without her majesty's consent,—regulations published in London Gazette, 10 May, 1855.

FORESTALLING was forbidden by statutes (in 1350, 1552, &c.), all repealed in 1844.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. The New Forest in Hampshire was made by William I., who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, 1079-85. *Stow*.†

FORESTS, CHARTER OF THE, *Charta de Foresta*, granted by Henry III. in 1217, was founded on *Magna Charta*, granted by king John, 15 June 1215; see *Woods*.

FORFARSHIRE STEAMER, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, on 6 Sept. 1838, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern Lighthouse keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, and rescued several of the passengers.

FORGERY. The forging deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Eliz. 1562. Since the establishment of paper credit many statutes have been enacted.

Forgery first punished by death . . . 1634
 Forging letters of attorney made capital . . . 1722
 Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of wealth, expelled the house of commons for forgery, 16 May, 1726; and consigned to the pillory . . . 17 March, 1727
 The first forger on the bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, once a linen-draper of Stafford. He employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated. He filled up twenty of the notes and deposited them in the hands of a young lady whom he was on the point of marrying, as a proof of his being a man of substance; no suspicion was entertained. One of the artists was the informer. Vaughan was executed at Tyburn . . . 1 May, 1758

Value of forged notes presented to the bank 1801-10 nominally 101,661*l*.

The bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes . . . 1817
 Thos. Maynard was the last person executed for forgery . . . 31 Dec. 1829
 Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death . . . 1830
 The punishment of forgery with death ceases, except in cases of forging or altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock . . . 1832
 These cases also reduced to transportable offences . . . 1837
 A barrister, Jem Seward, and others, tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers, 5 March, 1857
 The law respecting forgery amended in . . . 1861
 For W. Roupell's case, see *Trials* . . . Aug. Sept. 1862
 [See *Executions* (for forgery), 1776, 1777, & *seq.*]

FORKS were in use on the continent in the 13th and 14th centuries. *Voltaire*. This is reasonably disputed. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and

* The endeavour to enlist for this legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed 28 May, 1856, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1857.

† The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the woods and forests, between 1787 and 1793, reported the following as belonging to the crown, viz.:—In Berkshire, Windsor Forest and Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranburn Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping and Hainault Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forest. In Hampshire, the New Forest, Alice Holt, Woolmer Forest, and Bere Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushey, and Hampton-court Parks. In Northamptonshire, the forests of Whittlebury, Salcey, and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, Whichwood Forest. In Surrey, Richmond Park. Several of these have been disforested since 1851, viz., Hainault, Whichwood, and Whittlebury.

adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," 1608. Two-pronged forks at Sheffield were made soon after. Three-pronged forks are much more recent. Silver forks came into use in England about 1814.

FORMA PAUPERIS. A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing that he is not worth 5*l.*, by stat. 11 Hen. VII. 1495.—This act has been remodelled, and now persons may plead in *forma pauperis* in the courts of law.

FORMIC ACID, the acids of ants (*formicæ*). Its artificial production by Pelouze in 1831 is considered an event in the progress of organic chemistry.

FORMIGNI (N.W. France). Here the constable de Richemont defeated the English, 15 April, 1450.

FORNOVO (Parma, Italy). Near here Charles VIII. of France defeated the Italians, 6 July, 1495.

FORT ERIE (Upper Canada). This fortress was taken by the American general Browne, 3 June, 1814. After several conflicts it was evacuated by the Americans, 5 Nov. 1814.

FORT GEORGE, Inverness, N.W. Scotland, was erected in 1747, to restrain the Highlanders.—**FORT WILLIAM**, besieged by them in vain in 1746, is now in ruins.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, commenced 10 July, 1768, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and opened 28 July, 1790. A communication was formed between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland. A railway-bridge across the Frith of Forth was projected, and a raft launched on June 1866; but the scheme was abandoned.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people to fortify cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about 1500. Albert Durer first wrote on the science of fortification in 1527; and great improvements were made by Vauban (1707) and others. The new fortifications of Paris were completed in 1846; see *Paris*. In Aug. 1860, the British parliament passed an act for the expenditure of 2,000,000*l.* in one year upon the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork, and on the purchase of a central arsenal establishment; the estimated expense being 9,500,000*l.*

FORTUNATE ISLES, see *Canaries*.

FORTUNE-TELLING is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were supposed to betoken happiness. The Sibyllæ were women said to be inspired by Heaven; see *Sibyls* and *Gipsies*. In England the laws against fortune-telling were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France 11 Jan. 1680, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death. *Hénault*. Fortune-tellers, although liable by the acts of 1743 and 1824 to be imprisoned as rogues and vagabonds, still exist in England.

FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDERS, see *Freeholders*.

FORUM, at Rome, originally a market-place, became about 472 B.C. the place of assembly of the people in their tribes (the Comitia), and was gradually adorned with temples and public buildings.—Near **FORUM TEBEORUM**, in Mœsia, the Romans were defeated by the Goths, Nov. 251. After a struggle in a morass, the emperor Decius and his son were slain and their bodies not recovered.

FOTHERINGHAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire), built about 1400. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1450; and here Mary queen of Scots was tried, 11-14 Oct. 1586, and beheaded, 8 Feb. 1587. It was demolished by her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

FOUGHARD, near Armagh, N. Ireland. Here Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, after invading Ireland in 1315, was defeated by sir John Bermingham in 1318. Bruce was killed by Roger de Maupis, a burgess of Dundalk.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS are ancient. A species of foundling hospital was set up at Milan in 787, and in the middle ages most of the principal cities of the continent possessed one. The French government in 1790 declared foundlings to be the "children of the state."

No Foundling hospital in England when Addison wrote in 1713
London foundling hospital, projected by Thomas Coram, a sea-captain, incorporated, Oct. 1739; opened 2 June, 1756
It succours about 500 infant children; Coram's statue was put up in 1856

Foundling hospital in Dublin instituted in 1704.
Owing to great mortality, and from moral considerations, the internal department was closed by order of government 31 March, 1835
Foundling hospital at Moscow, founded by Catherine II. in 1763; about 12,000 children are received annually.

FOUNTAINS are apparatus, natural or artificial, by which water is made to spring upwards. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable fountains at Rome are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed for pope Clement XII. in 1735; the Fontana Paolina, erected for pope Paul V. in 1612; and Fontana dell' Acqua Felice, called also the Fountain of Moses. The fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau, at St. Cloud, are exceedingly beautiful. There are above 100 public fountains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811) and that at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for fountains; the largest are in Trafalgar-square, constructed in 1845, after designs by sir Charles Barry. There are beautiful fountains at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. The magnificent fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly exhibited on 18 June, 1856, in the presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators.

FOURIERISM, a social system devised by M. Charles Fourier (who died in 1837). The Phalanstery (or association of 400 families living in one edifice) was to be so arranged as to give the highest amount of happiness at the lowest cost. All attempts to realise the system have failed; caused, it is said, by the smallness of the scale on which they were tried.

"FOUR MASTERS," a name given to Michael, Conary, and Cucogry O'Clery, and Ferfeasa O'Mulconry, who compiled from original documents the annals of Ireland from 2242 B.C. to A.D. 1616. An edition of these "Annals," printed from autograph MSS., with a translation edited by Dr. John O'Donovan, was published at Dublin in 1851. The "Four Masters" lived in the first half of the 17th century.

FOX, see *Reynard*.

FOX AND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, see *Grenville Administration*.

FOX-GLOVE. The canary fox-glove (*Digitalis canariensis*) came from the Canary Islands, 1698. The Madeira fox-glove came here in 1777. The fox-grape shrub (*Vitis vulpina*), from Virginia, before 1656.

FRANC, the current silver French coin, superseded the *livre tournois* by law in 1795.

FRANCE was known to the Romans by the name of *Gaul* (which see). In the decline of their power it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting Franconia, where they became known about 240. These invaders gave the name to the kingdom (*Franken-ric*, Franks' kingdom); but the Gauls, being by far the most numerous, are the real ancestors of the modern French. The present constitution is chiefly based upon the plebiscitums of 21, 22 Dec. 1851; and 21, 22 Nov. 1852. For the dynastic changes, see list of sovereigns, p. 314. Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 40 governments. In 1790 it was divided into 83 departments, and subsequently into 130, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. In 1815 the departments were reduced to 86; in 1860 they were raised to 89 by the acquisition of Savoy and Nice.* For details of more important events, see separate articles.

The Franks settle in that part of Gaul, till late called Flanders, about

418 Clovis, 481; defeats Syagrius and the Gauls at Soissons, 486; and the Alemanni at Tolbiac, near Cologne; and embraces Christianity

496 He kills Alaric the Goth at the battle of Vouglé, near Poitiers, unites his conquests from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and makes Paris his capital

507 He proclaims the Salique law; and dies, leaving four sons (see p. 314)

511 Frequent invasions of the Avars and Lombards

562-584 The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign authority

584 Charles Martel becomes Mayor of the palace, and rules with despotic sway

714 Invasion of the Saracens, 720; defeated by Charles Martel, near Tours

732 Reign of Pepin the Short

752 Charlemagne king, 768; conquers Saxony and Lombardy, 773-4; crowned emperor of the West

800

The Normans invade Neustria, 876; part of which is granted Rollo, as Normandy, by Charles the Simple

911 Reign of Hugh Capet

987 Paris made capital of all France

996 Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns by Louis VI.

1135 Louis VII. joins in the crusades

1146 Philip Augustus defeats the Germans at Bouvines

1214 Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, frees his serfs

1224 Louis IX., called St. Louis, defeats John of England; conducts an army into Palestine; takes Damietta; and dies before Tunis

1250-70 Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily

1266 His tyranny leads to the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (which see)

1282 Philip the Fair's quarrels with the Pope

1301-2 Knights Templars suppressed

1307-8 Union of France and Navarre

1314 English invasion — Philip VI. defeated at Cressy

26 Aug. 1346 Calais taken by Edward III.

3 Aug. 1347

* Population of France in 1700, 19,669,320; in 1762, 21,769,163; in 1801, 27,349,003; in 1820, 30,451,187; in 1836, 33,540,910; in 1846, 35,401,761; in 1856, 36,039,364; in 1861, including the new departments, 37,382,225. Population of the colonies (in Asia, Pondicherry, &c.; Africa, Algeria, &c.; America, Martinique, Guadaloupe, &c.; Oceania, the Marquesas, &c.), in 1858, 3,641,226. Population of France alone, Dec. 1866, 38,192,094. In May, 1862, the *Moniteur* asserted the effective army to be 447,000, with a reserve of 170,000; virtually raised to 1,200,000 in 1868.

FRANCE, continued.

Dauphiny annexed to France	1349	Edict of Nantes revoked	22 Oct. 1685
Battle of Poitiers (<i>which see</i>); king John taken and brought prisoner to England	10 Sept. 1356	Louis marries Madame de Maintenon	1689, &c.
France laid under an interdict by the pope	1407	War with William III. of England	1689, &c.
Battle of Agincourt (<i>which see</i>)	25 Oct. 1415	Peace of Ryswick	20 Sept. 1697
Massacre of the Armagnacs by the Burgundians	June, 1418	War of the Spanish succession	1701, &c.
Henry V. of England acknowledged heir to the kingdom	1420	French defeated at Blenheim	13 Aug. 1704
Henry VI. crowned at Paris; the duke of Bedford's regency	1422	At Ramillies	23 May, 1706
Siege of Orleans, 8 May; battle of Patay; the English defeated by <i>Joan of Arc</i>	18 June, 1429	Peace of Utrecht (<i>which see</i>)	11 April, 1713
Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen	30 May, 1431	Disensions of Jesuits and Jansenists; the bull <i>Unigenitus</i>	Oct. "
England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France, between 1434 and	1450	Accession of Louis XV.; stormy regency of the duke of Orleans	1 Sept. 1715, &c.
"League of the public good" against Louis XI. by the nobles	Dec. 1464-Oct. 1465	Law's bubble in France (<i>see Law</i>)	1716
Edward IV. of England invades France	1475	French defeated at Dettingen	16 June, 1743
Charles VIII. conquers Naples, 1494; loses it	1496	Successful campaign of marshal Saxe	1746
League of Cambray against Venice	1508	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle	18 Oct. 1748
Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League against France	1511	Seven years' war begun	May, 1756
English invasion—battle of Spurs	16 Aug. 1513	Damien's attempt on life of Louis XV.	5 Jan. 1757
Interview of the <i>Field of the Cloth of Gold</i> between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England	1520	Canada lost—battle of Quebec	13 Sept. 1759
Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia	24 Feb. 1525	The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects confiscated	1762
Peace of Cambray	5 Aug. 1529	Peace of Paris; Canada ceded to England	10 Feb. 1763
Persecution of protestants begins	1530	Louis XV. enslaved by Madame du Barry	1769
Royal printing press established 1531; Robert Stephens prints his Latin Bible	1532	Death of Louis XV.	10 May, 1774
Brittany unites with France	"	Louis XVI. assists America to throw off its dependence on England, at first secretly	1775
League of England with the emperor Charles V.; Henry VIII. invades France	1544	Torture abolished in French judicature	1780
Peace with England	7 June, 1546	Peace of Versailles with England	3 Sept. 1763
Successful defence of Metz by the duke of Guise	1552	The diamond necklace affair (<i>which see</i>)	1785
He takes Calais (<i>which see</i>)	1558	Meeting of the assembly of notables, 23 Feb. 1787; again	6 Nov. 1788
Religious wars; massacre of protestants at Vassy	1 March, 1562	Opening of states general (308 ecclesiastics, 235 nobles; 621 deputies, tiers état)	5 May, 1789
Guise defeats the Huguenots at Dreux	19 Dec. "	The tiers état constitute themselves the National Assembly	17 June, "
Guise killed at siege of Orleans, 18 Feb.; temporary peace of Amboise	19 March, 1563	The French revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille (<i>which see</i>)	14 July, "
Huguenots defeated at St. Denis	10 Nov. 1567	The National Assembly decrees that the title of the "king of France" shall be changed to that of the "king of the French"	16 Oct. "
At Jarnac, 13 March; at Moncontour	3 Oct. 1567	The property of the clergy confiscated.	3 Nov. "
Massacre of St. Bartholomew	24 Aug. 1572	Confederation of the <i>Champ de Mars</i> ; France is declared a limited monarchy; Louis XVI. swears to maintain the constitution, 14 July, 1790	1790
The "Holy Catholic League" established	1576	The silver plate used in the churches transferred to the mint and coined	3 March, 1791
Duke of Guise assassinated by king's order, 23 Dec.; and his brother, the cardinal	24 Dec. 1588	Death of Mirabeau	2 April, "
Henry III. assassinated by Jacques Clement, a friar, 1 Aug.; died	2 Aug. 1589	The king, queen, and royal family arrested at Varennes, in their flight	21 June, "
Henry IV. defeats the league at Ivry	14 March, 1590	Louis (now a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution	15 Sept. "
Henry IV. becomes a Roman Catholic	25 July, 1593	War declared against the emperor	20 April, 1792
The league leaders submit to him	Jan. 1596	The Jacobin club declare their sittings permanent	18 June, "
He promulgates the edict of Nantes	13 April, 1598	The multitude, bearing the red bonnet of liberty, march to the Tuilleries to make demands on the king	20 June, "
Silk and other manufactures introduced by him and Sully	1606-1610	First coalition against France: commencement of the great French war	June, "
Quebec in North America settled	1608	[See Battles, 1792 to 1815.]	
Murder of Henry IV. by Ravaillac	14 May, 1610	The royal Swiss guards cut to pieces; massacre of 5000 persons	10 Aug. "
Regency of Mary de' Medici	1610-14	Decree of the National Assembly against the priests; 40,000 exiled	26 Aug. "
The states general meet and complain of the management of the finances	27 Oct. 1614	Massacre in Paris; the prisons broken open, and 1200 persons (100 priests) slain	2-5 Sept. "
Rise of the Concini, 1610; and their fall	1617	Murder of the princess de Lamballe	1 Sept. "
Navarre annexed to France	1620	The National Convention opened	17 Sept. "
Vigorous and successful administration of Richelieu, begins with finance	1624	Convention establishes a republic	20-22 Sept. "
Rochelle taken after a long siege	1628	The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free, and offer help	19 Nov. "
"Day of Dupes;" Richelieu's energy defeats the machinations of his enemies	11 Nov. 1630	Flanders conquered	Dec. "
Richelieu organises the <i>Académie de France</i>	1634-5	Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon family, those confined in the Temple excepted	20 Dec. "
His death (aged 58)	4 Dec. 1642	Louis imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen, and brought to trial, 19 Jan.; condemned to death, 20 Jan.; beheaded in the <i>Place de Louis Quinze</i>	21 Jan. 1793
Accession of Louis XIV., aged four years (Anne of Austria regent)	14 May, 1643	War with England and Holland declared, 1 Feb. "	"
Administration of Mazarine; victories of Turme	1643-6		
Civil wars of the Fronde	1648, &c.		
Death of Mazarine, 9 March; Colbert financial minister	1661		
War with Holland, &c.	1672		
Canal of Languedoc constructed	1664-81		
Peace of Nimueguen	10 Aug. 1678		

FRANCE, continued.

Insurrection in La Vendée	March, 1793	Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives in Paris	3 May, 1814
Reign of terror—proscription of Girondists, 31 May; establishment of convention, 23 June, 1793	"	Napoleon arrives at Elba	4 May, 1815
Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday	13 July, 1793	Quits Elba, and lands at Cannes	1 March, 1815
The Queen beheaded	16 Oct. 1793	Arrives at Fontainebleau (<i>the 100 days</i>)	20 March, 1815
Philip Egalité, the duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, is himself guillotined at Paris (<i>see Orleans</i>), 6 Nov.; and madame Roland	8 Nov. 1793	Joined by all the army	22 March, 1815
Adoption of the new republican calendar, 24 Nov. 1793	"	The allies sign a treaty against him	March, 1815
Execution of Danton and others, 5 April; of madame Elizabeth	12 May, 1794	He abolishes the slave-trade	29 March, 1815
Robespierre and 71 others guillotined, 28 July, 1794	"	Leaves Paris for the army	12 June, 1815
Peace with Prussia	5 April, 1795	Defeated at Waterloo	18 June, 1815
Louis XVII. dies in prison	8 June, 1795	Returns to Paris, 20 June; abdicates in favour of his infant son	22 June, 1815
French directory chosen	1 Nov. 1795	Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort	3 July, 1815
Bonaparte's successful campaigns in Italy, 1796, &c.	"	Louis XVIII. enters Paris	3 July, 1815
Babel's conspiracy suppressed	12 May, 1797	Napoleon surrenders to capt. Maitland, of the <i>Bellerophon</i> , at Rochefort	15 July, 1815
Pichegru's conspiracy fails	May, 1797	Transferred to Torbay to the <i>Northumberland</i> , and with admiral sir George Cockburn sails for St. Helena	8 Aug. 1815
Expedition to Syria and Egypt (<i>which see</i>), Feb. 1799	"	Arrives at St. Helena to remain for life, 15 Oct. 1815	"
European coalition against Rome	June, 1799	Execution of marshal Ney	7 Dec. 1815
Council of Five Hundred deposed by Bonaparte, who is declared First Consul	10 Nov. 1800	The family of Bonaparte excluded for ever from France by the law of amnesty	12 Jan. 1816
He defeats the Austrians at Marengo, 14 June, 1800	"	Duke of Berry murdered	13 Feb. 1820
His life attempted by the infernal machine, 24 Dec. 1800	"	Death of Napoleon I. (<i>see Willa</i>)	5 May, 1821
Peace of Amiens (with England, Spain, and Holland) signed	25-27 March, 1802	Louis XVIII. dies; Charles X. king	16 Sept. 1824
Amnesty to the emigrants	April, 1802	National Guard disbanded	30 April, 1827
Legion of Honour instituted	19 May, 1802	War with Algiers; the dey's fleet defeated, 4 Nov. 1827	"
Bonaparte made consul for life	2 Aug. 1802	Election riots at Paris; barricades; several persons killed	19-20 Nov. 1827
The bank of France established	14 April, 1803	Seventy-six new peers created	5 Nov. 1827
Declaration of war against England	22 May, 1803	The Villèle ministry replaced by the Martignac, 4 Jan. 1828	"
Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte, 15 Feb.; the latter was found strangled in prison (<i>see Georges</i>), 6 April, 1804	"	Béranger imprisoned for his political songs, 10 Dec. 1829	"
Duc d'Enghien executed	21 March, 1804	Polignac administration formed	8 Aug. 1829
France formed into an empire; Napoleon proclaimed emperor, 18 May; crowned by the Pope	2 Dec. 1805	Chamber of deputies dissolved	16 May, 1830
He is crowned king of Italy	26 May, 1805	Algiers taken	5 July, 1830
Another coalition against France	Aug. 1805	The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and reconstruction of the chamber of deputies	26 July, 1830
Napoleon defeats the allies at Austerlitz, 2 Dec. 1805	"	Revolution commencing with barricades, 27 July, 1830	"
And the Prussians at Jena	14 Oct. 1806	Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army	28-30 July, 1830
And the Russians at Eylau	8 Feb. 1807	Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of the ministry, 31 July; Charles X. abdicates, 2 Aug. 1830	"
His interview with the czar at Tilsit, 26 June; peace signed	7 July, 1807	The duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis-Philippe I.	7 Aug. 1830
His Milan decree against English commerce, 17 Dec. 1807	"	The constitutional charter of July published, 14 Aug. 1830	"
New nobility of France created	1 March, 1808	Charles X. retires to England	17 Aug. 1830
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain and his son, in favour of Napoleon, 5 May; insurrection in Spain	27 May, 1808	Polignac and other ministers tried and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment	21 Dec. 1830
Commencement of the Peninsular war (<i>see Spain</i>)	July, 1808	The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed by both chambers; the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 70	27 Dec. 1831
Alliance of England and Austria against France	April, 1809	The A. B. C. (<i>abaissement</i>) insurrection in Paris suppressed	5-6 June, 1832
Victories in Austria; Napoleon enters Vienna, May, 1809	"	Charles X. leaves Holyrood-house for the Continent	18 Sept. 1832
Peace of Vienna	14 Oct. 1809	Ministry of Sonit, duke of Dalmatia	11 Oct. 1832
Divorce of the emperor and empress Josephine decreed by the senate	16 Dec. 1809	Bergeron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe; acquitted	18 March, 1833
Marriage of Napoleon to Maria Louisa of Austria	1 April, 1810	The duchess of Berry, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, is sent to Palermo	9 June, 1833
Holland united to France	9 July, 1810	Death of La Fayette	20 May, 1834
Birth of the king of Rome (now styled Napoleon II.)	20 March, 1811	Marshal Gerard takes office	15 July, 1835
War with Russia declared	22 June, 1812	M. Dupuytren dies	8 Feb. 1835
Victory at Borodino	7 Sept. 1812	Duc de Broglie, minister	Feb. 1835
Disastrous retreat	Oct. 1812	Fieschi attempts the king's life	28 July, 1835
Alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia against France	March, 1813		
The British enter France	7 Oct. 1814		
Surrender of Paris to the allies	31 March, 1814		
The constitutional charter established, 4-10 June, 1814	"		
Abdication of Napoleon	5 April, 1815		

* He fired an infernal machine as the king rode along the lines of the national guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons and suite. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged

FRANCE, continued.

He is executed	19 Feb.	1836	sacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed	23-24 Feb.	1848
Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuileries	25 June		Louis-Philippe abdicates in favour of his infant grandson, the comte de Paris, who is not accepted; the royal family and ministers escape	24 Feb.	
Ministry of count Mole, vice M. Thiers	6 Sept.		A republic proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville	26 Feb.	
Death of Charles X.	6 Nov.		The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven in England	3 March	
Attempted insurrection at Strasbourg by Louis Napoleon (now emperor), 29-30 Oct.; he is sent to America	13 Nov.		Grand funeral procession in honour of the victims of the revolution	4 March	
Prince Polignac and others set at liberty from Ham, and sent out of France	23 Nov.		The provisional government, which had been formed in the great public commotion, resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic	7 May	
Meunier fires at the king on his way to open the French Chambers	27 Dec.		[The members of this new government were: M.M. Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, and Crémieux. The secretaries: Louis Blanc, Albert Flocon, and Marrast.]		
Amnesty for political offences	8 May,	1837	The people's attack on the assembly suppressed	15 May	
"Idées Napoléennes," by the present emperor, were published		1838	Perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family decreed	26 May	
Talleyrand dies	20 May,		Election of Louis Napoleon for the department of the Seine and three other departments to the National Assembly	13 June	
Marshal Soult at the coronation of the queen of England	28 June		Rise of the red republicans; war against the troops and national guard; more than 300 barricades thrown up, and firing continues in all parts of Paris during the night	23 June	
Birth of the count of Paris	24 Aug.		The troops under Cavaignac and Lamoricière, with immense loss, drove the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine	24 June	
Death of the duchess of Wurtemberg (daughter of Louis-Philippe), a good sculptor	2 Jan.	1839	Paris declared in a state of siege	25 June	
Insurrection of Barbes and Blanqui at Paris	12 May,		The Faubourg du Temple carried with cannon, and the insurgents surrender	26 June	
M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs	1 March,	1840	[The national losses caused by this dreadful outbreak were estimated at 30,000,000 francs; 16,000 persons killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners were taken. The archbishop of Paris was killed while tending the dying,	26 June]	
The chambers decree the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to France	12 May,		Cavaignac, president of the council	28 June	
Descent of prince Louis Napoleon, general Montholon, and 50 followers, at Vimeroux, near Boulogne, 6 Aug.; the prince sentenced to imprisonment for life	6 Oct.		Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly	26 Sept.	
Darmes fires at the king	15 Oct.		Paris relieved from a state of siege, which had continued four months	20 Oct.	
M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs	20 Oct.		Solemn promulgation of the constitution of 4 Nov., in front of the Tuileries	12 Nov.	
Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris	15 Dec.		Louis Napoleon elected president of the French republic, 11 Dec.; proclaimed	20 Dec.	
The duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death, fixed	30 March,	1841	[He had 5,587,759 votes; Cavaignac, 1,474,687; Ledru-Rollin, 381,026; Raspail, 37,121; Lamartine, 21,032; and Changarnier, 4,975.]		
Bronze statue of Napoleon placed on the column of the grande armée, Boulogne	15 Aug.		Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection of the reds	20 Jan.	1849
Attempt to assassinate the duke of Aumale (king's son) on return from Africa	13 Sept.		Death of king Louis-Philippe, at Claremont, in England	26 Aug.	1850
The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage	13 July,	1842	Liberty of the press restricted	26 Sept.	
The queen of England visits the royal family at Chateau d'Eu	2 to 7 Sept.	1843	Gen. Changarnier deprived of the command of the national guard	10 Jan.	1851
An extradition treaty with England signed			Death of the duchess of Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI., at Frohsdorf	19 Oct.	
War with Morocco, May; peace	10 Sept.	1844	Death of marshal Soult	26 Oct.	
Attempt of Lecompte to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau	16 April,	1846	Electric telegraph between England and France opened	13 Nov.	
Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham	25 May,		Coup d'Etat: the legislative assembly dissolved		
The seventh attempt on the life of the king: by Joseph Henri	29 July,				
Spanish marriages. Marriage of the queen of Spain with her cousin, and of the duc de Montpensier with the infanta of Spain	10 Oct.				
Disastrous inundations in the south	18 Oct.				
The Præstin murder (see <i>Præstin</i>)	18 Aug.	1847			
Death of marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris, in his 91st year, 13 Sept.; Soult made general of France, in his room	26 Sept.				
Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years	10 Oct.				
Surrender of Abd-el-Kader	23 Dec.				
Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, 18 Dec.; and of madame Adelaide	30 Dec.				
The grand reform banquet at Paris prohibited	21 Feb.	1848			
Revolutionary tumult in consequence; impeachment and resignation of Guizot, 22 Feb.; barricades thrown up, the Tuileries ran-					

with various species of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped; but marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, was shot dead, many officers were dangerously wounded, and upwards of forty persons killed or injured.

* By the permission of the British government these were taken from the tomb at St. Helena (15 Oct. 1840), and embarked on the 16th of October, 1840, on board the *Belle Poule* French frigate, under the command of the prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on 30th November; and on 15th December the body was deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000,000 of persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in the obsequies; and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present; but it was remarkable that all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison. The body was finally placed in its crypt on 31 March, 1861.

FRANCE, continued.

universal suffrage established, and Paris declared in a state of siege; the election of a president for ten years proposed, and a second chamber or senate . . . 2 Dec.	1851	He convokes the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government, when a <i>senatus consultum</i> will be proposed for the ratification of the French people . . . 19 Oct.	1852
M. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lamoricière, and Charres arrested, and sent to the castle of Vincennes . . . 2 Dec.	"	Protest of comte de Chambord . . . 25 Oct.	"
About 180 members of the assembly, with M. Berryer at their head, attempting to meet, are arrested, and Paris is occupied by troops, . . . 2 Dec.	"	In his message to the senate, the prince-president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted upon this change . . . 4 Nov.	"
Sanguinary conflicts in Paris; the troops victorious . . . 3-4 Dec.	"	Votes for the empire, 7,824,189; noes, 253,145; null, 63,326 . . . 21 Nov.	"
Consultative commission founded . . . 12 Dec.	"	The prince-president declared emperor; assumes the title of Napoleon III. . . 2 Dec.	"
Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years; affirmative votes 7,473,431, negative votes 641,351 . . . 21-22 Dec.	"	Marriage of the emperor with Eugénie de Montijo, countess of Teba, at Notre-Dame, . . . 29 Jan.	1853
Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre Dame: the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuileries . . . 1 Jan.	1852	4312 political offenders pardoned . . . 2 Feb.	"
Gens. Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, conducted to the Belgian frontier . . . 9 Jan.	"	Bread riots . . . Sept.	"
23 members of the legislative assembly banished; 575 persons arrested for resistance to the <i>coup d'état</i> of 2 Dec., and conveyed to Havre for transportation to Cayenne, 10 Jan.	"	Military camp at Satory, near Paris . . . Sept.	"
(The inscription " <i>Liberty, Fraternity, Equality</i> ," ordered to be forthwith erased throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The trees of liberty are everywhere hewn down and burnt.)	"	Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners discharged) . . . Oct.	"
The national guard disbanded, and reorganised anew, and placed under the control of the executive, the president appointing the officers . . . 10 Jan.	"	Francis Arago, astronomer, &c., died . . . 2 Oct.	"
A new constitution published . . . 14 Jan.	"	Attempted assassination of the emperor: ten persons transported for life . . . Nov.	"
Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year . . . 22 Jan.	"	Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Frohsdorf . . . 20 Nov.	"
Second decree, annulling the settlement made by Louis Philippe upon his family previous to his accession in 1830, and annexing the property to the domain of the state . . . 22 Jan.	"	Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly 38 years after his death on the spot where it occurred . . . 7 Dec.	"
The birthday of Napoleon I. (15 Aug.) to be the only national holiday . . . 17 Feb.	"	War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>) . . . 27 March.	1854
The departments of France released from a state of siege . . . 27 March.	"	Visit of prince Albert at Boulogne . . . 5 Sept.	"
Legislative chambers installed . . . 29 March.	"	Death of marshal St. Arnaud . . . 29 Sept.	"
A crystal palace authorised to be erected in the Champs Elysées at Paris . . . 30 March.	"	Emperor and empress visit London 16-21 April.	1855
Plot to assassinate the prince-president discovered at Paris . . . 1 July.	"	Industrial exhibition at Paris opened . . . 15 May.	"
President's visit to Strasbourg . . . 19 July.	"	Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianori, 28 April; by Bellemarre . . . 8 Sept.	"
M. Thiers and others permitted to return to France . . . 8 Aug.	"	Queen Victoria and prince Albert visit France, . . . 18-27 Aug.	"
The French senate prays "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family" . . . 13 Sept.	"	Death of count Molé . . . 24 Nov.	"
Enthusiastic reception of the prince-president at Lyons . . . 19 Sept.	"	Birth of the imperial prince; amnesty granted to 1000 political prisoners . . . 16 March.	1856
Internal machine, to destroy the prince-president, seized at Marseilles . . . 23 Sept.	"	Peace with Russia signed . . . 30 March.	"
Prince-president visits Toulon, 27 Sept.; and Bordeaux, where he says "the empire is peace" (<i>L'Empire c'est la paix</i>) . . . 7 Oct.	"	Awful inundation in the south . . . June	"
He releases Abi-el-Kader (see <i>Algiers</i>), 16 Oct.	"	Distress in money market . . . 6 Oct.	"
		Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verger, a priest . . . 3 Jan.	1857
		Elections (3,000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies); gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declines to take the oath . . . 21, 22 June.	"
		Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected . . . 11 July.	"
		Death of Béranger . . . 16 July.	"
		Longwood, the residence of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, bought for 180,000 francs . . . "	"
		The conspirators Grilli, Bartolotti, and Tibaldi, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, &c. . . 6, 7 Aug.	"
		Emperor and empress visit England 6-10 Aug.	"
		The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stuttgart . . . 25 Sept.	"
		Death of Eugène Cavaignac (aged 55) . . . 28 Oct.	"
		Death of Mlle. Rachel (aged 38) . . . 4 Jan.	1858
		Attempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini, Fleri, Rudio, Gomez, &c., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded) . . . 14 Jan.	"
		Public safety bill passed—bold protest against it by Ollivier . . . 18 Feb.	"
		France divided into five military departments;	"

* The subscriptions in London to relieve the sufferers amounted to 43,000*l*. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, gave 500*l*. for the same purpose.

† Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy, intensely devoted to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1819; studied at Bologna in 1837; joined a secret society in 1843; was arrested and condemned to the galleys for life in 1844; was released in 1846; took part in the Roman revolution in 1848, when he was elected a member of the assembly; and on the fall of the republic, fled to Genoa in 1849, and came to England in 1853. Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan. 1855, and sent to Mantua; he escaped thence and came to England in 1856, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini, &c.; delivered lectures, and where he devised the plot for which he suffered. In his will he acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

FRANCE, continued.

general Esplanasse becomes minister of the interior	Feb. 1858	New tariff comes into operation	1 Oct. 1860
" <i>Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre</i> " published	11 Mar. "	Public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and free issue of pastoral letters checked	Nov. "
Intemperate speeches in France against England—misconceptions between the two countries removed in	March, "	The empress visits London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., privately	Nov.-Dec. "
A republican outbreak at Chalons suppressed,	9 March, "	Important ministerial changes; greater liberty of speech granted to the chambers; two sets of ministers, appointed—speakers and administrators, Pelissier made governor of Algeria; Persigny, minister of the interior; Flahault, English ambassador	Nov. and Dec. "
Orsini and Pieri executed	13 March, "	Passports for Englishmen to cease after 1 Jan. 1861	16 Dec. "
Simon Bernard tried in London as their accomplice, and acquitted	12-17 April, "	Six bishoprics vacant	Dec. "
Marshal Pelissier, ambassador to London	15 April "	Persigny relaxes the bondage of the press,	Dec. "
Esplanasse retires from ministry of the interior [he was killed at the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859]	June, "	11; [but for a short time]	20 Dec. "
Queen of England meets the emperor; visits Cherbourg	4. 5 Aug. "	The emperor advises the pope to surrender his revolted provinces	31 Dec. "
Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian principalities closes	19 Aug. "	" <i>Rome et les Evêques</i> " published	6 Jan. 1861
Dispute with Portugal respecting the <i>Charles et Georges</i> (which see) settled	23 Oct. "	Jerome (son of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson, an American lady) claims his legitimate rights; non-suited after a trial	25 Jan.-15 Feb. "
Trial of comte de Montalembert*	25 Nov. "	Purchase of the principality of Monaco for 4,000,000 francs, Feb. 2; announced	5 Feb. "
Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador (see Austria)	1 Jan. 1859	Meeting of French chambers, 4 Feb.; stormy debates in the chambers	Feb. and March, "
Marriage of prince Napoleon to princess Clotilde of Savoy	30 Jan. "	" <i>La France, Rome, et l'Italie</i> " published	15 Feb. "
Publication of " <i>Napoleon III. et l'Italie</i> ," Feb. "	Feb. "	Angry reply to it by the bishop of Poitiers, who compares the emperor to Pilate	27 Feb. "
On the Austrians invading Sardinia, France declares war, and the French enter Sardinia; the empress appointed regent; the emperor arrives at Genoa	12 May, "	Failure of Mirès, a railway banker and loan contractor, &c.; he is arrested	17 Feb. "
Loan of 20,000,000 francs raised	21 May, "	Many influential persons suspected of participating in his frauds; the government promise strict justice	Feb. and March, "
Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Melegnano (Marignano), 8 June; Napoleon enters Milan, 8 June; victory of allies at Solferino	24 June, "	Eugène Scribe, dramatist, dies (aged 80)	20 Feb. "
Armistice agreed on	6 July, "	Speech of prince Napoleon in favour of Italian unity, the English alliance, and against the pope's temporal government	1 March, "
Meeting of emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca	11 July, "	Strong advocacy of the temporal government of the pope in the chambers; the French army stated to consist of 687,000 men	March, "
Peace agreed on	12 July, "	Circular forbidding the priests to meddle with politics	11 April, "
Louis Napoleon returns to Paris	17 July, "	Liberal commercial treaty with Belgium,	1 May, "
The emperor addresses the senate, 19 July; and the diplomatic body	21 July, "	Publication in Paris of the duc d'Aumale's severe letter to prince Napoleon,	13 April, "
Reduction of the army and navy ordered, Aug. "	Aug. "	Printer and publisher fined and imprisoned,	May, "
Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (see Zurich)	8 Aug.-Nov. "	Declaration of neutrality in the American conflict	11 June, "
Amnesty to political offenders	17, 18 Aug. "	Official recognition of kingdom of Italy,	24 June, "
Violent attacks of the French press on England repressed	Nov. "	Visit of king of Sweden	6 Aug. "
" <i>Le Pape et le Congrès</i> " published; 50,000 sold in a few days	Dec. "	Conflict between French and Swiss soldiers at Ville-la-Grande	18 Aug. "
Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns; M. Thouvenel succeeds him	Jan. 1860	Mirès, the speculator, sentenced to five years' imprisonment	29 Aug. "
The emperor announces a free trade policy; Mr. Cobden at Paris	5 Jan. "	Pamphlet " <i>La France, Rome, et l'Italie</i> " appears	Sept. "
Commercial treaty with England signed, 23 Jan. "	23 Jan. "	Commercial treaty between France, Great Britain, and Belgium comes into operation,	1 Oct. "
<i>L'Univers</i> suppressed for publishing the pope's letter to the emperor	29 Jan. "	Meeting of emperor and king of Prussia at Compiegne, 6 Oct.; and king of Holland, 12 Oct. "	12 Oct. "
Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice signed	24 March, "	French troops enter the valley of Dappes (Switzerland) to prevent an arrest	27 Oct. "
The press censured for attacking England,	7 April, "	Convention between France, Great Britain, and Spain, respecting intervention in Mexico, signed (see Mexico)	31 Oct. "
The emperor meets the German sovereigns at Baden	15-17 June, "	Embarrassment in the government finances;	
Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor's uncle, dies (aged 76)	24 June, "		
The emperor, in a letter to count Persigny, disclaims hostility to England	25 July, "		
The emperor and empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers	1-17 Sept. "		

* In Oct. 1858, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Un Débat sur l'Inde*," eulogising English institutions and depreciating those of France. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, but was pardoned by the emperor, 2 Dec. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned; but acquitted of a part of the charge. The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (21 Dec.). In Oct. 1859, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et 1859*," in which England is severely censured for opposition to popery.

† The marriage took place in America, on 24 Dec. 1863; but was annulled, and Jerome married the princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, 12 Aug. 1867; their children are the prince Napoleon and the princess Mathilde (see p. 316).

FRANCE, continued.

- Achille Fould becomes finance minister, 14 Nov.; with enlarged powers . . . 12 Dec. 1861
- The emperor reminds the clergy of their duty "towards Cesar" . . . 1 Jan. 1862
- French army lands at Vera Cruz . . . 7 Jan. "
- The French masters of the province of Bienhoa, in Annam . . . 20 Jan. "
- Fruitless meeting of French and Swiss commissioners respecting the Ville-la-Grande conflict . . . 3 Feb. "
- Fould announces his finance scheme (reduction of 44 per cent. stock to 3 per cent., and additional taxes and stamp duties) 24 Feb. "
- Fierce debate in the legislative chamber, in which prince Napoleon takes part 27 Feb. "
- French victories in Cochinchina (6 provinces ceded to France) . . . 28 March. "
- The Spanish and British plenipotentiaries decide to quit Mexico; the French declare war against the Mexican government (for the events, see *Mexico*) . . . 16 April. "
- Sentence against Mirès examined and reversed at Douai; he is released . . . 21 April. "
- Treaty of peace between France and Annam signed . . . 3 June. "
- Duke Pasquier dies (aged 66) . . . 5 July. "
- New commercial treaty with Prussia 2 Aug. "
- Newspaper *La France*, opposed to Italian unity, set up by Lagueronnière . . . Aug. "
- Ship *Prince Jerome*, with reinforcements for Mexico, burnt near Gibraltar; crew saved, Aug. "
- Camp at Chalons formed on account of Garibaldi's movements in Sicily; broken, when he is taken prisoner . . . 29 Aug. "
- Great sympathy for him in France . . . Sept. "
- Treaty of commerce with Madagascar 12 Sept. "
- Drouyn de Lhuys made foreign minister in room of Thouvenel . . . 15 Oct. "
- Baron Gros, ambassador at London in room of comte de Flahault, resigned . . . 18 Nov. "
- Serjeant Glover brings an action in the court of queen's bench against the comte de Persigny and M. Billault, claiming 14,000*fr.* for subsidizing the *Morning Chronicle* and other newspapers . . . 22 Nov. "
- The emperor inaugurates Boulevard Prince Eugene, Paris . . . 7 Dec. "
- Great distress in the manufacturing districts through the cotton famine and the civil war in America . . . Dec. "
- Treaty of commerce with Italy signed 17 Jan. 1863
- Revolt in Annam suppressed . . . 26 Feb. "
- Convention regulating the French and Spanish frontiers concluded . . . 27 Feb. "
- Resignation of M. Magne, the "speaking minister" in the assembly . . . 1 April. "
- Dissolution of the chambers . . . 8 May. "
- Persigny issues arbitrary injunctions to electors May. "
- Thiers, Ollivier, Favre, and other opposition candidates elected in Paris, 31 May-15 June. "
- Changes in the ministry—resignation of Persigny, Walewski, and Rouland . . . 23 June. "
- The empress visits queen of Spain at Madrid, Oct. "
- Baron Gros resigns, prince Tour d'Auvergne becomes ambassador at London . . . 14 Oct. "
- Death of M. Billault (born 1805) "speaking minister" in legislative assembly, 13 Oct.; succeeded by M. Rouher, a "minister of state" . . . 18 Oct. "
- The emperor proposes the convocation of a European congress, and invites the sovereigns or their deputies by letter . . . 4 Nov. "
- Thiers and his friends form a new opposition, 9 Nov. "
- The invitation to the congress declined by England . . . 25 Nov. "
- Thiers speaks in the chamber . . . 24 Dec. "
- Arrest of Grego and other conspirators against the emperor's life, 3 Jan.; tried and sentenced to transportation and imprisonment 27 Feb. 1864
- Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Hayti, for establishing a telegraphic line between Europe and America 16 May. "
- Death of Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakoff, governor of Algeria (born 1794) . . . 22 May. "
- Convention between France and Japan signed by Japanese ambassadors at Paris 20 June. "
- Convention of commerce, &c., between France and Switzerland signed . . . 30 June. "
- Prince Napoleon Victor, son of prince Napoleon Jerome and princess Clotilde, born 16 July. "
- Convention between France and Italy respecting evacuation of Rome, &c. . . 15 Sept. "
- Garnier-Pagès and 12 others who had met at his house for election purposes, convicted as members of a society "of more than 20 members" . . . 7 Dec. "
- Death of the emperor's private secretary and old friend, Mocquard . . . 9 Dec. "
- Death of Proudhon (born 1809), who said "Propriété c'est vol" . . . 19 Jan. 1865
- The clergy prohibited from reading the pope's encyclical letter of 8 Dec. in churches; creates much excitement, and the archbishop of Besançon and other prelates disobey 5 Jan. "
- The prince Napoleon Jerome appointed vice-president of the privy council . . . Jan. "
- Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture and industry, and of the fine arts, at Paris, on 1 May, 1867, 1 Feb. "
- Treaty with Sweden signed . . . 14 Feb. "
- The minister Duruy's plan of compulsory education rejected by the assembly 8 March. "
- Death of the duc de Morny, said to be half-brother of the emperor . . . 10 March. "
- "Loi des suspects" (or of public safety) suffered to expire . . . 31 March. "
- Attempted assassination of a secretary at the Russian embassy . . . 24 April. "
- The emperor visits Algeria . . . 3-27 May. "
- Inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio, with an imprudent speech by prince Napoleon Jerome, May 15; censured by the emperor, May 23; the prince resigns his offices . . . 6 June. "
- The English fleet entertained at Cherbourg and Brest, 15 Aug. *et seq.*; review of the fleets . . . 15 & 21 Aug. "
- The French fleet entertained at Portsmouth, 29 Aug.-1 Sept. "
- Protest of the United States against French intervention in Mexico—prolonged correspondence (see *Mexico*) Aug. 1865-Feb. 1866.
- Count Walewski nominated president of the *corps législatif* . . . 2 Sept. "
- Death of general Lamoricière . . . 11 Sept. "
- The queen of Spain visits the emperor at Biarritz . . . 11 Sept. "
- Notice given of the abrogation of the extradition treaty in six months . . . 4 Dec. "
- Riots of republican students at Paris (several expelled from the Academy of Medicine), 18 Dec. "
- Emperor opens chambers with a pacific speech, 22 Jan. 1866
- At Auxerre, Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815 . . . 6 May. "
- In a letter says that in regard to the German war, "France will observe an attentive neutrality" . . . 11 June. "
- The emperor of Austria cedes Venetia to France, and invites the emperor's intervention with Prussia . . . 4 July. "
- Empress of Mexico arrives at Paris . . . 8 Aug. "
- Note to the Prussian government desiring rectification of the French frontier to what it was in 1814; declared by Prussia to be inadmissible . . . Aug. "
- Resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, foreign

FRANCE, continued.

minister (succeeded by the Marquis de Moustier). 2 Sept. 1866
 Inundations in the south; railways destroyed, Sept. "
 Pacific circular of the emperor sent to foreign courts 16 Sept. "
 Death of M. Thouvenel, once foreign minister, 18 Oct. "
 Commission appointed to inquire into the advisability of modifying the organisation of the army—the emperor president; report, 30 Oct. "
 The French troops quit Rome 3-11 Dec. "
 Publication of letter from the comte de Chambord to his adherents in favour of the pope's temporal power, dated 9 Dec. "
 Commercial treaty with Austria signed 11 Dec. "
 General opposition to the army organisation plan published 12 Dec. "
 Richelieu's head, after many removals, deposited in the Sorbonne 17 Dec. "
 Imperial decree announcing political reforms; interpellation in the chambers; relaxation of the restriction on the press 19 Jan. 1867
 Ministerial changes; Rouher becomes minister of finance; Niel, of war, &c. Jan. "
 The chambers opened by the emperor 14 Feb. "
 Emile Gerardin fined for libel in *La Liberté*, 7 March, "
 Severe speech of Thiers on foreign policy, 18 March, "
 International exhibition opened (see Paris), 1 April, "
 Resignation of Walewski, president of the chamber 29 Mar.; succeeded by M. Schneider, 11 April, "
 Scheme for organising the army rejected by committee. May. "
 Paris visited by the czar, 1-12 June; and the king of Prussia 5-14 June, "
 Three provinces in Annam annexed to the French empire 25 June, "
 International conference at Paris respecting monetary currency 17 June-9 July, "

Meeting of the emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg 18-23 Aug. 1867
 The emperor's letter recommending money to be expended in improving intercommunication by means of railways, canals, and roads, 15 Aug. "
 Emperor of Austria visits Paris 23 Oct.-5 Nov. "
 Lord Lyons received as British ambassador, 9 Nov. "
 Pacific and liberal speech of the emperor on opening the chambers 18 Nov. "
 "*Napoleon III. et l'Europe en 1867*," published Nov. "
 During a debate in the legislative assembly, Rouher, the minister, says: "We declare that Italy shall never seize upon Rome" (the government supported by 238 votes to 17) 5 Dec. "
 12 persons convicted for belonging to a secret seditious society, about 24 Dec. "
 Friendly reception of foreign ministers, 1 Jan. 1868
 New army bill (allowing 100,000 men to be added to the army annually; establishing a new national guard, &c.; giving the empire virtually an army of 1,200,000 men), passed in the corps législatif (206 to 60) 1 Jan. "
 Ten journals fined for printing comments on legislative debates, end of Jan. "
 M. Magne announces a deficiency in the budget; and a loan for 17,600,000*l.* 29 Jan. "
 The army bill passes the senate—125 to 1 (Michel Chevalier, who spoke warmly against it), 30 Jan.; becomes law 1 Feb. "
 The "Arcadians" (new ultra-conservative party) oppose the new press law; fierce debates on it Feb. "
 New press law passed in legislative chamber, 24 to 1 (M. Berryer) March, "
 "*Les Titres de la Dynastie Impériale*" appeared, about 20 March, "
 Riotous opposition to enlistments for "garde mobile" (new national guard) at Bourdeaux, Toulon, and other towns, 20 March, et seq. "

KINGS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

- Pharamond (his existence doubtful).
 428. Clodion the Hairy; his supposed son; king of the Salic Franks.
 447. Meroveus, or Mérovée; son-in-law of Clodion.
 458. Childeric; son of Mérovée.
 481. Clovis the Great, his son, and the real founder of the monarchy. He left four sons, who divided the empire:
 511. Chilbert; Paris.
 " Clodomir; Orleans.
 " Thierry; Metz; and
 " Clotaire; Soissons.
 534. Theodebert; Metz.
 548. Theodebald, succeeded in Metz.
 558. Clotaire I.; now sole ruler of France. Upon his death the kingdom was again divided between his four sons; viz.,
 561. Charibert, ruled at Paris.
 " Gontram, in Orleans and Burgundy.
 " Sigebert, at Metz, and Both assassinated by
 " Chilperic, at Soissons. } Fredegond.
 575. Chilbert II.
 584. Clotaire II.; Soissons.
 596. Thierry II., son of Chilbert; in Orleans.
 613. Theodebert II.; Metz.
 613. Clotaire II.; became sole king.
 628. Dagobert I. the Great, son of Clotaire II.; he divided the kingdom, of which he had become sole monarch, between his two sons:
 638. Clovis II. has Burgundy and Neustria,
 " Sigebert II. has Austrasia.
 656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
 670. Childeric II.; he became king of the whole

- realm of France; assassinated, with his queen and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri. *Hénault.*
 670. Thierry III.; Burgundy and Neustria.
 674. Dagobert II., son of Sigebert, in Austrasia; assassinated 679.
 691. Clovis III. Pepin, mayor of the palace, rules the kingdom in the name of this sovereign, who is succeeded by his brother,
 695. Chilbert III., surnamed the Just; in this reign Pepin also exercises the royal power.
 711. Dagobert III., son of Chilbert.
 715. Chilperic II., governed, and at length deposed by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, whose sway is now unbounded.
 717. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne; dies soon after, and Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine, whither he had fled for refuge. *Hénault.*
 720. Chilperic II. restored; he shortly afterwards dies at Noyon, and is succeeded by
 " Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles*; died in 737. Charles Martel now reigns under the new title of "duke of the French." *Hénault.*
 737. Interregnum, till the death of Charles Martel, in 741.
 742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government of the kingdom in this reign.
 THE CARLOVINGIANS.
 752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel; he is succeeded by his two sons,

FRANCE, continued.

768. Charlemagne and Carloman; the former, surnamed the Great, crowned EMPEROR OF THE WEST, by Leo III. in 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
814. Louis I. *le Débonnaire*, EMPEROR; dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
840. Charles, surnamed the Bald, KING; EMPEROR in 875; poisoned by Zedeckias, a Jewish physician.
877. Louis II., the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald, KING.
879. Louis III. and Carloman II.; the former died in 882, and Carloman reigned alone.
884. Charles III. *le Gros*; a usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
887. Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris.
898. Charles III. (or IV.), the Simple; deposed, and died in prison in 929; he had married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards king.
922. Robert, brother of Eudes; crowned at Rheims; but Charles marched an army against him, and killed him in battle. *Héaumont.*
923. Rudolf or Raoul, duke of Burgundy; elected king, but he was never acknowledged by the southern provinces. *Héaumont.*
936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer*, or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III. (or IV.) and Edgiva; died by a fall from his horse.
954. Lothaire, his son; he had reigned jointly with his father from 952, and succeeds him at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great; poisoned.
961. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire; also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen, Blanche. In this prince ended the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, the Great, count of Paris, &c., eldest son of Hugh the Abbot, 3 July; he seizes the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capingians and Capetians. He died 24 Oct.
996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage; son; died lamented, 20 July.
1031. Henry I., son; died 29 Aug.
1060. Philip I. the Fair, *l'Amoureux*; son; succeeded at 8 years of age; ruled at 14; died 3 Aug.
1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros*; son; died 1 Aug.
1137. Louis VII.; son; surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he was for some years associated on the throne; died 18 Sept.
1182. Philip II. (Augustus); son; succeeds at 15; crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime; died 14 July.
1223. Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*; son; died 8 Nov.
1226. Louis IX.; son; called St. Louis; ascended the throne at 15, under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent; died in his camp before Tunis, 25 Aug.
1270. Philip III., the Hardy; son; died at Perpignan, 6 Oct.
1285. Philip IV., the Fair; son; ascended the throne in his 17th year; died 29 Nov.

1314. Louis X.; son; surnamed *Hutin*, an old word for headstrong, or mutinous; died 5 June.
1316. John, a posthumous son of Louis X.; born 15 Nov.; died 19 Nov.
- „ Philip V. the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis; died 3 Jan.
1322. Charles IV., the Handsome; brother; died 31 Jan. 1328.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip VI., de Valois, the Fortunate; grandson of Philip III.; died 23 Aug.
1350. John II. the Good; son; died suddenly in the Savoy in London, 8 April.
1364. Charles V., the Wise; son; died 16 Sept.
1380. Charles VI., the Beloved; son; died 21 Oct.
1422. Charles VII., the Victorious; son; died 22 July.
1461. Louis XI.; son; able but cruel; died 30 Aug.
1483. Charles VIII., the Affable; son; died 7 April.
1498. Louis XII., *Duke of Orleans*; the Father of his People; great-grandson of Charles V.; died 1 Jan.
1515. Francis I. of *Angoulême*; called the Father of Letters; great-grandson of Charles V.; died 31 March.
1547. Henry II.; son; died of a wound received at a tournament at the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the comte de Montmorency, 10 July.
1559. Francis II.; son; married Mary Stuart, afterwards queen of Scots; died 5 Dec.
1560. Charles IX.; brother; Catherine of Medicis, his mother, obtained the regency; died 30 May.
1574. Henry III.; brother; elected king of Poland; last of the house of Valois, assassinated by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar, 1 Aug.; died 2 Aug. 1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; son-in-law of Henry II.; murdered by Francis Ravalliac, 14 May.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just; son; died 14 May.
1643. Louis XIV., the Great, *Dieudonné*; son; died 1 Sept.
1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; great-grandson; died 20 May.
1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the archduchess Marie Antoinette, of Austria, in May, 1770; dethroned, 14 July, 1789; guillotined, 21 Jan., 1793,* and his queen, 16 Oct. following.
1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. He never reigned; and died in prison, supposed by poison, 8 June, 1795, aged 10 years 2 months.

THE REPUBLIC.

1792. The NATIONAL CONVENTION (750 members), first sitting, 21 Sept.
1795. The DIRECTORY (Larivière Lepaux, Letourneur, Hewbell, Barrau, and Carnot) nominated 1 Nov.; abolished, and Bonaparte Ducos, and Sieyès appointed an executive commission, Nov. 1799.
1799. The CONSULATE. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun appointed consuls, 24 Dec. Napoleon appointed consul for 10 years, 6 May, 1802; for life, 2 Aug., 1802.

* Executed Monday, 21st January, 1793, at eight o'clock in the morning. On the scaffold he said, "Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France—" At this instant Santorre ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed, "Son of St. Louis! ascend to heaven." The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted "Vive la République!" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quick lime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed. *Hist. French Revolution.*

FRANCE, *continued.*

FRENCH EMPIRE.*

[Established by the senate 18 May, 1804.]

1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.; born 15 Aug. 1769. He married,
 1st., Josephine, widow of Alexis, vicomte de Beauharnais, 8 March, 1796 (who was divorced 16 Dec., 1809, and died 29 May, 1814);
 2nd., Maria-Louisa of Austria, 2 April, 1810 (she died 17 Dec., 1847).
 He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the isle of Elba for his retreat, 5 April, 1814.
 Again appeared in France, 1 March, 1815.
 Was defeated at Waterloo.
 Finally abdicated in favour of his infant son, 22 June, 1815.
 Banished to St. Helena, where he dies, 5 May, 1821. (See note, p. 310).

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*Comte de Provence*), brother of Louis XVI.; born 17 Nov. 1755; married Marie-Josephine-Louise of Savoy; entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, 3 May, 1814; obliged to flee, 20 March, 1815; returned 8 July, same year; died without issue, 16 Sept.
 1824. Charles X. (*comte d'Artois*), his brother; born 9 Oct., 1757; married Marie-Thérèse of Savoy; deposed 30 July, 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, 6 Nov., 1836.
 [Heir: Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, son of the duc de Berry; born 29 Sept. 1820.]

HOUSE OF ORLEANS. (See *Orléans*.)

1830. Louis-Philippe, son of Louis-Philippe, duke of Orléans, called *Egouté*, descended from Philippe, duke of Orléans, son of Louis

FRANCE, ISLE OF, see *Mauritius*.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, successively part of the kingdom and duchy of Burgundy and the kingdom of France, was given to Philip II. of Spain as the dowry of Isabella of France, whom he married in 1559. It was conquered and retained by Louis XIV. in 1674.

FRANCHISE. A privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in England; see *Sanctuaries*. In 1429, the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE for counties was restricted to persons having at least 40s. a year in land, and resident; see *Reform*.

* THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

- [The name appears at Florence and Genoa in the 13th century: in the 15th a branch settles in Corsica.]
 CHARLES BONAPARTE, born 29 March, 1746, died 24 Feb., 1785. He married in 1767, Letitia Ramolina (born 24 Aug., 1750, died Feb. 1836); ISSUE,
 JOSEPH, born 7 Jan. 1768, made king of Two Sicilies, 1805; of Naples alone, 1806; of Spain, 1808; resides in United States, 1815; comes to England, 1832; settles in Italy, 1841; dies at Florence, 28 July, 1844.
 NAPOLEON I., emperor, born 15 Aug. 1769 (see above).
 LUCIEN, prince of Canino, born 1775: at first aided his brother Napoleon, but opposed his progress towards universal monarchy. He was taken by the English on his way to America, and resided in England till 1814. He died at Viterbo, 30 June, 1840. His son Charles (born 1803, died 1857) was an eminent naturalist.
 LOUIS, born 2 Sept. 1778; made king of Holland, 1806; died 15 July, 1846. By his marriage with Hortense Beauharnais (daughter of the empress Josephine), in 1802, he had three sons: Napoleon Louis (born 1803, died 1807); Louis Napoleon (born 1804, died 1831); and

XIII.; born 6 Oct. 1773; married 25 Nov., 1809, Maria-Amélie, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.) king of the Two Sicilies; died 24 March, 1866. Raised to the throne as king of the French, 9 Aug., 1830; abdicated 24 Feb. 1848. Died in exile, in England, 26 Aug. 1850.

NEW REPUBLIC, 1848.

The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, 22 Feb., 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.

Charles-Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, declared by the National Assembly (19 Dec.) PRESIDENT of the republic of France; and proclaimed next day, 20 Dec.; elected for ten years, 15 Jan., 1852.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED.

- [1821. Napoleon II. (decreed to be so termed by the present emperor on his accession). Napoleon-Joseph, son of Napoleon I. and Maria-Louisa, archduchess of Austria; born 20 March, 1811; created king of Rome. On the abdication of his father he was made duke of Reichstadt, in Austria; and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, 22 July, 1832, aged 21.]
 1852. Napoleon (Charles-Louis) III., 2 Dec. (formerly president). (See note, below).
 Empress: Eugénie-Marie (a Spaniard, formerly countess of Teba), born 5 May, 1826; married 29 Jan., 1853.
 Heir: Napoleon-Eugène-Louis-Jean-Joseph, son, born 16 March, 1856.
 [On 13 Dec., 1852, the succession, in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favour of prince Jérôme-Napoleon and his heirs male.]

CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLÉON, born 20 April, 1806: educated under the care of his mother at Aremberg, Switzerland, and at Thun, under general Dufour; took part in the Carbonari insurrection in the Papal States in March, 1831; attempted a revolt at Strasburg, 30 Oct. 1836; sent to America, 13 Nov. 1836; repairs to London, 14 Oct. 1838; lands at Boulogne with fifty followers, 6 Aug. 1840; condemned to imprisonment for life, 6 Oct. 1840; escapes from Ham, 25 May, 1846; arrives at Boulogne, 2 March, 1848; elected deputy, 8 June; and takes his seat, 27 Aug.; his *coup d'état*, 2 Dec. 1851; elected president of the republic, 10 Dec.; for 10 years, 21 Dec. 1851; elected emperor, 21 Nov. 1852; declared emperor, as Napoleon III., 2 Dec. 1852.

JÉRÔME, born 15 Nov. 1784: king of Westphalia, 1 Dec. 1807-1814; made governor of the Invalides, 1848; and marshal, 1850; died 24 June, 1860; his children are
 Napoleon, born 9 Sept. 1822; married princess Clotilde of Savoy, 30 Jan. 1859; issue,
 Napoleon-Victor-Jérôme, born 18 July, 1862;
 Napoleon-Louis-Joseph, born 16 July, 1864.
 Mathilde, born 27 May, 1820; married to prince A. Demidoff in 1841.

FRANCIS' ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at queen Victoria as she was riding down Constitution-hill, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, 30 May, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her. Francis was condemned to death, 17 June following, but was transported for life.

FRANCISCANS. Grey or Minor Friars, founded by St. Francis d'Assisi, about 1209, or 1220. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen. About 1220 they appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, 1536-38.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, central Germany, said to have been a free city in 1174, suffered much by the wars with France.

Made part of the confederation of the Rhine . . . 1806
A grand duchy under Carl von Dalberg, . . . 1810
Republic restored; appointed capital of the Germanic confederation . . . 1815
The Frankfort diet publish a federative constitution . . . 30 March, 1848
The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, &c., here constitute themselves the council of the Germanic diet . . . 1 Sept. 1850
The German sovereigns (excepting the king of Prussia) met at Frankfort (at the invitation of the emperor of Austria), to consider a plan of federal reform, 17 Aug.; the plan was not accepted by Prussia . . . 22 Sept. 1863

Meeting of diet of Germanic confederation: condemn the treaty of Gastein . . . 1 Oct. 1865
The diet adopts the Austrian motion, that Prussia has broken the treaty; the Prussian representative declares the confederation at an end, and proposes a new confederation, . . . 14 June, 1866
Entered by the Prussians, who exact heavy supplies. . . 16 July, "
Annexed to Prussia by law of 20 Sept.; promulgated at Frankfort: (the legislative corps and 15,000 citizens protest against it) 8 Oct. "
Visited by the king of Prussia; an ancient cathedral, St. Bartholomew (founded 1315, completed 1512), destroyed by fire 14-15 Aug. 1867
Population in 1859, 67,975; see *Germany*.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (N. Germany); a member of the Hanseatic league, suffered much from marauders in the middle ages, and in the thirty years' war. The university was founded in 1506, and incorporated with that of Breslau in 1811. Near Frankfort, on 12 Aug. 1759, Frederick of Prussia was defeated by the Russians and Austrians; see *Cunnersdorf*.

FRANKING LETTERS, passing letters free of postage, was claimed by parliament about 1660. The privilege was restricted in 1837, and abolished on the introduction of the uniform penny postage, 10 Jan. 1840. The queen was among the first to relinquish her privilege.

FRANKLIN, the English freeholder in the middle ages; see "The Franklin's Tale," in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (written about 1364).

FRANKLIN, SEARCH FOR. Sir John Franklin, with captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H.M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on his third arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenhithe, on 24 May, 1845; see *North-west Passage*. Their last despatches were from the Whalefish islands, dated 12 July, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety throughout Europe, and numerous expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them. Quantities of coals, provisions, clothing, and other necessaries, were deposited in such places in the Arctic seas as the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* might visit by our own and by the American government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The *Truelove*, captain Parker, which arrived at Hull, 4 Oct. 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen sir John Franklin's ships as late as the previous March, beset or frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. Her Majesty's government, on 7 March, 1850, offered a reward of 20,000*l.* to any party of any country, that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter quarters were found at Beechy island by captains Ommanney and Penny.

1. H.M.S. *Plover*, capt. Moore (afterwards under capt. Maguire), sailed from Sheerness to Behring's Straits, in search . . . 1 Jan. 1848
2. Land expedition under sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, left England . . . 25 March "
(Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr. Rae continued his search till 1851.)
3. Sir James Ross, with the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (12 June, 1848), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough) . . . 3 Nov. 1849
4. The *Enterprise*, capt. Collinson, and *Investigator*, commander McClure, sailed from Ply-

- mouth for Behring's Straits . . . 20 Jan. 1850
[Both of these ships proceeded through to the eastward.]
5. Capt. Austin's expedition, viz.: *Resolute*, capt. Austin, C.B.; *Assistance*, capt. Ommanney; *Intrepid*, lieut. Bertie Cator; and *Pioneer*, lieut. Sherard Osborn, sailed from England for Barrow's Straits . . . 25 April, "
[Returned Sept. 1851.]
 6. The *Lady Franklin*, capt. Penny; and *Sophia*, capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Barrow's Straits . . . 13 April, "
[Returned home Sept. 1851.]
 7. The AMERICAN expedition in the *Advance* and *Rescue*, under lieut. De Haven and Dr.

FRANKLIN, SEARCH FOR, *continued.*

- Kane (son of the judge), towards which Mr. Grinnell subscribed 30,000 dollars, sailed for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits; after drifting in the pack down Baffin's Bay, the ships were released in 1851 uninjured, May 25, 1850
8. The *Feliz*, sir John Ross, fitted out chiefly by the Hudson Bay Company, sailed to the same locality . . . 22 May, "
- [Returned in 1851.]
9. H.M.S. *North Star*, commander Saunders, which had sailed from England in 1849, wintered in Wolstenholme Sound, and returned to Spithead . . . 28 Sept. "
10. H.M.S. *Herald*, capt. Kellett, C.B., which had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to Behring's Straits, and returned in . . . 1851
- Lieut. Pim went to St. Petersburg with the intention of travelling through Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma; but was dissuaded from proceeding by the Russian government . . . 18 Nov. 1851
- [The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (see No. 4 above) not having been heard of for two years,]
11. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, consisting of—*Assistance*, sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; *Resolute*, capt. Kellett, C.B.; *North Star*, capt. Pullen; *Intrepid*, capt. M'Clintock; and *Pioneer*, capt. Sherard Osborn, sailed from Woolwich . . . 15 April, 1852
- [This expedition had arrived at Beechy Island 14 Aug. 1852. The *Assistance* and *Pioneer* proceeded through Wellington Channel, and the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* to Melville Island; the *North Star* remaining at Beechy Island.]

LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS.

Lady Franklin, from her own resources, aided by a few friends (and by the "Tasmanian Tribute" of 1500*l.*), equipped four separate private expeditions:

12. The *Prince Albert*, capt. Forsyth, sailed from Aberdeen to Barrow's Straits . . . 5 June, 1850
- [Returned 1 Oct. 1850]
13. The *Prince Albert*, Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, of the French navy, and John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to Prince Regent's Inlet . . . 4 June, 1851
- [Returned Oct. 1852]
14. The *Isabel*, commander Ingfield, sailed for the head of Baffin's Bay, Jones's Sound, and the Wellington Channel, July 6; and returned . . . Nov. 1852
15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the *Isabel*, on a renewed search to Behring's Straits . . . 1853
16. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, commander Trollope, despatched to assist the *Plover*, capt. Maguire (who succeeded capt. Moore), at Point Barrow in April; met with it . . . Aug. "
17. The second AMERICAN expedition, the *Advance*, under Dr. Kane, early in . . . June, "
18. The *Phoenix* (with the *Breadalbane* transport), commander Ingfield, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, sailed in May; he returned, bringing despatches from sir E. Belcher, &c. . . Oct. "

The *Investigator* and sir E. Belcher's squadron were safe; but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieut. Bellot was unfortunately drowned in August while voluntarily

conveying despatches to sir E. Belcher. Capt. M'Clure had left the *Herald* (10) at Cape Lisburne, 31 July, 1850. On 8 Oct. the ship was frozen in, and so continued for nine months. On 26 Oct. 1850, while on an excursion party, the captain discovered an entrance into Barrow's Straits, and thus established the existence of a N.E.—N.W. passage. In Sept. 1851, the ship was again fixed in ice, and so remained till lieut. Pim and a party from capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute* (11) fell in with them in April, 1853. The position of the *Enterprise* (4) was still unknown.

Dr. Rae, in the spring of 1853, again proceeded towards the magnetic pole; and in July, 1854, he reported to the Admiralty that he had purchased from a party of Esquimaux a number of articles which had belonged to sir J. Franklin and his party—namely, sir John's star or order, part of a watch, silver spoons, and forks with crests, &c. He also reported the statement of the natives, that they had met with a party of white men about four winters previous, and had sold them a seal; and that four months later, in the same season, they had found the bodies of thirty men (some buried), who had evidently perished by starvation; the place appears, from the description, to have been in the neighbourhood of the Great Fish river of Back. Dr. Rae arrived in England on Oct. 22, 1854, with the melancholy relics, which have since been deposited in Greenwich hospital. He and his companions were awarded 10,000*l.* for their discovery.

19. The *Phoenix*, *North Star*, and *Talbot*, under the command of capt. Ingfield, sailed in May, and returned in . . . Oct. 1854
- Sir E. Belcher (No. 11), after mature deliberation, in April, 1854, determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command; and capt. Kellett gave similar orders to capt. M'Clure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels had been abandoned in June when the crews of the *Phoenix* and *Talbot* (under capt. Ingfield) arrived (10). On their return to England the captains were all tried by court martial and honourably acquitted . . . 17-19 Oct. "
- Capt. Collinson's fate was long uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation, when intelligence came, in Feb. 1855, that he had met the *Rattlesnake* (16) at Fort Clarence in Aug. 21, 1854, and had sailed immediately, in hopes of getting up with capt. Maguire in the *Plover* (1), which had sailed two days previously. Capt. Collinson having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with capt. M'Clure, returned to Hong-Kong to winter. In 1851 he passed through Prince of Wales's Straits, and remained in the Arctic regions without obtaining any intelligence of Franklin till July, 1854, when, being once more released from the ice, he sailed for Fort Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Captains Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in . . . May, 1855
20. The third AMERICAN expedition in search of Dr. Kane, in the *Advance*, consisted of the *Release* and the steamer *Arctic*, the barque *Eringo*, and another vessel under the com-

* A monument to his memory was erected at Greenwich. His "Journal" was published in 1854.

† Capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute*, was found adrift 1000 miles distant from where she was left, by a Mr. George Henry, commanding an American whaler, who brought her to New York. The British government having abandoned their claim on the vessel, it was bought by order of the American congress, thoroughly repaired and equipped, and entrusted to capt. H. J. Hartstene, to be presented to queen Victoria. It arrived at Southampton 12 Dec. 1856; was visited by her Majesty on the 16th; and formally surrendered on the 30th.

FRANKLIN, SEARCH FOR, *continued.*

mand of Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, accompanied by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon, 31 May. 1855
 [On 17 May, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the *Advance*, and journeyed over the ice, 1300 miles, to the Danish settlement; on their way home in a Danish vessel, they fell in with Lieut. Hartstene, 18 Sept.; and arrived with him at New York, 11 Oct. 1855. Dr. Kane visited England in 1856; he died in 1857.]

The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr. Rae and Sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition, June 1855, which returned Sept. following. Some more remains of Franklin's party were discovered.

21. The 18th British expedition (equipped by Lady Franklin and her friends, the government having declined to fit out another)—the *Fox*, screw steamer, under Capt. (since Sir) F. L. McClintock, R.N. (see No. 11)—sailed from Aberdeen 1 July, 1857; returned 22 Sept. 1859.]

On 6 May, 1859, Lieut. Hobson found at Point Victory, near Cape Victoria, besides a cairn, a tin case, containing a paper, signed 25 April, 1848, by Capt. Fitzjames, which certified that the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, on 12 Sept. 1846, were beset in lat. 70° 05' N., and long. 98° 23' W.; that Sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847; and that the ships were deserted 22 April, 1848. Capt. McClintock continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His journal was published in Dec. 1859; and on 28 May, 1860, gold medals were given to him and to Lady Franklin by the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Hall, the arctic explorer, reported, in Aug. 1865, circumstances that led him to hope that Capt. Crozier and others were surviving. A statue of Sir John Franklin, by Noble, set up in Waterloo-place, was inaugurated 15 Nov. 1866.

FRANKS (or freemen), a name given to a combination of the North-western German tribes about 240, which invaded Gaul and other parts of the empire with various success; see *Gaul* and *France*.

FRATRICELLI (Little Brethren), a sect of the middle ages, originally Franciscan monks of the stricter sort. Their numbers increased, and they were condemned by a papal bull in 1317; and suffered persecution; but were not extinct till the 16th century. They resembled the "Brethren of the Free Spirit."

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, was passed in 1857, in consequence of the delinquencies of Sir John D. Paul, the British Bank frauds, &c. It was brought in by Sir R. Bethell, then attorney-general, and is very stringent.

FRAUNHOFER'S LINES, see *Spectrum*.

FREDERICKSBURG (Virginia, N. America). On 10 Dec. 1862, General Burnside and the federal army of the Potomac crossed the small deep river Rappahannock. On 11 Dec. Fredericksburg was bombarded by the federals and destroyed. On the 13th commenced a series of most desperate yet unsuccessful attacks on the confederate works, defended by Generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and others. General Hooker crossed the river with the reserves, and joined in the conflict, in vain. On 15 and 16 Dec. the federal army recrossed the Rappahannock. The battle was one of the most severe in the war.

FREDERICKSHALD (Norway). Charles XII. of Sweden was killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, while examining the works. His hand was on his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket, 11 Dec. 1718.

FREE CHURCH (of Scotland*) was formed by an act of secession of nearly half the body from the national church of Scotland, 18 May, 1843. The difference arose on the question of the right of patrons to nominate to livings. The Free Church claims for the parishioners the right of a veto. Much distress was endured the first year by the ministers of the new church, although 366,719*l.* 1*4s.* 3*d.* had been subscribed. In 1853 there were 850 congregations. A large college was founded in 1846. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to 108,638*l.*, from which was paid the sum of 138*l.* each to 700 ministers.

FREE COMPANIES, see *Condottieri*.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAUS, established in the Southern States of North America in March, 1865, to protect the freed negroes. Having the support of martial law, these bureaux became very oppressive, and the act of congress making them permanent was vetoed by President Johnson in Feb. 1866.

FREEHOLDERS. Those under forty shillings per annum were not qualified to vote for members of parliament by 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. The more recent were, the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV. 1828; act for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed 13 April, 1829; Reform acts, 1832 and 1867. County elections act, 7 Will. IV. 1836; see *Chandos Clause*.

* The Rev. H. Hampton, one of the curates of Islington, having been dismissed, a part of his congregation erected a temporary church. The bishop of London, after inquiry, refused to license it. On this the congregation declared itself to be the *Free Church of England*, March, 1859. Eventually, it left the neighbourhood, and re-entered the establishment.

FREE LABOUR REGISTRATION SOCIETY, established for the benefit of employers and non-unionist workmen, in opposition to trades' unions, about July, 1867.

FREE TRADE principles, advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" (1776), triumphed in England when the corn laws were abolished in 1846, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Richard Cobden, who was very instrumental in passing these measures, termed "The Apostle of Free Trade," died 2 April, 1865. Since 1830 the exports have been tripled.

FREEMASONRY. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." It is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the 6th century. Its introduction into Britain has been fixed at 674; many of our Gothic cathedrals are attributed to freemasons. The grand lodge at York was founded 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, 1424. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established; that of Ireland in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738; again condemned, 30 Sept. 1865. The Freemasons' hall, Great Queen-street, London, was built 1775, and rebuilt in 1866; the charity was instituted 1788.

FRENCH CHURCH, see *Church of France*.

FRENCH LANGUAGE is mainly based on the rude Latin of the nations subjugated by the Romans. German was introduced by the Franks in the 8th century. In the 9th the Gallo-Romanic dialect became divided into the *Langue d'oc* of the south and the *Langue d'oïl* of the north. The French language as written by Froissart assimilates more to the modern French, and its development was almost completed when the Académie Française (established by Richelieu in 1634), published a dictionary of the language in 1674. The French language, laws, and customs were introduced into England by William I., 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III., 1362. *See*.

PRINCIPAL FRENCH AUTHORS.

<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>		
Joinville, thirteenth century.		Bossuet	1627	1704	Augustin Thierry	1795	1836
Froissart	1337—1400?	Bayle	1647	1706	Beranger	1760	1837
Monstrelet	1453	Boileau	1636	1711	Eugène Sue, aged 53	1837	1861
Comines	1509	Fénélon	1651	1715	Eugène Scribe, aged 80	1793	1861
Marot	1465	Rollin	1661	1741	A. G. De Barante	1782	1866
Rabelais	1483	Le Sage	1668	1747	F. Guizot	1787	
Montaigne	1553	Montesquieu	1689	1755	A. F. Villemain	1791	1867
Malherbe	1556	Voltaire	1694	1778	A. De la Martinière	1799	
Des Cartes	1596	J. J. Rousseau	1712	1778	Victor Cousin	1792	1867
Pascal	1623	D'Alembert	1717	1783	Amédée Thierry	1797	
Molière	1622	Buffon	1707	1788	L. A. Thiers	1797	
Rochejaucourt	1613	Marmontel	1723	1799	Jules Michelet	1798	
Corneille	1606	De Staël	1766	1817	Victor Hugo	1802	
La Fontaine	1621	De Genlis	1746	1830	P. Mérimée	1803	
La Bruyère	1644	Sismondi	1773	1842	Louis Blanc	1813	
Racine	1639	Chateaubriand	1769	1848			

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. In 1792, the French nation adopted a new calendar professedly founded on philosophical principles. The first year of the era of the republic began at midnight, between 21 and 22 Sept. 1792; but its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II., 24 Nov. 1793. The calendar existed until the 10th Nivose year of the republic XIV., 31 Dec. 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon.

AUTUMN.			SPRING.		
Vindémiaire	Vintage month, 22 Sept. to 21 Oct.	Germinal	Sprouts' month, 21 Mar. to 19 April.		
Brumaire	Fog month 22 Oct. to 20 Nov.	Floréal	Flowers' month, 20 April to 19 May.		
Frimaire	Sleet month 21 Nov. to 20 Dec.	Prairial	Pasture month, 20 May to 18 June.		
WINTER.			SUMMER.		
Nivose	Snow month 21 Dec. to 19 Jan.	Messidor	Harvest month, 19 June to 18 July.		
Pluviose	Rain month 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.	Fervidor, or			
Ventose	Wind month 19 Feb. to 20 Mar.	Thermidor	Hot month 19 July to 17 Aug.		
		Fructidor	Fruit month 18 Aug. to 16 Sept.		

SANS-CULOTIDES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO

Les Vertus	The Virtues	17 Sept.	L'Opinion	Opinion	20 Sept.
Le Génie	Genius	18 Sept.	Les Récompenses	Rewards	21 Sept.
Le Travail	Labour	19 Sept.			

FRENCH TREATY, the term given to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, signed 23 Jan. 1860, at Paris, by lord Cowley and Richard Cobden and by the

ministers MM. Baroche and Rouher. The beneficial results of this treaty compensated for the depression of trade occasioned by the civil war in North America (1861-5).

FRENCHTOWN (Canada), was taken from the British by the American general Winchester, 22 Jan. 1813, during the second war with the United States of America. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, 24 Jan., and the American commander and troops were made prisoners.

FRESCO PAINTINGS are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones exist in Egypt and Italy, and modern ones in the British houses of parliament, at Berlin, and other places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the 13th century, are justly celebrated; see *Stereochromy*.

FRÉTEVAL (central France). Here Richard I. of England defeated Philip II. of France, and captured his royal seal, archives, &c., 15 July, 1194.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, or Frea, the Scandinavian Venus. She was the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches, and with Thor and Odin composed the supreme council of the Gods; see *Good Friday*.

FRIEDLAND (Prussia). Here the allied Russians and Prussians were beaten by the French, commanded by Napoleon, on 14 June, 1807. The allies lost eighty pieces of cannon and about 18,000 men; the French about 10,000 men. The peace of Tilsit followed, by which Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 150 islands, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman, in 1642; and visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767; and by captain Cook, who gave them their present name on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. Subsequent voyagers describe them as very ferocious.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES originated in the clubs of the industrious classes, about 1793, and have been regulated by various enactments. Other acts were passed in 1858 and 1860. These statutes were consolidated and amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60.

FRIENDS, see *Quakers*.

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE associated to obtain parliamentary reform, 1792.

FRIESLAND: **EAST** (N. Germany), formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of its prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in 1806, and afterwards to the French empire; but it was awarded to Hanover in 1815. The English language is said to be mainly derived from the old Frisian dialect.—**FRIESLAND**, **WEST**, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne's empire in 800. It passed under the counts of Holland about 936, and was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1580. The term *Chevaux de Frise* (sometimes, though rarely, written *Cheval de Frise*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FRIULI (Venetia), made a duchy by Alboin the Lombard, when he established his kingdom about 570. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and Henri, a Frenchman, made duke, who was assassinated in 799, which was the fate of Berengarius, the duke and king of Italy, in 924. The emperor Conrad gave the duchy to his chancellor Poppo, patriarch of Aquileia, in the 11th century. It was conquered by Venice in 1420.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, who tried to find a north-west passage to China, and after exploring the coast of New Greenland, entered this strait, 11 Aug. 1576. He returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, supposed to contain gold, which induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second voyage. This led to a third fruitless expedition. He was killed at the taking of Brest, 1594.

FRONDE, CIVIL WARS OF THE, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-53), during the government of the queen Anne of Austria and cardinal Mazarine, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the parliament and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs* (*slingers*), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel. In a riot on 27 Aug. 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

FROSTS. The following are some of the most remarkable:—

The Euxine Sea frozen over for 20 days . . .	401	The Cattegat entirely frozen . . .	1294
A frost at Constantinople, when the two seas		Baltic passable to travellers for six weeks . . .	1323
were frozen a hundred miles from the		The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark, 1402	
shore . . . Oct. 763-Feb. 764	764	In England, when all the small birds perished, 1407	
A frost in England on Midsummer-day is said		The ice bore riding upon it from Lübeck to	
to have destroyed the fruits of the earth . . .	1035	Prussia . . .	1426
Thames frozen for 14 weeks . . .	1063	Severe frost, when the large fowl of the air	
Beautiful frosts in England from Nov. to April, 1076	1076	sought shelter in the towns of Germany . . .	1433

The river frozen below London-bridge to Gravesend, from 24 Nov. to Feb. 10 . . . 1434
 The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden . . . 1460
 The winter so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut by hatchets . . . 1468
 Carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster . . . 1515
 Wine in Flanders frozen into solid lumps . . . 1544
 Sledges drawn by oxen travelled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark . . . 1548
 Diversions on the Thames . . . 21 Dec. &c. 1564
 The Scheldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded waggons . . . 1565
 The Rhine, Scheldt, and sea at Venice frozen . . . 1594
 Fires and diversions on the Thames . . . 1607
 The rivers of Europe and the Zuyder Zee frozen; ice covers the Hellespont . . . 1622
 Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little-Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army, horse and foot, with large trains of artillery and baggage . . . 1658
 The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost; most of the hollies were killed; the Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick; and nearly all the birds perished . . . 1684

The wolves, driven by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked the cattle, and even men . . . 1691
 Three months' frost, with heavy snow, from Dec. to March, 8 Anne . . . 1709
 A fair held on the Thames, and oxen roasted; this frost continued from 24 Nov. to 9 Feb. . . 1716
 One which lasted 9 weeks, when coaches plied upon the Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice. This season was called the "hard winter" . . . 1740
 From 25 Dec. to 16 Jan. and from 18 to 22 Jan.; most terrible in its effect . . . 1766
 One general throughout Europe. The Thames was passable opposite the Custom House, from Nov. to Jan. . . 1789
 One from 24 Dec. 1794, to 14 Feb. 1795, with the intermission of one day's thaw . . . 1795
 Intense frosts all Dec. . . 1796
 Severe frost in Russia † . . . 1812
 Booths erected on the Thames; the winter very severe in Ireland . . . Jan. 1814
 The frost so intense in parts of Norway, that quicksilver freezes, and persons exposed to the atmosphere lose their breath . . . 2 Jan. 1849
 Very severe frost in London, 14 Jan. to 24 Feb.; and very cold weather up to 26 June; . . . 1855
 Very severe frost from 20 Dec. 1860, to 5 Jan. 1861. † See Cold.

FROST'S INSURRECTION, see *Newport*.

FRUITS. Several varieties of fruit are said to have been introduced into Italy, 70 B.C. *et seq.* Exotic fruits and flowers of various kinds, previously unknown in England, were brought thither between the years 1500 and 1578; see *Gardening*, and *Flowers*.

Almond-tree, Barbary, about . . . 1548	Limes, Portugal, about . . . 1554	Pears, uncertain
Apples, Syria . . . 1522	Lime, American, before . . . 1752	Pine-apple, Brazil . . . 1568
Apple, custard, N. America . . . 1736	Melons, before . . . 1540	Pippins, Netherlands . . . 1525
Apple, osage, ditto . . . 1818	Mulberry, Italy . . . 1520	Plums, Italy . . . 1522
Apricots, Epirus . . . 1540	Mulberry, white, China, abt. 1596	Pomegranate, Spain, before . . . 1548
Cherry-trees, Pontus . . . 100	Mulberry, the red, N. America, before . . . 1629	Quince, Austria . . . 1573
Cherries, Flanders . . . 1540	Mulberry, paper, Japan, bef. 1754	Quince, Japan . . . 1796
Cornelian cherry, Austria . . . 1596	Nectarine, Persia . . . 1562	Raspberry, the Virginian, bef. 1696
Currant, the hawthn., Canada 1705	Olive, Cape . . . 1730	Strawberry, Flanders . . . 1530
Fig-tree, S. Europe, before . . . 1548	Olive, the sweet scented, China 1771	Strawberry, the Oriental, Levant . . . 1724
Gooseberries, Flanders, bef. 1540	Oranges . . . 1595	Walnut, the black, N. America, before . . . 1629
Grapes, Portugal . . . 1528	Peaches, Persia . . . 1562	
Lemons, Spain . . . 1554		

FUCHSIA, an American plant named after the German botanist Leonard Fuchs, about 1542. The *Fuchsia fulgens*, the most beautiful variety, was introduced from Mexico, about 1830.

FUENTES DE ONORO (central Spain). On 2 May, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda, with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horse, and about 30 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida. He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and wished to make a last effort for his own military character. Wellington could muster no more than 32,000 men, of which only 1200 were cavalry. He however determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, night came on and put an end to the battle. Next day, Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial guard; and on 5 May, the enemy made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream. *Napier*.

FUGGER, an illustrious German family (the present head being prince Leopold Fugger Babenhausen), derives its origin from John Fugger, a master weaver in Augsburg in 1370; and its wealth by trade, and by money-lending to monarchs, especially the emperors.

* "The frost this year was terrible. It began in the beginning of Dec. 1683. The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till 4 Feb. 1684. About forty coaches daily plied on the Thames as on dry land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames."—*Entry in the memoranda of a Citizen*.

† The frost in Russia in 1812 surpassed in intenseness that of any winter in that country for many preceding years, and was very destructive to the French army in its retreat from Moscow, at the close of that memorable year. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 9th Nov. when the frost covered the ground, and the men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. What with the loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.

‡ On 22 Feb. fires were made on the Serpentine, Hyde Park. A traffic on the ice of 35 miles long, was established in Lincolnshire. During the frost of 1860-1, bonfires were lit on the Serpentine, dancing took place, fireworks were let off, &c.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL passed by the American legislature in 1850. It imposed a fine of 1000 dollars and six months' imprisonment on any person harbouring fugitive slaves' or aiding in their escape. This law was declared to be unconstitutional by the judges of the superior court on 3 Feb. 1855. It was carried into effect with great difficulty, and was not received by Massachusetts. It was repealed 13 June, 1864; see *Slavery in America*.

FULDA (W. Germany), the seat of an abbey, founded by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, in 744. It was made a bishopric in 1752, and a principality in 1803. Napoleon incorporated it with Frankfort in 1810; but in 1815 it was ceded to Hesse-Cassel.

FULFORD, Yorkshire. Here Harold Hardrada of Norway, and Tostig, brother of Harold of England, defeated the earls Edwin and Morcar, 20 Sept. 1066; and the people near York submitted to them; see *Stanford-bridge*.

FUMIGATION. Acron, a physician of Agrigentum, is said to have first caused great fires to be lighted and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air, and thus to have stopped the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.

FUNDS, see *Stocks*, and *Sinking Fund*.

FUNERALS. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793. The Romans pronounced harangues over their dead, when eminent for rank, great deeds, and virtues. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best *Funeral Oration* in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1056 B.C., and over Abner, 1048 B.C. 2 Sam. i. and iii.—*Funeral Games*, among the Greeks, were chiefly horse-races; and among the Romans, processions and mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47.

PUBLIC FUNERALS voted by parliament:—
 Duke of Rutland, in Ireland . . . 17 Nov. 1787
 Lord Nelson (see *Nelson*) . . . 9 Jan. 1806
 Wm. Pitt . . . 22 Feb. " "
 Chas. Jas. Fox . . . 10 Oct. "

Richard Brinsley Sheridan . . . 13 July, 1816
 George Canning . . . 16 Aug. 1827
 Duke of Wellington . . . 18 Nov. 1852
 Viscount Palmerston (at her majesty's request) . . . 27 Oct. 1865

FURRUCKABAD (N. India), a province acquired by the East India company, in June, 1802. Near the capital of the same name, 17 Nov. 1804, lord Lake defeated the Mahratta chief Holkar, and about 60,000 cavalry, himself losing 2 killed and about 20 wounded.

FURS were worn by Henry I. about 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend 100*l.* a year should be prohibited this species of finery, 28 March, 1336-7.

FUSILEERS. Foot soldiers, formerly armed with fuses with slings to sling them. The 7th regiment (or Royal English Fusileers) were raised 11 June, 1685; the 21st (or Royal North British), 23 Sept. 1679; the 23rd (or Royal Welsh), 17 March, 1688. *Grose*.

G.

GABELLE (from *Gabe*, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterwards restricted to the old duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French in 1286. *Duruy*. Our Edward III., termed Philip of Valois, who first levied the tax, the author of the *Salic law* (from *sal*, salt). The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others: owing to privileges and exemptions purchased from the sovereigns in early periods. The tax produced 38 millions of francs in the reign of Louis XVI. It was a grievous burden, and tended to hasten the revolution; during which it was abolished (1790).

GAELIC, the northern branch of the Celtic languages, Irish, Erse or Highland Scottish, and Manx. The "Dean of Lismore's book" (written 1511-51) contains Gaelic poetry; specimens were published, with translations, in 1862, by rev. T. M'Lachlan.

GAETA (the ancient Cajeta), a strongly fortified Neapolitan seaport, has undergone several remarkable sieges. It was taken by the French in 1799, and 1806; and by the Austrians in 1815, and 1821. Here the pope, Pius IX., took refuge in 1848, and resided more than a year. Here also Francis II. of Naples, with his queen and court, fled, when Garibaldi entered Naples, 7 Sept. 1860; and here he remained till the city was taken by the Sardinian general Cialdini, 13 Feb. 1861, after a severe siege, uselessly prolonged by a French fleet remaining in the harbour. Cialdini was created duke of Gaeta.

GAGGING BILL, properly so called, meant to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, was enacted in 1795, when the popular mind was much

excited. In Dec. 1819, soon after the Manchester affray, a bill for restraining public meetings and cheap periodical publications was popularly called "a gagging bill." Statutes coercing popular assemblies, particularly in Ireland, have been also so designated.

GALAPAGOS, islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, 3 Nov. 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALATIA, an ancient province of Asia Minor. In the 3rd century B.C. the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas 278; were checked by Attalus in a battle about 239; and then settled in what was called afterwards Gallogræcia and Galatia. The country was ravaged by Cn. Manlius 189 B.C., and was finally annexed to the Roman empire 25 B.C., on the death of the king Amyntas. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written A.D. 58.

GALICIA, a province, N.W. Spain, was conquered by D. Junius Brutus, 136 B.C., and by the Vandals A.D. 419; and was subdued by successive invaders. In 1065, on the death of Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, when his dominions were divided, his son Garcia became king of Galicia. Ruling tyrannically, he was expelled by his brother Sancho; returned at his death in 1072; was again expelled by his brother Alfonso, 1073; and died in prison in 1091. Alfonso, son of Urraca, queen of Castile, was made king of Galicia by her in 1109. He defended his mother, a dissolute woman, against her husband, Alfonso VII., and at her death in 1126, acquired Castile, and once more re-united the kingdoms.—**GALICIA, Poland**. East Galicia was acquired by the emperor of Germany at the partition in 1772; and West Galicia at that of 1795. The latter was ceded to the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1809; but recovered by Austria in 1815. The appointment of Count Goluchowski, a Pole, as governor, in Oct. 1866, gave much satisfaction to the Poles, about 2,000,000 in this province; see *Poland*, note.

GALLERIES, see *National*, *Louvre*, and *Versailles*.

GALL, ST. (in Switzerland). The abbey, founded in the 7th century, was surrounded by a town in the 10th. St. Gall became a canton of the confederation in 1815.

GALLEYS with three rows of rowers, *tri-remes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B.C. *Blair*. The terms "galley slave," and "condemned to the galleys," arose from these sea vessels having from 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the baron de la Garde was the first, 1544. The punishment of the galleys (*galères*) has been superseded by the "*travaux forcés*," forced labour; the men being called "*forçats*," regulated by a law of 1854.

GALLICAN CHURCH, see *Church of France*.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port in Turkey in Europe, 128 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1357, and fortified by Bajazet I. The first division of the French and English armies proceeding against the Russians landed here in March and April, 1854.

GALOCHEs, French for overshoes, formerly of leather; but since 1843 made of vulcanised India rubber. The importation of *Galoches* was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463).

GALVANISM and **GALVANO-PLASTICS**, see under *Electricity*, p. 264-6.

GALWAY (W. Ireland). The ancient settlers here were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction not yet forgotten. It was conquered by Richard de Burgo in 1232. In 1690 Galway city declared for king James, but was taken by general Ginckel immediately after the decisive battle of Aughrim, 12 July, 1691. Here is one of the new colleges, endowed by government, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66 (1845), inaugurated 30 Oct. 1849; see *Colleges*.

GAMBOGE, a medicine and pigment, brought from India by the Dutch, about 1600. Hermann in 1677 announced that it was derived from two trees of Ceylon, since ascertained to belong to the order Guttifera.

GAME LAWS are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes, for a stag, buck, or boar. The clergy protested against ameliorations of these laws, under Henry III. The first game act passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784. The Game act (1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32), greatly modifying all previous laws, was passed in 1831. By it the sale of game is legalised at certain seasons. By the Game Poaching Preventive act, passed in 1862, greatly increased powers were given to the county police. Licences to kill game granted for the year 1856-7, 28,950; for 1865-6, 43,231.

GAMES. Candidates for athletic games in Greece were dieted on new cheese, dried figs,

* In 1858 the sailing of mail steam packets from Galway to America began; but the subsidy ceased in May, 1861, through the company's breach of contract, which occasioned much discussion in parliament. In July, 1863, the contract for the conveyance of mails from Galway to America was renewed, and 75,000*l.* voted for the purpose. The scheme was not successful. On 9 Nov. the steamer *Anglia* struck on the Black rock, and the mails were taken to Dublin. The last packet sailed in Feb. 1864.

and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The sports were leaping, foot-races, quoits, wrestling, and boxing; see *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular Games, &c.*

GAMING was introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise. *Camden.*

Act prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time) . . . 1541
Gaming-houses licensed in London . . . 1620

Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 10*l.* at any one time, is not compellable to pay the same, 15 Chas. II. . . . 1663

Bonds or other securities given for money won at play not recoverable; and any person losing more than 10*l.* may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne . . . 1710

Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries and the games of faro, baset, and hazard were suppressed . . . 1739

The profits of a gaming-house in London for one season have been estimated at 150,000*l.*

In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place. *Leigh.* A bankrupt was refused his certificate because he had lost 5*l.* at one time in gaming 17 July, 1788

Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of 50*l.* each for playing at faro . . . March 11, 1797

Gaming-houses were licensed in Paris until . . . 1836

Amended laws respecting games and wagers, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109 (1845); by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114 (1822), a gaming-house keeper is to be imprisoned with hard labour; and by 2 & 3 Vict., gaming-houses may be entered by the police and all persons present taken into custody . . . 1839

Betting-houses suppressed . . . 1853

Public gaming-tables suppressed at Wiesbaden and other places in Germany . . . 1861-2

GAMUT. The invention of the scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do* or *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, to which *si* was added afterwards), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is mentioned by Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GANGES CANAL, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and the Jumna. The main line (525 miles long) was opened 8 April, 1854. The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of its engineer, sir Proby Cautley. In Oct. 1864, sir Arthur Cotton asserted that the work was badly done, and the investment only paid 3 per cent.

GANGS, see *Agricultural Gangs.*

GAOL DISTEMPER, see *Old Bailey.*

GARDENING. The first garden, Eden, was planted by God. See *Gen. ii.* The Scriptures abound with allusions to gardens, particularly the Song of Solomon and the prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis; and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus's History of Plants was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B.C. to A.D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan villa is circumstantially described (about A.D. 100). The Romans doubtless introduced gardening into Britain (about A.D. 100), and it was kept up afterwards by the various religious orders. Its cultivation as an art in England is dated from the commencement of the 16th century, when many Flemings came to England in consequence of the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's dictionary was published in 1724; the Horticultural Society (*which see*) was established in 1804; Loudon's valuable Encyclopedia of Gardening was first published in 1822, and his Encyclopedia of Plants in 1829; see *Botany, Flowers, Fruits.* An act for the protection of gardens and ornamental grounds in cities was passed in 1863.

GARIGLIANO, a river (S.W. Italy). After long waiting and refusing to recede a step, the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova made a bridge over this river, 27 Dec. 1503, and surprised and totally defeated the French army. Gaëta surrendered a few days after.

GARROTTE, a machine for strangling criminals, used in Spain. Many attempts to strangle were made by thieves termed "garrotters," in the winter of 1862-63. An act was passed in 1863 to punish these acts by flogging.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE, owes its origin to Edward III., who, with a view of recovering France was eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon, projecting the revival of king Arthur's round table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners and others of quality and courage to the exercise. On New Year's day, 1344, the king published letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as would venture their reputation at the jousts and tournaments about to be held. A table was erected in Windsor castle of 200 feet diameter, and the knights were entertained at the king's expense. In 1346 Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner, he, in memory of these exploits, is said to have instituted this order, 23 April, 1349. The following were the

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS, 1350.
Edward, prince of Wales
(called the Black Prince).
Henry, duke of Lancaster.
Thomas, earl of Warwick.
Piers, capital de Buch.
Ralph, earl of Stafford.

William, earl of Salisbury.
Roger, earl of Mortimer.
Sir John Lisle.
Barth, lord Burghersh.
John, lord Beauchamp.
John, lord Mohun, of Dunstar.
Hugh, lord Courtenay.

Thomas, lord Holland.
Lord Grey, of Codnore.
Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
Sir Miles Stapleton.
Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrotesley.
Sir Nelo Lorin.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE, *continued.*John, Lord Chandos.
Sir James Audley.Sir Otho Holland.
Sir Henry Eam.Sir San Daubrichcourt.
Sir Walter Paveley.

Edward gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—"Honi soit qui mal y pense,"—Evil be to him who evil thinks. The knights are installed at Windsor; and were styled *Equites aureæ Periscelidis*, knights of the golden garter. *Bealson*. The office of GARTER KING AT ARMS was instituted by Henry V. in 1420, and is one of considerable honour; he carries the rod and sceptre at every feast of St. George.* *Spelman*. The order of the garter in Ireland was instituted in imitation of that of England, by Edward IV. in 1466; but was abolished by an act of parliament, 10 Hen. VII. 1494. *Ashmole's Instit.* The number of knights was increased in 1786. Many knights were admitted in 1814. The sultan of Turkey was made knight in 1856; and the sultan Azul-Aziz was invested with the garter by the queen herself, on board her yacht at the naval review, 17 July, 1867.

GAS, in chemistry, a permanently elastic æriform fluid†; see *Oxygen*, *Hydrogen*, and *Nitrogen*. Prof. Thos. Graham's paper on the law of the diffusion of gases appeared in 1834. In 1866 he showed that platinum and other metals absorbed gases. Furnaces in which gases are used as fuel were devised by Mr. C. W. Siemens, and employed in glass works, &c., in 1861. Lenoir's gas-engine, in which the motive power is obtained by the ignition of combined gases by electricity, was patented by him in 1861. In Dec. 1864, 143 of these engines were working in Paris. They were introduced into England in 1864.

GASCONY (S.W. France), a duchy, part of Aquitaine (*which see*).

GAS-LIGHTS: the inflammable æriform fluid, carburetted hydrogen, evolved by the combustion of coal, was described by Dr. Clayton in 1739. *Phil. Trans.*

Application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall . . . 1792
Gaslight introduced at Boulton and Watt's foundry in Birmingham in . . . 1798
Lyceum Theatre lit with gas as an experiment by Mr. Winsor . . . 1803
Permanently used at the cotton-mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester (1000 burners lighted) . . . 1805
Introduced in London, at Golden-lane, 16 Aug. 1807; Pall Mall, 1809; generally through London . . . 1814-20
Mr. David Pollock, father of the chief baron, was governor of the first "chartered" gas company . . . 1812
Gas first used in Dublin, 1818; the streets generally lighted . . . Oct. 1825
Gas-lighting introduced in Paris, 1819; ten gas companies in Paris . . . July, 1865
Sydney, in Australia, was lit with gas 25 May, 1841

The sale of gas is regulated by acts passed in . . . 1860
The gas-pipes in and round London extend upwards of 2000 miles, and are daily increasing. It was said in 1860, that of the gas supply of London a leakage of 9 per cent. took place through the faulty joints of the pipes.
Processes to obtain illuminating gas from water have been patented by Cruickshanks (1839), White (1849), and others.
Gas-meters patented by John Malam (1820), Sir W. Congreve (1824), Samuel Clegg (1830), Nathan Defries (1838), and others.
Explosion of a large gasometer at the London Gas-light Company's works at Nine-elms: 10 persons killed, and many injured (first accident of the kind) . . . 31 Oct. 1865
Moscow first lit with gas . . . 27 Dec. 1866
An economical gas produced from bitumen at Woolwich arsenal . . . Jan. 1868

GASTEIN (Salzburg, Austria). The long discussion between Austria and Prussia respecting the disposal of the duchies conquered from Denmark, was closed by a provisional convention signed here by their ministers (Blum for Austria and Bismarck for Prussia), 14 Aug. 1865.† This convention was severely censured by the other powers, and abrogated in 1866.

GATES, see *London Gates*.

GATESHEAD, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell, William I. defeated Edgar Atheling in 1068. It was made a parliamentary borough by the reform bill in 1832. Between twelve and one o'clock, 5 and 6 Oct. 1854, a fire broke out in a worsted manufactory here, which shortly after set fire to a bond warehouse containing a great quantity of nitre, sulphur, &c., causing a terrific explosion, felt at nearly

* The patron saint of England. The order until king Edward VI.'s time, was called the order of St. George. His figure on horseback, presented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the institution. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder.—St. George was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and being a man of great courage, was a favourite; but complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, 23 April, 290.—On that day, in 1192, Richard I. defeated Saladin.

† In 1823 Faraday determined a gas to be the vapour of a volatile liquid existing at a temperature considerably above the boiling point of the liquid; and that the condensing points of different gases are merely the boiling points of the liquids producing them. He by pressure condensed chlorine gas into a liquid.

‡ Austria was to have the temporary government of Holstein, and Prussia that of Sleswig; the establishment of a German fleet was proposed, with Kiel as a Federal harbour, held by Prussia; Lauenburg was absolutely ceded to Prussia, and the king was to pay Austria as a compensation 2,500,000 Danish dollars.

twenty miles' distance, and totally destroying many buildings, and burying many persons in the ruins. At the moment of the explosion, large masses of blazing materials flew over the Tyne and set fire to many warehouses in Newcastle. About fifty lives were lost, and very many persons were seriously wounded. The damage was estimated at about a million pounds.

GAUGES (in railways). Much discussion (termed "the battle of the gauges") began among engineers about 1833. Mr. I. M. Brunel approved of the broad gauge, adopted on the Great Western railway; and Mr. R. Stephenson, Joseph Locke, and others, of the narrow, that now almost universally adopted, even by the Great Western.

GAUGING, measuring the contents of any vessel of capacity, with respect to wine and other liquids, was established by a law 27 Edw. III. 1352.

GAUL, Gallia, the ancient name of France and Belgium. The natives, termed by the Greeks Galatæ, by the Romans Galli or Celtæ, came originally from Asia, and invading Eastern Europe, were driven westward, and settled in Spain (in Gallicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British isles (the lands of the Cymry or Gaels).

The Phœceans found Massilia, now Marseilles . . .	B.C. 600	Introduction of Christianity . . .	160
The Galli Senones under Brennus defeat the Romans at the river Allia, and sack Rome; are defeated and expelled by Camillus, 13 July	390	Christians persecuted . . .	177, 202, 257, 286, 288
Aquin defeated . . .	367	The Franks and others defeated by Aurelianus . . .	241
The Gauls defeated by the Romans at Sentinum	295	And by Probus . . .	275, 277
The Senones defeat the Romans at Arretium; nearly exterminated by Dolabella . . .	283	Who introduces the culture of the vine . . .	280
The Gauls overrun Northern Greece, 280 B.C.; are beaten at Delphi, 279; and by Antigonus, king of Macedon . . .	273	Maximian defeats the Franks . . .	281
The Gauls defeated with great slaughter near Pise . . .	225	Constantine proclaimed emperor of Gaul . . .	306
The Insubres totally overthrown by Marcellus, and their king Viridomarus slain . . .	222	Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, desolated by barbarians; defeats the Alemanni at Strasburg . . .	357
They assist Hannibal . . .	218, &c.	Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360; dies . . .	363
The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, 220; invade Gallia Transalpina, with varied success . . .	121-58	Gaul harassed by the Alemanni . . .	365-377
They colonise Aix, 123 B.C.; and Narbonne . . .	118	Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c. . .	378-450
Julius Cæsar subdues Gaul in 8 campaigns . . .	58-50	Clodion, chief of the Sullan Franks, invades Gaul; is defeated by Aëtius . . .	447
Lyons (Lugdunum) founded . . .	43	The Huns under Attila defeated by Aëtius near Chalons . . .	451
Druids' religion proscribed by Claudius . . .	43	Ægidius, the Roman commander, murdered . . .	464
Adrian visits and favours Gaul, hence called Restorer of the Gauls . . .	120	Childeric the Frank takes Paris . . .	"
		All Gaul, west of the Rhone, ceded to the Visigoths . . .	475
		End of the Roman empire of the West, and establishment of the kingdom of the Franks (See France.) . . .	476

GAUNTLET, an iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps about 1225. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.

GAUZE, a fabric much prized among the Roman people. "Brocades and damasks and tabbies and gauzes, have been lately brought over" (to Ireland). *Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a like fabric at Paisley, in Scotland, was commenced about 1759.

GAVEL-KIND (derived from the Saxon *gif eal cyn*, "give all suitably"; or from *gafol-cynd*, land yielding rent), the custom in Kent of dividing paternal estates in land, the wives to have half, the rest equally among male children, without any distinction, 550. By the Irish law of gavel-kind, even bastards inherited. *Davies*. Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own. *Law Dict.*

GAZA, a city of the Philistines, of which Samson carried off the gates about 1120 B.C. (*Judges* xvi.) It was taken by Alexander after a long siege, 332; and near to it Ptolemy defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 312 B.C. It was taken by Saladin A.D. 1170; by Bonaparte, March, 1799; and by the Egyptians in 1831.

GAZETTES, see *Newspapers*.

GEMS. The Greeks excelled in cutting precious stones, and many ancient specimens remain. The art was revived in Italy in the 15th century. In Feb. 1860, Herz's collection of gems was sold for 10,000*l.* The rev. C. King published his "Antique Gems" in 1860, and the "Natural History of Precious Stones and Gems" in 1865. Artificial gems have been recently produced by chemists (Ebelsmen, Deville, Wöhler, and others), 1858-65.

GENEALOGY, from the Greek *genea*, birth, descent. The earliest pedigrees are contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in *Matt.* i. and *Luke* iii. Many books

on the subject have been published in all European countries; one at Magdeburg, *Theatrum Genealogicum*, by Henningsen, in 1598. Anderson, *Royal Genealogies*, London, 1732.—Sims' *Manual for the Genealogist*, &c., 1856, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins (1756 *et seq.*), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas (1825 and 1857), on the British peerage, are highly esteemed. The Genealogical society, London, was established in 1853.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, see *Church of Scotland*.

GENERAL COUNCILS, WARRANTS, see *Councils, Warrants*.

GENERALS. Matthew de Montmorency was the first general of the French armies, 1203. *Hénault*. Balzac states that cardinal Richelieu coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1620. Ulysses Grant was the first general of the army of the United States of America; so styled in 1866; see *Commanders-in-Chief*.

GENERATION (in Chronology), the interval of time between the birth of a father and the birth of his child: 33 years are allowed for the average length of a generation.

GENEVA, a town of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, 58 B.C.; became part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800; and capital of the kingdom of Burgundy 426.

The republic founded in 1512
Emancipated from Savoy 1526
Calvin settling here, and obtaining much influence, Geneva was termed the "Rome of Calvinism" about 1536
Through him Servetus burnt for heresy . . . 1553
Allied to the Swiss Cantons in 1584
Insurrection, Feb. 1781: about 1000 Genevese, in consequence, applied, in 1782, to Earl Temple, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle in that country: the Irish parliament voted 50,000*l.* to defray the expense of their journey, and to purchase them lands near Waterford. Many of the fugitives came to Ireland in July, 1783; but they soon after abandoned it; many Genevese settled in England 1784

Another revolution; executions and imprisonments July, 1794
Geneva incorporated with France . . . 26 April, 1798
Admitted into the Swiss Confederation, 30 Dec. 1813
Revolution, through an endeavour of the Catholic cantons to introduce Jesuits as teachers; a provisional government set up . . . 7 Oct. 1848
[The scheme was withdrawn.]
About 50 persons from Geneva land at Thonon and Evian, to set up the Swiss flag; but are brought back by Swiss troops . . . 30 Mar. 1860
Election riots, with loss of life, through the indiscretion of M. Fazy 22 Aug. 1864
49th annual meeting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences held 21-23 Aug. 1865
Violent peace congress—Garibaldi present, . . . 12 Sept. 1867

GENOA (N. Italy). Its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans 115 B.C. It underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A.D. 950.

Genoa becomes a free commercial state, about . 1000
Wars with Pisa 1119-1284
Frederic II. captures 22 galleys, and vainly besieges Genoa 1241
The families of Doria and Spinola obtain ascendancy about 1270
The Genoese destroy the naval power of Pisa at Meloria (*which see*) 6 Aug. 1284
War with Venice 1293-99
Rafaele Doria and Galeotto Spinola, appointed captains 1335
Simon Boccanegra made the first doge, 1339; set aside by the nobles, 1344; re-appointed . . 1356
Great discord; many doges appointed 1394
Genoa successively under protection of France, 1396; of Naples, 1410; of Milan, 1419; losing and regaining freedom 1421-1512
Sacked by the Spaniards and Italians under Prosper Colonna 1522
Andrew Doria deserts the French service, and restores the independence of his country . . 1528

Genoa bombarded by the French 1684
By the British 1745
Taken by the imperialists, who are soon after expelled 9 Nov. 1746
Another siege raised 10 June, 1747
The celebrated bank failed 1750
Genoa made the Ligurian republic May, 1797
The city, blockaded by a British fleet and Austrian army, until literally starved, was evacuated by capitulation, 5 June; but it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo 14 June, 1800
Genoa annexed to the French empire, June, 1805; surrenders to the English and Sicilians . . 18 April, 1814
United to the kingdom of Sardinia Dec. "
The city seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison and proclaimed the Ligurian republic, 3 April, but surrendered to general La Marmora, . . . 11 April, 1849

GENS-D'ARMES were anciently the king's horse-guards only, but afterwards the king's *gardes-du-corps*; the musqueteers and light horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250) bearing this name. Scots guards were about the person of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organised as a royal corps by Charles VII. about 1441. The younger sons of Scottish nobles were usually the captains of this guard. The name *gens-d'armes* was afterwards given to the police; but becoming obnoxious, was changed to "municipal guard" in 1830.

GENTLEMAN (from *gentilis*, of a *gens*, a race or clan). The Gauls observing that during the empire of the Romans, the *scutarii* and *gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *scuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentlemen was much in use in England, and was given to the well-descended about 1430. *Sidney*.

Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman who had been created by the king by letters patent.

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (formerly styled the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. The band was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, and was originally composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or spears. William IV. commanded that it should be called his majesty's honourable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, 7 March, 1834. *Curling.*

GEOGRAPHY. The first geographical records are in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua. Homer describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. *Iliad.* The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to a mathematical basis, about 135 B.C. It was first brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about A.D. 1201. *Lenglet.* The invention of the mariner's compass is the important connecting link between ancient and modern geography. The modern maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political. The study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The Royal Geographical Society of London was established in 1830; that of Paris in 1821.

GEOLOGY, the science of the earth, has been the subject of philosophical speculations from the time of Homer; and it is said to have been cultivated in China many years before the Christian era. It occupied the attention of Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers.

In 1574, Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum: Cœsupino, Majoli, and others (1597), Steno (1669), Scilla (1670), Quirini (1676), Plot and Lister (1678), Leibnitz (1680) recorded observations, and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth.

Hooke (1668), in his work on Earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals, and, though difficult, it would not be impossible to raise a chronology out of them."

Burnet's "Theory of the Earth" appeared in 1690, Whiston's in 1696.

Buffon's geological views (1749) were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he renounced was that the present condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that these same causes will produce further changes. His more eminent fellow-labourers and successors were Gœsser (1758), Michell (1760), Røpke (1762-73), Pallas and Saussure (1793-1800).

Werner (1775) ascribed all rocks to an aqueous origin, and even denied the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers. Kirwan, De Luc, &c.—Hutton (1788) supported by Playfair (1801) warmly opposed Werner's views, and asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the energy of fire. The rival parties were hence termed Neptunists and Plutonists.

William Smith, the father of British geology (who had walked over a large part of England) drew up a Tabular View of British Strata, in 1799, and published it and his Geological Map of England and Wales, 1812-15.

In 1803 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, collected by H. Davy, C. Hatchett, and others; the proposal of Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir Abraham Hume, and the right hon. C. F. Greville, to aid the government in establishing a school of mines there in 1804-7, was declined.

In 1807 the Geological Society of London was established, which by collecting a great mass of new data greatly tended to check the disposition to theorise, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton.

In 1833 Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present Museum of Geology, which began at Craig's Court, and

which was removed to its present position in Jernyn-street. To him is also due the valuable geological maps formed on the ordnance survey. The building was erected by Mr. Pennethorne, and formally opened by the prince consort, 14 May, 1851. Attached to the museum are the Mining Records office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, &c. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died 13 April 1855, and was succeeded by Sir Roderick Murchison.

A similar institution was established at Calcutta by the E. I. Company in 1840.

The English standard works on Geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Murchison, Phillips, De la Beche, Mantell, and Ansted.

The strata composing the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes: 1st, those generally attributed to the agency of water; 2nd, to the action of fire, which may be subdivided as follows:—

Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline:—

Sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks.

Metamorphic or unfossiliferous.

Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline:—

Volcanic, as basalt, &c.

Plutonic, as granite, &c.

Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, rocks are divided into three great series:—

The Palæozoic (most ancient forms of life), or Primary.

The Mesozoic (middle life period), or Secondary.

The Neozoic or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary.

TABLE OF STRATA (chiefly from Lyell).

NEOZOIC:

I. POST-TERTIARY:

A. Post-Pliocene:

1. *Recent:* Marine strata; with human remains; Danish peat; kitchen middens; bronze and stone implements; Swiss lake-dwellings; temple of Serapis at Puzzuoli.

2. *Post-Pliocene:* Brixham cave, with flint knives, and bones of living and extinct quadrupeds; ancient valley gravels;

GEOLOGY, *continued*.

glacial drift; ancient Nile mud; post glacial N. American deposits; remains of *mastodon*; Australian breccias.

II. TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC SERIES:

B. *Pliocene*:

3. *Newer Pliocene* (or Pleistocene) Mammalian beds, Norwich Crag. [*Marine shells*.]
4. *Older Pliocene*: Red and Coralline Crag (Suffolk, Antwerp).

- C. 5, 6. *Miocene*: Upper and Lower; Bordeaux; Virginia sands and Touraine beds; Pikermis deposits near Athens; volcanic tuff and limestone of the Azores, &c.; brown coal of Germany, &c. [*Mastodon*, *Gigantic Elk*, *Salamander*, &c.]
D. 7, 8, 9. *Eocene*: Upper, Middle, and Lower; Freshwater and Marine beds; Barton Clays; Bracklesham Sands; Paris Gypsum; London Plastic; and Thanet Clays. [*Palms*, *Birds*, &c.]

III. SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC SERIES:

- E. 10. *Cretaceous*: Upper: British Chalk; Maestricht beds.—Chalk with and without Flints, Chalk Marl, Upper Green Sand, Gault, Lower Green Sand. [*Mesosaurus*; *Fish*, *Mollusks*, &c.]
11. Lower (or Neocomian or Wealden): Kentish rag; Weald Clay; Hastings Sand. [*Iguanodon*, *Hylaeosaurus*, &c.]
F. 12. *Oolite*: Upper: Purbeck beds, Portland Stone and Sand, Kimmeridge Clay; Lithographic Stone of Solenhofen with *Archæopteryx*. [*Fish*.]
13. Middle: Calcareous Grit, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay, Kelloway Rock. [*Belonites* and *Ammonites*.]
14. Lower: Cornbrash, Forest Marble, Bradford Clay, Great Oolite, Stonesfield Slate, Fuller's Earth, Inferior Oolite. [*Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pterodactyl*.]
G. 15. *Lias*: Lias Clay and Marl Stone. [*Ammonites*, *Equisetum*, *Amphibia*, *Labyrinthodon*.]

- H. 16. *Trias*: Upper: White Lias, Red Clay, with Salt in Cheshire, Coal Fields in Virginia, N.A. [*Fish*, *Dromatherium*.]
17. Middle or Muschelkalk (wanting in England). [*Encrinurus*; *Placodus gigas*.]
18. Lower: New Red Sandstone of Lancashire and Cheshire. [*Labyrinthodon*; *Footprints of Birds and Reptiles*.]

IV. PRIMARY OR PALEOZOIC SERIES:

- I. 19. *Permian*: Magnesian Limestone, Marl Slates, Red Sandstone and Shale, Dolomite; kupferschiefer. [*Firs*, *Fishes*, *Amphibia*.]
K. 20, 21. *Carboniferous*, Upper and Lower: Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Mountain Limestone. [*Ferns*, *Calamites*, *Coal*.]
L. 22, 23, 24. *Devonian*, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Tlstones, Cornstones, and Marls, Quartzose Conglomerates. [*Shells*, *Fish*, *Trilobites*.]
M. 25, 26, 27. *Silurian*, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Ludlow Shales, Aymestry Limestone, Wenlock Limestone, Wenlock Shale, Caradoc Sandstone, Llan-dello Flags; Niagara Limestone. [*Sponges*, *Corals*, *Trilobites*, *Shells*.]
N. 28, 29. *Cambrian*, Upper and Lower: Bala Limestone, Festiniog Slates, Bangor Slates and Grits, Wicklow Rock, Hasleeta Grits, Huronian Series of Canada. [*Zoophytes*, *Lingula*, *Ferns*, *Stigmaria*, *Stigmaria*, *Calamites*, and *Cryptogamia*.]
O. 30. *Laurentium*, Upper Gneiss of the Hebrides (?); Labradorite Series, N. of the St. Lawrence; Adirondack Mountains, New York.
31. Lower: Gneiss and Quartzites, with Interstratified Limestones, in one of which, 1000 feet thick, occurs a foraminifer, *Eozoon Canadense*, the oldest known fossil.

GEOMETRY, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth. Its origin is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks and the boundaries of farms.

Thales introduced geometry into Greece, about 600 B.C.

The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometers from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato, about 390 B.C. Euclid's *Elements* compiled about 300 B.C.

Archimedes, a discoverer in geometry, 287-212 B.C. The conchoid curve invented by Nicomedes, 220 B.C. Ptolemy, the astronomer, (A.D.) 2nd century.

Geometry taught in Europe in the 13th century.

Books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI., 1552. *Stow*.

Descartes published his *Analytical Geometry*, 1637. Sir Isaac Newton (*Arithmetica Universalis*, &c.), 1642-1727.

Simson's edition of Euclid, first appeared, 1756.

GEORGE. A gold coin current at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VIII. *Leake*.

GEORGE, ST. The tutelary saint of England, and adopted as patron of the order of the garter by Edward III. His day is 23 April; see *Garter*, note, and *Knighthood*.

GEORGES' CONSPIRACY, in France. General Moreau, general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 1804. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, 6 April. Twelve of the conspirators, including Georges, were executed, and others imprisoned, 22 June. Moreau was exiled, and went to America. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (*which see*).

GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander about 331 B.C., but threw off the yoke of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey, 65 B.C., but retained its own sovereigns. Christianity was introduced into it in the 3rd century. In the 8th century, after a severe struggle, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish sultan Alp-Arslan, 1068; and by the Tartar hordes, 1235. From the 14th to the 18th centuries, Georgia was successively held by the Persian

and Turkish monarchs. In 1740 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler, Heraclius, surrendered his territories to the czar in 1799; and in 1802 Georgia was declared to be a Russian province.—GEORGIA, IN NORTH AMERICA, was settled by gen. Oglethorpe, in 1732. Separating from the congress of America, it surrendered to the British, Dec. 1778; and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the then war. Count d'Estaing joined the American general Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home; the colony was given up to the Union by the British in 1783. It seceded from the Union, by ordinance, 18 Jan. 1861, and was conquered by Sherman in 1864-5; see *United States*.—GEORGIA, in the Pacific, was visited by captain Cook in 1775.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, the first name of the planet Uranus (*which see*).

GERBEROI (Normandy, N. France). Here William the Conqueror was wounded in battle by his son Robert, who had joined the French king Philip I., 1078.

GERMANS, ST., near Paris, where James II. of England resided in state after his abdication, in 1689, and where he died, 16 Sept. 1701; see *Treaties*.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, superseding the confederation of the Rhine (*which see*), was constituted 8 June, 1815, and held its first diet at Frankfort, 16 Nov. 1816. It comprised—

1. Austria; 2. Prussia; 3. Bavaria; 4. Saxony; 5. Hanover; 6. Wurtemberg;
7. Baden; 8, 9. Hesse (electorate and grand duchy);
10. Denmark (for Holstein and Lauenburg);
11. Netherlands (for Luxemburg);
12. Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg;
13. Brunswick and Nassau;
14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz;
15. Oldenburg, three Anhalts, and two Schwarzburgs;
16. Two Hohenzollerns, Liechtenstein, two Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, and Waldeck;
17. Free cities:—Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The diet declares for a constituent assembly, 30 March, which met . . . 18 May, 1848

The diet remits its functions to the archduke John, vicar of the empire (*see Germany*), 12 July, 1848
 The diet re-established, meets . . . 30 May, 1851
 The emperor of Austria proposes a reform of the confederation, 17 Aug.; accepted by the diet: 1 Sept.; rejected by Prussia . . . 22 Sept. 1863
 The diet celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment . . . 8 June, 1865
 Vote of the majority of the diet supports Austria in the dispute respecting Schleswig and Holstein, Prussia announces her withdrawal from the confederation, and its dissolution; the diet declares itself indissoluble, and continues its functions, and protests, 14 June, 1866
 The diet removes to Augaburg during the war, 14 July, "
 The confederation renounced by Austria at Nikolsburg . . . 26 July, "
 The diet holds its last sitting . . . 24 Aug. "

GERMAN CONFEDERATION, NORTH, established in room of the Germanic Confederation (*which see*): population, 1866, estimated 29,318,722.

The king of Prussia invited the states of North Germany to form a new confederation 16 July, 1866
 Treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between Prussia and the following states:—Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, two Schwarzburgs, Waldeck, the younger Reuss, two Lippses, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, signed . . . 18 Aug. "

And two Mecklenburgs . . . 21 Aug. 1866
 And Hesse (for country north of the Maine) . . . 3 Sept. "
 And the elder Reuss . . . 26 Sept. "
 And Saxe-Meiningen . . . 8 Oct. "
 And Saxony . . . 21 Oct. "
 Meeting of North German Parliament (295 deputies from the 22 states) at Berlin 24 Feb. 1867
See Germany.

GERMANITES, a name given to a sect, of which members appeared in the British Mediterranean fleet in 1867. They called themselves "non-fighting men," and hold no communion with other religious bodies.

GERMANS, ST., was made the seat of the bishopric of Cornwall for a short time, about 905.

GERMANY (*Germania, Alemania*), anciently, as now, divided into several independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the 3rd century. In the 5th century the Huns and other tribes prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. In the latter part of the 8th century, Charlemagne subdued the Saxons and other tribes, and was crowned emperor at Rome, 25 Dec. 800. At the extinction of his family, the empire became elective, 911, and was generally obtained by a member of the house of Hapsburg from 1437 till 1804. Germany was divided into circles, 1501-12. The confederation of the Rhine was formed 12 July, 1806; the Germanic confederation, 8 June, 1815; and the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866; the treaty ratified, 8 Sept. 1866.

GERMANY, *continued.*

The Teutones united with the Cymry, defeat the Romans in Illyria	B. C.	113	War with France, &c.; Marlborough's victory at Blenheim	13 Aug.	1704
After varying success are defeated by Marius		102	Peace of Utrecht	11 April,	1713
Battle of Teutoburg; Hermann or Arminius destroys the Romans under Varus	A. D.	9	The Pragmatic Sanction (<i>which see</i>)		1723
Great irruption of Germanic tribes into Gaul, 450, &c. Charlemagne after a long contest subdues the Saxons, who become Christians		772-785	Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary (1736). She succeeds her father, and becomes queen of Hungary	20 Oct.	1740
He is crowned emperor of the West at Rome by the pope	25 Dec.	800	This elector of Bavaria elected emperor as Charles VII.	22 Jan.	1742
He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him		802	He dies Jan. 20; Francis I. duke of Lorraine, elected emperor	15 Sept.	1745
Louis (<i>le Débonnaire</i>) separates Germany from France	839-840		The Seven years' war between Austria and Prussia and their respective allies begins Aug. 1756; ends with the peace of Hubertsburg	15 Feb.	1763
The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns		911	Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; many civil reforms and liberal changes		1782
[The electoral character assumed about this time. <i>See Electors.</i>]			War with Turkey		1788
Reign of Henry I. [king], surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians		918-934	Victory of the Austrians and Russians at Rimnik	22 Sept.	1789
Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope		962	Francis I. joins in the second partition of Poland in the ruinous war between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy	1793-1803	
Henry III. conquers Bohemia		1042	Cessions of territory to France by the treaty of Luneville	9 Feb.	1801
Contest between Henry IV. and Gregory VII.		1075	Francis II. assumes the title of emperor of Austria	11 Aug.	1804
Henry's humiliation at Canossa (<i>which see</i>)		1077	Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, 1805; and of Westphalia, 1807; dissolution of the German empire; formation of the confederation of the Rhine	12 July,	1806
He takes Rome 1084; and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno		1085	North Germany annexed to France	1810-11	
Disputes with the pope relating to ecclesiastical investitures	1073-1123		Commencement of the war of independence	March,	1817
The Guelph and the Ghibeline feuds begin		1140	Congress of Vienna	1 Nov. 1814-25 May,	1815
Conrad III. leads an army to the holy wars; it was destroyed by Greek treachery		1147	The Germanic confederation (<i>which see</i>) formed	8 June,	"
Frederick Barbarossa's wars in Italy	1154-77		The Zollverein (<i>which see</i>) formed		1818
He destroys Milan		1162	General depression in trade		1824
He ruins Henry the Lion (<i>see Bavaria</i>)		1180	Death of J. H. Voss, poet, &c.	29 March,	1826
He is drowned during the crusade in Syria		1190	Revolution at Brunswick (flight of the duke)	7 Sept.	1830
Teutonic order of knighthood		"	In Saxony (abdication of the king)	13 Sept.	"
Hanseatic league established	about	1245	Death of Goethe, poet and philosopher	22 March,	1832
Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, chosen by the electors		1273	Excitement about Ronge, the Catholic reformer, and the holy coat of Treves		1844
The edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV.		1356	Insurrection at Vienna and throughout Germany (<i>see Austria, Hungary, &c.</i>)		1848
Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (<i>see Bohemia</i>)		1414-15	The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconsolidation of the German empire, by a proclamation	27 March,	"
Sigismund being driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds		1437	German national assembly meet at Frankfurt (<i>see Germanic confederation</i>)	15 May,	"
Peasants' wars	1502, 1514,	1524	Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (<i>see Denmark</i>)	March	"
Era of the Reformation (<i>see Lutheranism</i>)		1517	The national assembly elects the king of Prussia emperor	28 March,	1849
German bible and liturgy published by Luther	1522-46		He declines	3 April,	"
Luther excommunicated by the diet at Worms		1521	He recalls the Prussian members of the assembly	14 May,	"
War with the pope—the Germans storm Rome	17 April,	1521	The Frankfort assembly transfers its sittings to Stutgardt	30 May,	"
Diet at Spire; Protestants condemned		1529	Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany	30 Sept.	"
Confession of Augsburg published	25 Jan.	1530	Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with the smaller German states	12 Nov.	"
Protestant League of Smalcalde		1531	Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, for a revision of the German confederation	27 Feb.	1850
The anabaptists seize Munster 24 June, 1535; suppressed, and John of Leyden slain		1536	Parliament meets at Erfurt	March,	"
Death of Luther	18 Feb.	1546	The king of Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of Prussia	15 March	"
War with protestants begin		1546-52	German diet meets at Frankfort	10 May,	"
Who are helped by Henry II. of France—Peace of Religion at Passau	31 July,	1552			
Abdication of Charles V.	25 Oct.	1556			
The Thirty years' war begins between the Evangelic union under elector palatine, and the Catholic league under the duke of Bavaria		1618			
Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine	8 Nov.	1620			
Gustavus-Adolphus of Sweden invades Germany	June,	1630			
Death of Gustavus-Adolphus, victor at Lutzen	16 Nov.	1632			
Wallenstein assassinated for treason	25 Feb.	1634			
End of the thirty years' war: treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration	24 Oct.	1648			
John Sobieski, king of Poland, after defeating the Turks, obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna	12 Sept.	1683			
Peace of Ryswick (with France)	20 Sept.	1697			
The peace of Carlowitz (with the Turks) 26 Jan.	1699				

GERMANY, *continued.*

Hesse-Cassel sends no representative to Erfurt 7 June, 1850
 Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league 20 June, "
 Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation 19 July, "
 Which meets at Frankfurt 2 Sept. "
 Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian forces enter Hesse-Cassel (*see Hesse-Cassel*) 12 Nov. "
 Conferences on German affairs at Dresden, 23 Dec. 1850, to 15 May, 1851
 Re-establishment of the diet of the Germanic confederation at Frankfurt 30 May, "
 Conference at Nuremberg relative to a general code of commerce 15 Jan. 1857
 Great excitement in Germany at the French successes in Lombardy; warlike preparations in Bavaria, &c. May and June, 1859
 Meetings of new liberal party in Eisenach, Saxo-Weimar, 17 July: seven Resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal constitution be changed; that the German diet be replaced by a strong central government; that a national assembly be summoned; and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative 14 Aug. "
 This proposal not accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover 30 Sept. "
 The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the duke of Saxe-Gotha, for a liberal speech, 4 Sept.; and accusing the Prussian government of favouring the liberals, meets with cutting retorts 30 Sept. "
 The federal diet maintains the Hesse-Cassel constitution of 1852 against Prussia 24 March, 1860
 Meeting of the French emperor and the German sovereigns at Baden, 16, 17 June; and of the emperor and the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz 26 July, &c. "
 Meeting at Coburg in favour of German unity against French aggression 5 Sept. "
 Debate with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig Nov. "
 First meeting of a German national shooting match at Gotha 8-11 July, 1861
 Meeting of German national association at Heidelberg; decides to form a fleet 23 Aug. "
 Subscriptions received for fleet Sept. and Oct. "
 The national association meet at Berlin; they recommend the formation of a united federal government with a central executive, under the leadership of Prussia 13 March, 1862
 Meetings of plenipotentiaries from German states on federal reform 8 July-10 Aug. "
 Deputies from German states meet at Weimar, and declare that Germany wants formation into one federal state 28, 29 Sept. "
 Congress of deputies from German states declares in favour of unity 21 Aug. 1863
 The emperor of Austria invites the German sovereigns to a congress at Frankfurt, 31 July; king of Prussia declines, 4 Aug.; nearly all the sovereigns meet, 16, 17 Aug.; they

approve the Austrian plan of federal reform, 1 Sept.; which is rejected by Prussia, 22 Sept. 1863
 The diet determines to have recourse to federal execution in Holstein if Denmark does not fulfil her obligations 1 Oct. "
 50th anniversary of the battle of Leipzig celebrated 18 Oct. "
 Death of Frederick VII. of Denmark 15 Nov. "
 German troops enter Holstein for "federal execution" (*see Denmark* for events) 23 Dec. "
 Death of Maximilian II. of Bavaria 10 March 1864
 Prussia retains the duchies; discussion between Austria and Prussia; the diet adopt the resolution of Bavaria and Saxony requesting Austria and Prussia to give up Holstein to the duke of Augustenburg; rejected, 6 April, 1865
 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Germanic confederation 8 June, "
 The Gastein convention (*which see*) 14 Aug. "
 Condemned by the diet at Frankfurt 1 Oct. "
 The diet calls on Austria and Prussia to disarm, 19 May, 1866
 Meeting of deputies from smaller German states condemn the impending war 20 May, "
 Austria declares that Prussia has broken the treaty by invading Holstein, 11 June; the diet adopts this, by 9 votes; the Prussian representative declares the Germanic confederation at an end, and invites the members to form a new one, excluding Austria, 14 June, "
 The Prussians enter Saxony, and the war begins 15 June, "
 The diet determines for war, 16 June; proclaims prince Charles of Bavaria general of the confederation troops 27 June, "
 [For the war and its consequences, *see Prussia, and German Confederation, North.*]
 Treaty of alliance between Prussia and the northern states 8 Sept. "
 Continued disputes between the diet and Austria and Prussia respecting Schleswig-Holstein Oct. and Nov. "
 Draft of new constitution for North Germany settled 9 Feb. 1867
 Elections commence 12 Feb. "
 North German parliament opened at Berlin by the king of Prussia, 24 Feb.; Dr. Simon elected president 2 March, "
 The federal constitution adopted; the parliament closed 17 April, "
 Meeting of 50 deputies from parliaments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt, declare necessity of union with North Germany Aug. "
 Federal constitution determined (printed in *Almanach de Gotha*, 1868), 17 April; put in force 1 Oct. "
 New North German parliament meets, 10 Sept.; closed, 26 Oct.; opened by king of Prussia, 23 March, 1868
 Delegates from the Zollverein meet 27 April, "
See Austria, Denmark, Prussia.

KINGS AND EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

300. Charlemagne.
304. Louis I. *le Debonnaire*, king of France.
309. Lothaire, or Lothar, king of Louis; died in a monastery at Treves.
343. Louis II., son of Louis I., *king*.
355. Louis II., son of Lothaire.
375. Charles II., called the Bald, king of France.
377. [Interregnum.]
381. Charles III. *le Gros*, crowned king of Italy; deposed; succeeded by
387. Arnulf, or Arnoul; crowned emperor at Rome 286.
399. Louis III. called IV.; the last of the Carlovingian race in Germany.

SAXON DYNASTY.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony; refuses the dignity on account of his age.
- " Conrad I., duke of Franconia, *king*.
918. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, *king*.
936. Otho I., styled the Great, son of Henry. Many writers withhold the imperial title from him until crowned by pope John XII. in 962.
973. Otho II. the Bloody, so stigmatised for his cruelties; massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment to which he had invited them; wounded by a poisoned arrow.
983. Otho III., surnamed the Red, his son, yet in his minority; poisoned.

GERMANY, *continued.*

1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and the Lame.
 1024. Conrad II., surnamed the Salique.
 1039. Henry III., the Black, son of Conrad II.
 1056. Henry IV., son of the preceding; a minor under the regency of his mother Agnes; deposed by his son and successor, Rodolph (1077) and Herman (1082) nominated by the pope.
 1106. Henry V.; married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England.
 1125. Lothaire II. surnamed the Saxon.
 1138. [Interregnum.]

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, OR OF SUABIA.

- Conrad III., duke of Franconia.
 1152. Frederick I. Barbarossa; one of the most splendid reigns in the German annals; drowned by his horse throwing him into the river Saleph.
 1190. Henry VI., his son, surnamed Asper, or the Sharp; it was this emperor that detained Richard I. of England a prisoner in his dominions; died 1197.
 [Interregnum and contest for the throne between Philip of Suabia and Otto of Brunswick.]
 1198. Philip, brother to Henry; assassinated at Bamberg by Otto of Wittelsbach.
 1208. Otto IV., surnamed the Superb, recognised as king of Germany, and crowned as emperor the next year; excommunicated and deposed.
 1215. Frederick II., king of Sicily, the son of Henry VI.; deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia. Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor, but the pope gave the imperial title to
 William, earl of Holland.
 1250. Conrad IV. son of Frederick.
 [His son Conradin was proclaimed king of Sicily, which was, however, surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1254; on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou in 1263. Conradin, on the invitation of the Ghibeline party, entered Italy with a large army, and was defeated at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug. 1268, and beheaded at Naples 29 Oct., thus ending the Hohenstaufen family.]
 1256. [Interregnum.]
 1257. Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonso, of Castile, merely nominated.

HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, AND BAVARIA.

1273. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg.
 1291. [Interregnum.]
 1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rodolph; deposed; slain at the battle of Spire.
 1298. Albert I., duke of Austria, Rodolph's son; killed by his nephew at Rheinfels, 1 May, 1308.
 1308. Henry VII. of Luxemburg.
 1313. [Interregnum.]
 1314. Louis IV. (III.) of Bavaria, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors; Frederick died in 1330.
 1330. Louis reigns alone.

1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. In this reign was given at Nuremberg, in 1356, the famous *Golden Bull*, which became the fundamental law of the German empire.
 1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son of Charles; twice imprisoned, and at length forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.
 1400. Frederick III. duke of Brunswick; assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.
 " Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne; died 1410.
 1410. Jossus, marquess of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors; died the next year.
 " Sigismund, king of Hungary; elected by another party. On the death of Jossus he is recognised by all parties; king of Bohemia in 1419.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1438. Albert II., surnamed the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia; died 27 Oct. 1439.
 1439. [Interregnum.]
 1440. Frederick IV. (or III.) surnamed the Pacific; elected emperor 2 Feb., but not crowned until June, 1442.
 1493. Maximilian I. son of Frederick; died in 1550. In 1477 he married Mary of Burgundy.— Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
 1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain) son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, elected; resigned both crowns, 1556; and retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.
 1556. Ferdinand I. brother to Charles; succeeded by his son,
 1564. Maximilian II. king of Hungary and Bohemia; succeeded by his son,
 1576. Rodolph II.
 1612. Matthias, brother of Rodolph.
 1619. Ferdinand II. his cousin, son of the archduke Charles; king of Hungary.
 1637. Ferdinand III. son of the preceding emperor; succeeded by his son,
 1658. Leopold I.
 1705. Joseph I. son of the emperor Leopold.
 1711. Charles VI. brother to Joseph; succeeded by his daughter,
 1740. Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose right to the empire was sustained by England.
 1742. Charles VII. elector of Bavaria, whose claim was supported by France; rival emperor, and contested succession.
 [This competition for the throne of Germany gave rise to an almost general war. Charles died in Jan. 1745.]
 1745. Francis I. of Lorraine, grand-duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
 1765. Joseph II. son of the emperor Francis and of Maria-Theresa.
 1790. Leopold II. brother to Joseph; succeeded by his son,
 1792. Francis II. In 1804 this prince became emperor of Austria only, as Francis I.
 See Austria.

GERMAN LANGUAGE has two branches: *hoch* and *platt Deutsch*, high and low German. The former became the literary language, principally through its use by Luther in his translation of the Bible and other works, 1522-34. The latter is that spoken by the lower classes. There are many dialects: the satirical epic in low German, "*Reineke Fuchs*," appeared in 1498; see *Reynard*.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS.

	Born	Died		Born	Died
Ulphilas (Gothic bible)			Hans Sachs	1494	1578
about A. D. 360			Godf. Leibnitz	1646	1716
Martin Luther (Germ. bible, &c. 1522-34).	1483	1546	G. F. Gellert	1715	1769
			G. E. Lessing	1729	1781
			G. A. Bürger	1748	1794
			J. G. von Herder	1744	1803
			Fred. T. Klopstock	1724	1803
			Im. Kant	1724	1804
			J. C. Fred. von Schiller	1759	1805
			Ch. M. Wieland	1733	1813

GERMAN LANGUAGE, *continued.*

Born	Died	Born	Died	Born	Died
C. T. Körner . . . 1791	1813	J. W. von Goëthe . . . 1749	1832	H. Heine . . . 1797	1856
Jean Paul Richter . . 1763	1825	Wm. von Humboldt . . 1767	1835	Alex. von Humboldt . . 1769	1859
J. H. Voss . . . 1751	1826	A. Wm. Schlegel . . . 1767	1845	Chr. Carl J. Bunsen . . 1791	1860
F. Schlegel . . . 1772	1829	L. Tieck . . . 1773	1853	F. C. Schlosser . . . 1776	1861
B. G. Niebuhr . . . 1776	1831				

GERMINAL INSURRECTION, that of the faubourgs of Paris, suppressed on 12th Germinal, year III. (1st April, 1795).

GERONA (N. E. Spain), an ancient city, frequently besieged and taken. In June, 1808, it successfully resisted the French, but after suffering much by famine, surrendered 12 Dec. 1809.

GESTA ROMANORUM; a collection of popular moral tales derived from Oriental and classical sources, written in Latin by an unknown author, about the middle of the 14th century, and one of the first books printed in the 15th century. These tales have been largely used by our early poets and dramatists, including Shakspeare. The English translation, by the rev. C. Swan (from an edition printed at Hagenau, 1508), appeared 1824.

GETTYSBURG (Philadelphia). Here three days' severe fighting took place on 1-3 July, 1863, between the invading confederate army under generals Lee, Longstreet, and Ewell, and the federals under general C. Meade. The confederates were long successful, but eventually were compelled to retire from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The killed and wounded on each side were estimated at about 15,000.

GHEENT, an ancient city in Belgium, built about the 7th century. During the middle-ages it became very rich. John, third son of Edward III. of England, was born here in 1340 (hence named *John of Gaunt*), during the revolt under Van Artevelde, a brewer, against the earl Louis, 1379-83.

Ghent rebelled against the emperor, Charles V., 1539; severely punished, 1540.

*Pacification of Ghent" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) proclaimed 8 Nov. 1576, and broken up in 1579.

Taken by Louis XIV. of France, 9 March, 1678; and By the duke of Marlborough, 1706.
Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain and America, signed 24 Dec. 1814.

GHIBELINES, see *Guelphs*.

GHIZNEE, or GHU'ZNEE (East Persia), the seat of the Gaznevites, who founded the city, 969. They were expelled by the Seljuk Tartars in 1038. The British under sir John Keane attacked the citadel of Ghiznee at two o'clock in the morning, 23 July, 1839: it was one of the strongest fortresses in Asia, and was commanded by a son of the ex-king of Cabul. At three o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and under cover of a heavy fire, the infantry forced their way into the place and succeeded at five o'clock in fixing the British colours on its towers.—It capitulated to the Afghans, 1 March, 1842, who were defeated 6 Sept. 1842, and general Nott re-entered Ghiznee next day.

GHOSTS are now produced by optical science. Mr. Dircks described his method at the British Association meeting in 1858. Dr. John Taylor produced ghosts scientifically in March; and Mr. Pepper exhibited the ghost illusion at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, July, 1863; see *Cock-lane Ghost*.

GIANTS are mentioned in *Gen.* vi. 4. Giants' bones, 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high were once reported to have been found; but geologists proved them to be the remains of great animals.—The battle of Marignano (1515) has been termed the "battle of the *Giants*."

Og, king of Bashan, of the remnant of the giants: his bedstead was 9 cubits long (about 16½ feet). 151. n.c. (*Deut.* iii. 11.)

Goliath of Gath's "height was 6 cubits and a span." Killed by David about 1063 n.c. (1 Sam. xvii. 4.)

Four giants, sons of Goliath, killed (2 Sam. xxi. 15-22) about 1018.

The emperor Maximian (A.D. 235) was 8½ feet in height, and of great bulk. Some say between 7 and 8 feet; others above 8.

"The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who in the days of Claudius, the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was 9 feet 9 inches high." *Pliny*.

John Middleton (born 1578), commonly called the child of Hale (Lancashire), whose hand, from the carpus to the end of his middle finger, was 17 inches long; his palm 8½ inches broad; and his whole height 9 feet 3 inches. *Plot, Nat. Hist. of Shropshire*, p. 295.

Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761, was 8 feet 7 inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured 12 inches, and his shoe was 17 inches long; he died in Sept. 1806, in his 46th year.

Big Sam, the porter of the prince of Wales, at Carlton-palace, was near 8 feet high, and performed as a giant in the romance of "Cymon," at the Opera-house, while the Drury-lane company had the use of that theatre until their own was rebuilt in 1809. M. Brice, a native of the Vosges, in London in Sept. 1862, 7 feet 6 inches high. He exhibited himself as "Anak" in London, Nov. 1863.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died at Great Yarmouth 22 Nov. 1863 (aged 43). He was 7 feet 6 inches high, and weighed 452 lb.

Chang-Woo-Gow, a Chinese, aged 19, 7 feet 8 inches high, exhibited himself in London in Sept. &c. 1865.

GIAOUR, Turkish for infidel, a term applied to all who do not believe in Mahomedanism. —Byron's poem, "The Giaour," was published in 1813.

GIBRALTAR. The ancient Calpe (which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules), a town on a rock in South Spain, on which is placed a British fortress, considered impregnable. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet. It was taken by the Saracens under Tarik, whence its present name (derived from *Gibel-el-Tarik*, Mountain of Tarik), in 711.

It was taken from the Moors in 1309; retaken by them, 1333; and finally taken from them by Henry IV., of Castile, in 1462
Gibraltar attacked by the British under sir George Rooke, the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, sir John Leake, and admiral Byng, 21 July, and taken on 24 July 1704
Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men, and the victorious English but 400 11 Oct. "
Sir John Leake captured several ships, and raised the siege 10 March, 1705
Ceded to England by treaty of Utrecht 11 April, 1713
The Spaniards again attack Gibraltar, and are repulsed with great loss 1730
They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 5000; English loss, 300 22 Feb. 1727
Siege by the Spaniards and French, whose armaments* (the greatest brought against a

fortress) were wholly overthrown, 16 July, 1779, to 5 Feb. 1783
Royal battery destroyed by fire Nov. 1800
Engagement between the French and English fleets in the bay; H.M.S. *Hannibal*, 74 guns, lost 6 July, 1801
The *Royal Carlos* and *St. Hermenegildo* Spanish ships, each of 112 guns, blew up, with their crews, at night-time, in the straits here, and all on board perished 12 July, "
A malignant disease caused great mortality 1804
A dreadful plague raged 1805
A malignant fever raged Aug. 1814
Again; courts of justice and places of worship closed by proclamation 5 Sept. 1828
The fatal epidemic ceased 12 Jan. 1829
Bishopric of Gibraltar established 1842
Sir Richard Airey appointed governor Sept. 1865

GILBERTINES, an order of canons and nuns established at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, by Gilbert of that place, 1131–1148. At the dissolution there were 25 houses of the order in England and Wales.

GILDING on wood formed part of the decorations of the Jewish tabernacle, 1490 B.C. (*Exod.* xxv. 11); was practised at Rome, about 145 B.C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed. *Pliny*. Of gold leaf for gilding the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce. *Pliny*. Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone in 1273; see *Electrotype*.

GIN, ardent spirit, flavoured with the essential oil of the juniper berry. The "gin act," 1735, laying an excise of 5s. per gallon upon it, passed 14 July, 1736. In London alone 7044 houses sold gin by retail; the poor could intoxicate themselves for one penny. *Salmon*. About 1700 gin-shops were suppressed in London in 1750. *Clarke*.

GINGER, the root of the *Amomum Zinziber*, a native of the East Indies and China, now cultivated in the West Indies. In 1842 the duty was reduced from 53s. to 10s. per cwt. of foreign ginger, and from 11s. to 5s. per cwt. of that from British colonies.

GIPSIES, see *Gypsies*.

GIRAFFE or CAMELOPARD, a native of the interior of Africa, was well known to the ancients. In 1827 one was brought to England for the first time as a present to George IV. It died in 1829. On 25 May, 1835, four giraffes, obtained by M. Thibaut, were introduced into the Zoological gardens, Regent's park, where a young one was born in 1839.

GIRONDISTS, an important party during the French revolution, principally composed of deputies from the Gironde. At first they were ardent republicans, but after the cruelties of Aug. and Sept. 1792, they laboured to restrain the cruelties of the Mountain party, to which they succumb. Their leaders, Brissot, Vergniaud, and many others, were guillotined 31 Oct. 1793, at the instigation of Robespierre. Lamartine's "*Histoire des Girondins*," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution in 1848.

GISORS, BATTLE OF (France), on 20, 28 Sept. or 10 Oct. 1198, between the armies of France and England. The former was signally defeated by Richard I., who commanded the English, and his parole for the day, "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right"—afterwards became the motto to the arms of England.

* In one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot, 27 Nov. 1781. The enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night alone, was estimated at upwards of 2,000,000. sterling. The army amounted to 40,000 men. But their grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British occurred 13 Sept. 1782. The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which there were 47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, xebecs, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town; and on a single occasion 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy.

GITSCHIN (Bohemia), was captured by the Prussians after a severe conflict with the Austrians, 29 June, 1866. Near Gitschin, the same evening, the crown prince of Prussia was victor in another engagement.

GLADIATORS were originally malefactors, who fought for their lives, or captives who sought for freedom. They were first exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 A.C., and afterwards at festivals, about 215 A.C. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph, for 123 days, A.D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, A.D. 325, and in the West by Hrodoric in 500. *Lenglet.*

GLANDELAGH, BISHOPRIC OF (Ireland), united to the arch-prelacy of Dublin since 214. St. Keiven, the probable founder, resigned 612. Glendelagh is known by the name of the Seven Churches, from the remains of many buildings near the cathedral.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire), the largest city in Scotland. Its prosperity was immensely increased after the union in 1707, in consequence of its obtaining some of the American trade. Population in 1707 about 12,000; in 1861, 394,857.

The cathedral or high church, dedicated to St. Kentigern or Mungo, built 12th century.
Incorporated into a burgh . . . 1180
Charter was obtained from James II. . . 1451
University founded by bishop Turnbull about . . . 1611
Made a royal burgh by James VI. . . 1652
Town wasted by a great fire . . . 1652
Charter of William and Mary . . . 1690
Glasgow Concert published . . . 1715
First vessel sailed to America for its still great
Import, tobacco . . . 1718
Great Shawfield riot . . . 1725
Calico printing begun . . . 1742
Punished by rebels . . . 1745
Theatre opened . . . 1764
Power-loom introduced . . . 1773
Theatre burnt . . . 1782
Chamber of commerce formed . . . 1783
Trade's hall built . . . 1791
Spinning machinery by steam introduced . . . 1795
Anderson's university founded . . . 1796
New college buildings erected . . . 1811
Great popular commotion . . . April, "
Trials for treason followed . . . July, "
Theatre again burnt . . . Jan. 1829
The royal exchange opened . . . 3 Sept. "
Great fire, loss 150,000l. . . 14 Jan. 1832
The Glasgow lotteries, the last drawn in Britain,
were granted by licence of parliament to the
commissioners for the improvement of Glas-
gow. The third and final Glasgow lottery
was drawn in London, at Coopers' Hall, 28
Aug. 1834. Their repetition was forbidden
by 4 Will. IV. c. 37 . . . 1834

British Association meet here . . . Sept. 1840
Wellington's statue erected . . . 8 Oct. 1844
False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70
persons are crushed to death . . . 17 Feb. 1849
British Association meet (2nd time) . . . Sept. 1855
Failure of Western Bank of Scotland, and City
of Glasgow banks, and other firms . . . Nov. 1857
In which great frauds were discovered . . . Oct. 1858
New water-works at Loch Katrine opened by
the queen . . . 14 Oct. 1859
[Supplies 25,000,000 gallons daily, can supply
50,000,000, engineer, J. F. Bateman; cost
about 918,000l. Independent of the price paid
for old works.]
Self supporting cooking establishments for
working classes begun by Mr. Thos. Corbett
21 Sept. 1860
Glasgow visited by the empress of the French
27 Nov. "
Theatre burnt again . . . 31 Jan. 1863
Visited by lord Palmerston . . . March, "
Industrial exhibition opened . . . 12 Dec. 1865
Fine stained glass windows, by German artists,
put up in the cathedral by private munifi-
cence . . . 1859-66
Site of the old university sold to railway com-
pany; new buildings erecting near Western-
park . . . 1866
Great reform demonstration; visit of John
Bright . . . 16 Oct. "
The duke of Edinburgh inaugurates the statue
of the prince consort, in George's-square,
18 Oct. "

GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF. Kennet, in his *Antiquities*, says it was founded by St. Kentigern, alias Mungo, in 560; Dr. Heylin, speaking of the see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that that see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow in 583. This prelacy became archiepiscopal in 1491, and ceased at the Revolution. Glasgow is now a post-revolution bishopric. The cathedral, commenced in 1121, and has been beautified and improved at various periods since. It has a noble crypt; see *Bishops*.

GLASITES (in Scotland) and **SANDEMANIANS** (in England). In 1727, John Glas, a minister of the church of Scotland, published "The Testimony of the King of Martyrs, concerning His Kingdom (*John* xviii. 36)," in which he opposed national churches, and described the original constitution of the Christian church, its doctrines, ordinances, officers, and discipline, as given in the New Testament. Having been deposed in 1728, he and others established several churches formed upon the primitive models. The publication of a series of letters on Hervey's "Theron and Aspasio," by Robert Sandeman, in 1755, led to the establishment of churches in London and other places in England, and also in North America. The meeting-house at Barnsbury, London, N., was erected in 1862.

GLASS. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria. *Pliny.* Glass-houses were erected in Tyre. It was in use among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know, from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before 79.

It is said to have been brought to England by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, in 666 | The glass manufacture established in England at Crutched-friars, and in Savoy in (Stow) . . . 1557

GLASS, *continued.*

Great improvements have been made in the manufacture, through the immense increase of chemical knowledge in the present century. Professor Faraday published his researches on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes in . . . 1830
 The duties on glass, first imposed 1695, were finally remitted . . . 1845
 Glass-painting was known to the ancient Egyptians. It was revived about the 10th century, and is described in the treatise by the monk Theophilus. Specimens of the 13th century exist in England; C. Winston's work is the best on the subject, 1846, new edition . . . 1868

GLASS-PLATE, for coach-windows, mirrors, &c., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, under the patronage of Villiers duke of Buckingham . . . 1673
 The manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates; and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire in 1773, when the British Plate Glass company was established.
 Manufacture of British sheet glass introduced by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, about . . . 1832
 PAINTING ON GLASS, a very early art, was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about 1500. It attained great perfection about . . . 1530

GLASTONBURY (Somerset), said to have been the residence of Joseph of Arimathea, and the site of the first Christian church in Britain, about 60. A church was built here by Ina about 708. The town and abbey were burnt, 1184. An earthquake did great damage in 1276. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor-hill in his pontificals, with the abbots of Reading and Colchester, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII., 14 Nov. 1539.

GLENCOE MASSACRE of the Macdonalds, for not surrendering before the time stated in king William's proclamation, 1 Jan. 1692. Sir John Dalrymple, master (afterwards earl) of Stair, their enemy, obtained a decree "to extirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was treacherously executed by 120 soldiers of the earl of Argyle's regiment, hospitably received by the Highlanders, on 13 Feb. 1692. About 60 men were brutally slain; and many women and children, turned out naked in a freezing night, perished. This excited great indignation; and an inquiry was set on foot in 1695, but no capital punishment followed.

GLOBE. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun; Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the sphere of the stars; about 506 B.C.—Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun; which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher nearly lost his life by his theory, 280 B.C.; see *Circumnavigators*.

To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world: by Bouguer and La Condamine in Peru, and Maupertuis and others in Lapland, 1735. France and Spain measured by Mechain, Delambre, Biot, and Arago, between 1792 and 1821.

Measurements made in India by col. (afterwards sir George) Everest, published in 1830.

Experiments made by pendulums to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1851; and to determine its density by Maskelyne, Baily, and others; and in 1826, 1828, and 1854, by Mr. G. B. Airy, the astronomer royal.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBES. It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 A.C. and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about 212 B.C.

The globe of Gottorp is a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and con-

stellations all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising, and setting, are shown. The outside is a terrestrial globe. This machine is called the globe of Gottorp, from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick II. duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp, under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV. of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1713. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757; but it was afterwards reconstructed. *Coze*.

The globe at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, erected by Dr. Long (master, 1733), is eighteen feet in diameter. In 1851 Mr. Abrahams erected in Leicester-square, for Mr. Wyld, a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day, and by gas at night. It was closed in July, 1861: the models were sold, and the building eventually taken down.

GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE (London), see *Shakespeare's Theatre*.

GLOIRE, French steam frigate, see *Navy, French*.

GLORY, the nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, adopted from the Caesars and their flatterers, were used in the 1st century. The doxology, "*Gloria Patri*," is very ancient, and originally without the clause "as it was in the beginning," &c. In Greek it began with "*doxa*," *glory*.

GLOUCESTER, a Roman colony (*Glevum*), built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Caesar, whose daughter he had married. In 1278-9 the statutes of Gloucester were passed at

a parliament held by Edward I. This city was incorporated by Henry III. ; it was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished after the Restoration, in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the obstinate resistance of the city to Charles I., in 1643, under col. Massey. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was completed in April, 1827. Gross bribery took place here at the election for the parliament in 1859.—The BISHOPRIC was one of the six erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, and was formerly part of Worcester. It was united to that of Bristol in 1836. The church, which belonged to the abbey, and its revenues, were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey, which was founded by king Wulphere about 700, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1122. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books, this bishopric is valued at 15*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.
1802. George Isaac Huntingford, translated to Hereford, June, 1815.
1815. Hon. Hen. Ryder, translated to Lichfield, 1824.
1824. Christopher Bethell, translated to Exeter, 1830.

1830. James Henry Monk, died.
1856. Charles Baring, translated to Durham, Sept. 1861.
1861. Wm. Thomson, translated to York, 1862.
1863. Charles John Elliott (present bishop).

GLOVES. Woodstock and Worcester leather gloves are of ancient celebrity. In the middle ages, the giving a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are still presented to judges at maiden sittings. The importation of foreign gloves was not permitted till 1825.

GLUCINUM (from *glukus*, sweet). In 1798 Vauquelin discovered the earth *glucina* (so termed from the sweet taste of its salts). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From glucina Wöhler and Bussy obtained the rare metal glucinum in 1828. *Gmelin*.

GLUCOSE, see *Sugar*.

GLUTEN, an ingredient of grain, particularly wheat (containing nitrogen), termed the vegeto-animal principle. Its discovery is attributed to Beccaria in the 18th century.

GLYCERINE, discovered by Scheele, about 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and further studied by Chevreul, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive oil or animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

GNOSTICS (from the Greek *gnōsis*, knowledge), a sect who soon after the preaching of Christianity, endeavoured to combine its principles with the Greek philosophy. Among their teachers were Saturnius, 111; Basilides, 134; and Valentine, 140. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Thebes as a heretic, in 384, for endeavouring to revive Gnosticism.

GOA (S.W. Hindostan), was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and made their Indian capital.

GOBELIN-TAPESTRY, so called from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whereof the chief (Giles Gobelin) in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. for a manufactory of works for adorning palaces, under the direction of Colbert, especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by Le Brun, about 1666.

"GOD BLESS YOU!" see *Sneezing*.

"GOD SAVE THE KING." This melody is said to have been composed by John Bull, Mus. D., in 1606, for a dinner given to James I. at Merchant Taylors' Hall; others ascribe it to Henry Carey, author of "Sally in our alley," who died, 4 Oct. 1743. It has been claimed by the French. The controversy on the subject is summed up in Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Times" (1859).

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION. Viscount Goderich* (afterwards earl of Ripon) became first minister on the death of Mr. Canning, 8 Aug. 1827; resigned 8 Jan. 1828.

Viscount Goderich, *first lord of the treasury*.

Duke of Portland, *president of the council*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Carlisle, *lord privy seal*.

Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and marquess of

Landowne, *foreign, colonial, & home secretaries*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war*.

Mr. C. W. Wynn, *president of the India board*.

Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), *board of trade*.

Mr. Herries, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Mr. Tierney, *master of the mint, &c.*

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHEES, first called *sponsors*. The Jews are said to have had them at circumcision; but there is no mention of them in scripture. Tradition says that

* Born 1782; held various inferior appointments from 1809 to 1818, when he became president of the board of trade; was chancellor of the exchequer from 1818 to April, 1827, when he became colonial secretary which office he held in the Grey cabinet, Nov. 1830; created earl of Ripon, 1833; died 28 Jan. 1859.

sponsors were first appointed by Hyginus, a Roman bishop, about 154, during a time of persecution. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATIONS, 1684 and 1690. The earl of Godolphin became prime minister to queen Anne, 8 May, 1702; received the treasurer's staff two days afterwards. The cabinet was modified in 1704. The earl resigned 8 Aug. 1710, and died 1712; see *Administrations*.

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, *treasury*.
Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *lord president*.
John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby (afterwards duke of Normanby and Buckingham), *privy seal*.

Hon. Henry Boyle, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford in 1704), *secretaries of state*.

GODWIN'S OATH. "Take care you are not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution, to a person taking a voluntary and intemperate oath, or making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance related by the monks: Godwin, earl of Kent, was tried for the murder of prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting with oaths his innocence of the murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from Heaven, having prayed it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder; 1053.

GODWIN SANDS, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, occupy land which belonged to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Harold II. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the tract was submerged about 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked. *Salmon*.

GOLD,* the purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has, from the earliest ages, been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft, to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver; our coin consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold, and two of copper. In the early ages no metals were used but those found pure, as gold, silver, and copper. By 17 and 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly; wedding rings excepted, by 18 and 19 Vict. c. 60 (1855). The present stated price is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per oz.; see *Coin of England, and Guinea*.

GOLD COIN.

First certain record of gold coined in England, 1257
First regular gold pieces struck by Edw. III. 1344
The florin struck, and the method of assaying gold established, 1354; the standard altered, 1527
All the gold money called in, and re-coined, and the first window-tax imposed to defray the expense and deficiency in the re-coining, 7 Will. III. 1695
Twenty-shilling pieces termed *Guineas* (*which see*); guineas first coined in 1663; reduced in currency value to 21*s.* 22 Dec. 1717
Broad-pieces called in, and re-coined into guineas 1732
The gold-coin brought into the Mint by proclamation in 1773-6, amounted to about 15,563,593*l.*; the expense of collecting, melting, and recoinage, it, was 754,019*l.*
Act for weighing gold coin passed 13 June, 1774
Proclamation for issuing gold 7*s.* pieces 20 Nov. 1797
"The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint, since the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne, in 1558, to the beginning of 1840, is 3,353,561 pounds weight, troy. Of this, nearly one-half was coined in the reign of George III., namely, 1,593,078 pounds weight, troy. The value of the gold coined in the reign of that sovereign was 74,501,586*l.*"
Professor Faraday.
The weight of gold coined in Victoria's reign, from June, 1837, to Jan. 1848, was 746,452 lb.; the value of this amount coined was 29,886,457*l.* Gold coined in 1853 (when Australian gold came in), 12,664,125*l.*; in 1854, 4,354,201*l.*; in 1855, 9,245,264*l.*; in 1856, 6,476,060*l.*

GOLD MINES. Gold was found most abundantly in Africa, Japan, and South America, in which last gold was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered.

A piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru, 1730.

Gold was discovered in Malacca in 1731; in New Andalusia in 1785; in Ceylon, 1800; 2887 oz. of gold, value 999*l.*, obtained from mines in Britain and Ireland in 1864; has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow in Ireland.

The Ural or Oural mountains of Russia long produced gold in large quantity.

Gold discovered in California, 1847; and in Australia, 1851. On 28 April, 1858, a nugget, said to weigh 145 pounds, was shown to the queen. It is estimated that between 1851 and 1859 gold to the value of 88,889,435*l.* was exported from Victoria alone (see *California and Australia* severally).

Gold discovered in what is now termed New Columbia in 1856; much emigration there in 1858. Gold discovered in New Zealand, and in Nova Scotia in 1861.

Gold obtained in United Kingdom; value in 1861, 10,816*l.*; in 1862, 20,390*l.*; in 1863, 1747*l.*; in 1864, 999*l.*; in 1865, 5894*l.*

GOLD WIRE was first made in Italy about 1350. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire the one-eighteenth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 lb. without breaking. *Fourcroy*.

* The amalgamation of gold is described by Pliny (about 77) and Vitruvius (about 27 B.C.). The alchemist Basil Valentine (in the 15th century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fulminating gold. Andreas Cassius in 1685, described the preparation of gold purple, which was then adapted by Kunkel to make red glass, and to other purposes. *Gmelin*. Gold has been subjected to the researches of eminent chemists, such as Berzelius and Faraday, up to the present day.

GOLD, *continued*.

A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty-six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000 part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part. *Kelly's Cambist.*
GOLD ROBBERY. Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin to the value of between 18,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* were sent from London, 15 May, 1855. On their arrival in Paris, it was found that ingots to the value of 12,000*l.* had

been abstracted, and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no marks of violence. Many persons were apprehended on suspicion; but the police obtained no trace till Nov. 1856. Three men named Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, were tried and convicted 13-15 Jan. 1857, on the evidence of Edward Agar, an accomplice. They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration.

GOLD FISH. Brought to England from China in 1691; but not common till 1723.

GOLDEN BULLS, ROSE, see *Bulls, Rose*, note.

GOLDEN FLEECE (see *Argonauts*). Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1429, at his marriage, instituted the military order of "*Toison d'or*" or "golden fleece;" it was said on account of the profit he made by wool. The number of knights was thirty-one. The king of Spain afterwards became grand master of the order, as duke of Burgundy. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Ante ferit, quam flamma micat*." At the end of the collar hung a golden-fleece, with this device, "*Pretium non vile laborum*." The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as descendants of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy, who married Maximilian of Austria in 1477. The order now belongs to both Austria and Spain, in conformity with a treaty made in 1725.

GOLDEN HORDE, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars, who established an empire in Kaptchak (or Kibzak), now S.E. Russia, about 1224, their ruler being Batou, grandson of Gengis Khan. They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke, 1252. At the battle of Bielawisch, in 1481, they were crushed by Ivan III. and the Nogai Tartars.

GOLDEN NUMBER, the cycle of nineteen years, or the number that shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B.C. *Pliny*. To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date, and divide by 19; the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the golden number. The golden number for 1868, is 7; 1869, 8; 1870, 9; 1871, 10.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY (London) began about 1327, and incorporated 16 Rich. II., 1392. The mark or date of the Goldsmiths' company wherewith to stamp standard silver and gold wares is made by letters from A to U, changed every year, commenced in 1796. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice was opened in 1835; see *Assay*, and *Standard*. The first bankers were goldsmiths.

GOMARISTS, see *Arminians*.

GOOD FRIDAY (probably God's Friday), on which a solemn fast has been long held, in remembrance of the crucifixion of Christ on Friday, 3 April, 33, or 15 April, 29. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the church of England; our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of the length of the offices and fastings enjoined on this day. Good Friday, 1868, 10 April; 1869, 26 March; 1870, 15 April.

GOODWIN, see *Godwin*.

GOODWOOD RACES, see *Races*.

GOOJERAT (N. India), see *Guzerat*.

GOOSE, see *Michaelmas*.

GORDIAN KNOT, is said to have been made of the thongs that served as harness to the waggon of Gordius, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" RIOTS, occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon, June 2-9, 1780.*

* On 4 Jan. 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North, and on Friday, 2 June, headed the mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob could not be dispersed, and proceeded to pillage, burn, and pull down the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterwards of other persons; and overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. The Roman Catholic chapels and numerous mansions were destroyed, the Bank attempted, the goals opened (the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons). On the 7th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. At length by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled on the 8th. 210 rioters were killed, and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals, and many were tried, convicted and executed. The loss of property was estimated at 180,000*l.* Lord George was tried for high treason, 5 Feb. 1781, and acquitted. He died a prisoner for libel, 1 Nov. 1793. Alderman Kennett was found guilty of a dereliction of duty, 10 March, 1781.

GORÉE, a station near Cape Verd, W. coast of Africa, planted by the Dutch, 1617. It was taken by the English admiral Holmes in 1663; and was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimègue in 1678. Goree was again taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804. Governor Wall, formerly governor of this island, was hanged in London, 28 Jan. 1802, for the murder of sergeant Armstrong, committed while at Goree in 1782.

GOREY (S.E. Ireland). Near here the king's troops under colonel Walpole were defeated, and their leader slain, by the Irish rebels, 4 June, 1798.

GORGET, the ancient breast-plate, was very large, varying in size and weight. The present diminutive breast-plate came into use about 1660; see *Armour*.

GORHAM CASE, see *Trials*, 1849.

GORILLA, a powerful ape of W. Africa, about five feet seven inches high. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorillai* by the navigator Hanno, in his *Periplus*, about 400 B.C. In 1847 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to Professor Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Caboon river. Preserved specimens have been recently brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1859 Professor Owen gave a summary of our knowledge of this creature at the Royal Institution, London; and in 1861 several skins and skulls were there exhibited by M. Du Chaillu, who stated that he killed 21 of them in his travels in Central Africa. The Gorilla was not known to Cuvier.

GOSPELLERS, the name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attacked the errors of popery, about 1377. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the temporal jurisdiction of bishops, &c., and is called the father of the Reformation.

GOSPELS (Saxon *god-spell*, good story). Matthew's and Mark's are conjectured to have been written between A.D. 38 and 65; Luke's 55 and 65; John's, about 97. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's Associates" still exists; its object being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries. Irenæus in the 2nd century refers to each of the gospels by name.

GOSPORT (Hampshire), contains the Royal Clarence victualling yard. The great Haslar hospital, near Gosport, was built in 1762.

GOTHA, capital of the duchy of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. Here is published the celebrated *Almanach de Gotha*, which first appeared in 1764, in German.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE began about the 9th century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch; hence it has been suggested to call it the *pointed style*. "Gothic" was originally a term of reproach given to this style by the renaissance architects of the 16th century. Its invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly for the Saracens. The following list is from Godwin's *Chronological Table of English Architecture* :—

ANGLO-ROMAN—B.C. 55 to about A.D. 250—St. Martin's church, Canterbury.

ANGLO-SAXON—A.D. 800 to 1066—Earl's Barton church; St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

GOTHIC ANGLO-ROMAN—A.D. 1066 to 1135—Rochester cathedral nave; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; St. Cross, Hants, &c.

EARLY ENGLISH, OR POINTED—A.D. 1135 to 1272—Temple church, London; parts of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.

POINTED, called Pure Gothic—A.D. 1272 to 1377—Exeter cathedral, Waltham Cross, &c., St. Stephen's, Westminster.

FLORID POINTED—A.D. 1377 to 1500—Westminster Hall; King's College, Cambridge; St. George's chapel, Windsor; Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster.

ELIZABETHAN—A.D. 1500 to 1625—Northumberland House, Strand; Windsor Castle, Hatfield House, schools at Oxford.

Revival of Grecian architecture about 1695, Banqueting House, Whitehall, &c.

The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1825, mainly through the exertions of A. W. Pugin. The controversy as to its expediency was rife in 1860-1.

GOTHLAND, an isle in the Baltic sea, was conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1397-8; given up to the Danes, 1524; to Sweden, 1645; conquered by the Danes, 1677, and restored to Sweden, 1679.

GOTHS, a warlike nation that inhabited the country between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They entered Mœsia, took Philippopolis, massacring thousands of its inhabitants; defeated and killed the emperor Decius, 251; but were defeated by Claudius, 320,000 being slain, 269. Aurelian ceded Dacia to them in 272; but they long troubled the empire. After the destruction of the Roman empire by the Herali, the *Ostrogoths*, under Theodoric, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The *Visigoths* settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GOTTHARD, ST., near the river Raab, Hungary. Here the Turks, under the grand vizier Kupriuli, were totally defeated by the Imperialists and their allies, commanded by Montecuculi, 1 Aug. 1664. Peace followed this great victory.

GÖTTINGEN (Hanover), a member of the Hanseatic league about 1360. The university "Georgia Augusta," founded by George II. of England in 1734, was opened 1737. In 1837 several of the most able professors were dismissed for their political opinions.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, was established in 1843, and incorporated in 1848. It affords to aged governesses annuities and an asylum; and to governesses in distress a temporary home and assistance.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, see *Annuities*. The building of the new **GOVERNMENT OFFICES** began in 1861.

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY. John, earl of Gowrie, in 1600, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. of Scotland, and seize the government. For this purpose the king was decoyed into Gowrie's house in Perth, on 5 Aug. 1600. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother, Alexander Ruthven, were slain on the spot. At the time, many persons believed that the young men were rather the victims than the authors of a plot. Their father, William, was treacherously executed in 1584 for his share in the raid of Ruthven, in 1582; and he and his father, Patrick, were among the assassins of Rizzio in 1556.

GRACE, a title assumed by Henry IV. of England, on his accession, in 1399. *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Till the time of James I. 1603, the king was addressed by that title, but afterwards by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm.—The term "*Grace of God*" is said to have been taken by bishops at Ephesus, 431 (probably from 1 Cor. xv. 10), by the Carolingian princes in the 9th century, by popes in the 13th century; and about 1440 it was assumed by kings as signifying their divine right. It was taken by the king of Prussia in Oct. 1861, and created much adverse comment.

GRACE AT MEAT. The ancient Greeks would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some persons after meat, in all Christian countries, from the earliest times, is in conformity with Christ's example, *John vi. 11, &c.*

GRÆCIA, MAGNA, colonies planted by the Greeks, 974-748 B.C.; see *Italy*.

GRAFFITI, a term given to the scribblings found on the walls of Pompeii and other Roman ruins: selections were published by Wordsworth in 1837, and by Garrucci in 1856.

GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of lord Chatham, Dec. 1767. The duke resigned, and lord North became prime minister, Jan. 1770; see *North's Administration*.

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury* (born, 1735; died 1811)
 Frederick, lord North, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl Gower, *lord president*.
 Earl of Chatham, *lord privy seal*.
 Earl of Shelburne and viscount Weymouth, *secretaries of state*.
 Sir Edward Hawke, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Marquess of Granby, *master-general of the ordnance*.
 Lords Sandwich and Le Despencer, *joint postmasters-general*.
 Lords Hertford, duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, &c.
 Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*, succeeded by Charles Yorke (created lord Morden), died (it is said by his own hand) 20 Jan. 1770.

GRAHAM'S DIKE (Scotland), a wall built in 209 by Severus Septimus, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Frith of Forth to the Clyde. The eminent historian Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time; and some vestiges of it are to be seen even to this day.

GRAIN. Henry III. is said to have ordered a grain of wheat gathered from the middle of the ear to be the original standard of weight: 12 grains to be a pennyweight; 12 pennyweights one ounce, and 12 ounces a pound Troy. *Lawson*.

GRAMMARIANS. Anciently, the most eminent men in literature were denominated grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B.C. *Blair*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Remmius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476; Lily's Latin grammar (*Brevis Institutio*), 1513; Lindley Murray's English grammar, 1795; Cobbett's English grammar, 1818.—Harris's *Hermes* was published in 1750, Horne Tooke's "*Epea Pteroenta*," or the "*Diversions of Purley*," in 1786, both excellent treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error."

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, see *Education*.

GRAMME, see *Metrical System*.

GRAMPIAN HILLS (central Scotland). At Ardoch, near *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, the Scots and Picts under Galgacus were defeated by the Romans under Agricola, 84.

GRAMPOUND (Cornwall). For bribery and corrupt practices in this borough, in 1819, several persons were convicted, among them sir Manasseh Lopez, who was sentenced by the court of king's bench to a fine of 10,000*l.* and two years' imprisonment. Grampound was disfranchised in 1821.

GRANADA, a city, S. Spain, was founded by the Moors in the 8th century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the "great captain," Gonsalvo de Cordova, in 1492. In 1609 and 1610 the industrious Moors were expelled from Spain, by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by marshal Soult in 1810, and held till 1812; see *New Granada*.

GRANARIES were formed by Joseph in Egypt, 1715 B.C. (*Genesis* xli. 48.) There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome. *Univ. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for seacoal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearness of these articles by great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I. 1610. *Stow*.

GRAND ALLIANCE between England, the emperor, and the States-General (principally to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies in one person), signed at Vienna, 12 May, 1689, to which England, Spain, and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.

GRANDEES, see *Spanish Grandees*.

GRAND-DUKE, see *Duke*.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL (central England), joins several others, and forms a water communication between London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. The canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London. Executed 1793-1805.

GRAND JURIES, see *Juries*.

GRANDMONTINES, a monastic order, established in Limousin, in France, by Stephen, a gentleman of Auvergne, about 1076. It came to England in the reign of Henry I. (1100-35). *Tanner*.

GRAND PENSIONARY, a chief state functionary in Holland, in the 16th century. In the constitution given by France to the Batavian republic, previously to the erection of the kingdom of Holland, the title was revived and given to the head of the government, 29 April, 1805, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck being made the grand pensionary; see *Holland*.

GRAND REMONSTRANCE, see *Remonstrance*.

GRANICUS (a river, N.W. Asia Minor), near which on 22 May, 334 B.C., Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops (30,000 foot and 5000 horse), crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army (600,000 foot and 20,000 horse). *Justin*. The victors lost fifty-five foot soldiers and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and other great towns submitted to the conqueror.

GRANSON, near the lake of Neufchatel, Switzerland, where Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, 3 March, 1476.

GRAPES. Previously to the reign of Edward VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1552; being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is a vine, stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in girth; it was planted in 1769. *Leigh*.

GRAPHITE (from the Greek *graphein*, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black lead and plumbago. In 1809 sir Humphry Davy investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon, the diamond, graphite, and charcoal. A rude kind of black lead pencil is mentioned by Gesner in 1565. Interesting results of sir B. C. Brodie's researches on graphite appeared in the International Exhibition of 1862.

GRAPHOTYPE, a new process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing, the invention of Mr. De Witt Clinton Hitchcock in 1860. It was described by Mr. Fitz-Cook at the Society of Arts, 6 Dec. 1865. Drawings are made on blocks of chalk with a silicious ink; when dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then taken from the block.

GRATES. The Anglo-Saxons had arched hearths, and chafing-dishes were in use until the introduction of chimneys about 1200; see *Chimneys*, and *Stores*.

GRAVELINES (N. France). Here the Spaniards, aided by an English fleet, defeated the French on 13 July, 1558.

GRAVITATION, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about 38. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615; and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo at Florence, about 1633; but the great law on this subject, laid down by Newton in his "*Principia*," in 1687, is said to have been proved by him in 1670.*

GREAT BETHEL, see *Big Bethel*.

GREAT BRITAIN, the name given in 1604 to *England, Wales, and Scotland (which see)*.

GREAT BRITAIN, EASTERN, &c., see under *Steam*.—The Eastern Counties Railway assumed the name of **GREAT EASTERN** in 1862.—The **GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY** Company was incorporated in 1846. Their station at King's-cross, London, was opened in Oct. 1852.—The **GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY**, between London and Bristol, was opened 30 June, 1841.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to grants of the crown, 1048. *Baker's Chron.* The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. James II., when fleeing from London in 1688, dropped the great seal in the Thames. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of lord chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, into which some thieves broke, and carried it away, with other property, 24 March, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament; it was never recovered. It was replaced on the next day. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use and the old one defaced, 21 Jan. 1832.

GREECE, anciently termed *Hellas*. The Greeks are said to have been the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from a very ancient king named Græcus, and from another king, Hellen, the son of Deucalion, the people were called Hellenes. From Hellen's sons, Dorus and Æolus, came the Dorians and Æolians; another son Xuthus was father of Achæus and Ion, the progenitors of the Achæans and Ionians. Homer calls the inhabitants indifferently Myrmidons, Hellenes, and Achæans. They were termed Danaï, from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the Peloponnesus, Greece outside of the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and the islands. The principal states of Greece were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes, Arcadia, and afterwards Macedon (*all which see*). The limits of modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish empire in the 15th century. The population of the kingdom, established in 1829, 96,810; in 1861, with the Ionian isles (added in 1864), about 1,326,000.

Sicyon founded (<i>Eusebius</i>)	B.C. 2089	Eleusinian mysteries instituted by Eumolpus (1356) and Isthmian games	B.C. 1326
Cræsus arrives in Greece (<i>Langlet</i>)	2042	Kingdom of Mycenæ created out of Argos	1313
Revolt of the Titans: War of the Giants	"	Pelops, from Lydia, settles in south Greece, (Peloponnesus)	about 1283
Jason king of the Argives	1910	Argonautic expedition (<i>which see</i>)	1263
Kingdom of Argos begun (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1856	The Pythian games begun by Adrastus	"
Reign of Ogyges in Boeotia (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1796	War of the seven Greek captains against Thebes	1225
Pæriætes to the gods introduced by Phoroneus	1773	The Amazonian war	1213
The Pelagi hold the Peloponnesus 1700-1550; succeeded by the Hellenes	1550-1300	Rape of Helen by Theseus	"
Sicyon now begun (<i>Langlet</i>)	1773	Rape of Helen by Paris	1198
Beluge of Ogyges (<i>which see</i>)	1764	Commencement of the Trojan war	1193
A colony of Arcadians emigrate to Italy under Cæstrus: the country first called <i>Ænatric</i> , afterwards <i>Magna Græcia</i> (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1710	Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month Thargelion (27th of May, or 11th June)	1184
Chronology of the Arundellian marbles commences (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1582	Æneas said to arrive in Italy	about 1182
Cærops arrives from Egypt	about 1550	Migration of Æolians who build Smyrna, &c.	1123
Deluge of Deucalion (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1503	Return of the Heraclide	about 1103
Panathænaean games instituted	1495	Settlement of the Ionians in Asia Minor	1044
Cadmus with the Phœnician letters settles in Boeotia, and founds Thebes	about 1493	The Rhodians begin navigation laws	916
Lelex, first king of Laconia, afterwards called Sparta	1490	Lycurgus flourishes	846
Danaus said to have brought the first ship into Greece, and to have introduced pumps (<i>see Argos</i>)	1485	Olympic games revived at Elis, 884; the first Olympiad	776
Reign of Hellen (<i>Eusebius</i>)	1459	The Messenian wars	743-669
First Olympic games celebrated at Elis, by the <i>Idæi Dædylæ</i> , 1453: who are said to have discovered iron	1406	Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Coreyra	664
Corinth re-built and so named	1384	Byzantium built	657
		Seven sages of Greece (Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilo, Thales, Cleobulus, and Bias) flourish	about 590
		Persian conquests in Ionia	544

* On 15 July, 1867, M. Charles laid before the Paris academy of sciences some letters alleged to be from Newton to Pascal and others tending to show that to Pascal was due the theory of gravitation. The authenticity of these letters was authoritatively denied.

GREECE, continued.

- Sylariss in Magna Græcia destroyed; 100,000 Crotonians under Milo defeat 300,000 Sylarissites &c. 508
 Sardis burnt by the Greeks, which occasions the Persian invasion, 504; Thrace and Macedonia conquered . . . 496
 Athens and Sparta resist the demands of the king of Persia . . . 491
 The Persians defeated at Marathon . . . 28 Sept. 490
 Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at Thermopylæ by Leonidas . . . Aug. 480
 Battle of Salamis (*which see*) . . . 20 Oct. "
 Mardonius defeated and slain at Platæa; Persian fleet destroyed at Mycale . . . 22 Sept. 479
 Battle of Eurymedon (end of Persian war) . . . 466
 Athens begins to tyrannise over Greece . . . 459
 The sacred war begun . . . 448
 War between Corinth and its colony Corcyra . . . 435
 Leads to the Peloponnesian war . . . 431-404
 Disastrous Athenian expedition to Syracuse . . . 415-413
 Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon . . . 400
 Death of Socrates . . . 399
 The sea-fight at Cnidus . . . 394
 The peace of Antalcidas . . . 387
 Rise and fall of the Theban power in Greece . . . 370-360
 Battle of Mantinea; death of Epaminondas . . . 362
 Ambitious designs of Philip of Macedonia . . . 353
 Sacred wars ended by Philip, who takes all the cities of the Phœacians . . . 348
 Battle of Chæronea (*which see*) . . . 338
 Philip assassinated by Pausanias . . . 335
 Alexander, his son, subdues the Athenians, and destroys Thebes . . . 334
 Alexander conquers the Persian empire . . . 334-331
 Greece harassed by his successors; the Ætolian and Achaian leagues revived . . . 284-280
 Greece invaded by the Gauls, 280; they are defeated at Delphi, 279; and expelled . . . 277
 Dissensions lead to Roman intervention . . . 200
 Greece conquered by Mummilius and made a Roman province . . . 147-146
 Greece visited and favoured by Augustus, 21 A.D.; and by Hadrian . . . A.D. 122-133
 Invaded by Alaric . . . 396
 Plundered by the Normans of Sicily . . . 1146
 Conquered by the Latins, and subdivided into small governments . . . 1204
 The Turks under Mahomet II. conquer Athens and part of Greece . . . 1456
 The Venetians hold Athens and the Morea . . . 1466
 All Greece subject to the Turks . . . 1540
 Great struggle for independence with Russian help; 1770 *et seq.*, fruitless. Insurrection of the Suliotes . . . 1803
 Secret Society, the Hetaïria, established . . . 1815
 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join, suppressed . . . 1821
 Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke, March, 1821; he raised the standard of the cross against the crescent and the war of independence began, 6 April, "
 The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople . . . 23 April, "
 Missolonghi taken by Greeks . . . Nov. "
 Independence of Greece proclaimed . . . 27 Jan. 1822
 Siege of Corinth by the Turks . . . Jan. "
 Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history (*see Chios*) . . . April, "
 The Greeks victors at Thermopylæ, &c. July, "
 Massacre at Cyprus . . . July, "
 National congress at Argos . . . 10 April, 1823
 Victories of Marco Botzaris, June; killed Aug. "
 Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause . . . Aug. "
 First Greek loan . . . Feb. 1824
 Death of lord Byron at Missolonghi . . . 19 April, "
 Defeat of the Capitan Pacha, at Samos, 16 Aug. "
 Provisional government of Greece set up, 12 Oct. "
 Ibrahim Pacha lands, 25 Feb.; takes Navarino and ravages Greece . . . 23 May, 1825
 The Greek fleet defeats the Capitan Pacha, June, 1825
 The provisional government invite the protection of England . . . July, "
 Ibrahim Pacha takes Missolonghi by assault, after a long heroic defence . . . 23 April, 1826
 70,000, raised in Europe for the Greeks
 Reschid Pacha takes Athens . . . 2 June, 1827
 Egypto-Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino, 20 Oct. "
 Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed 6 July, "
 Count Capo d'Istria president of Greece, 18 Jan. 1828
 The Panhellenion or Grand Council of State established . . . 2 Feb. "
 National bank founded . . . 14 Feb. "
 Convention of the viceroy of Egypt with sir Edward Codrington, for the evacuation of the Morea, and delivery of captives . . . 6 Aug. "
 Patras, Navarino, and Modon surrender to the French . . . 6 Oct. "
 The Turks evacuate the Morea . . . Oct. "
 Missolonghi surrenders . . . 16 May, 1829
 Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos . . . 23 July, "
 The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece in the treaty of Adrianople . . . 14 Sept. "
 Prince Leopold declines the sovereignty 21 May, 1830
 Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Maronichaelis, a Mainote chief whom he had imprisoned, 9 Oct.; the assassins were imprisoned within close brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and supplied with food until they died . . . 29 Oct. 1831
 Otho of Bavaria made king of Greece . . . 7 May, 1832
 Colocotroni's conspiracy . . . Sept. "
 Otho I. assumes the government . . . 1 June, 1835
 University at Athens established, 1837; building commenced . . . 1839
 A bloodless revolution at Athens is consummated, establishing a new constitution, enforcing ministerial responsibility and national representation . . . 14 Sept. 1843
 The king accepts the new constitution March, 1844
 Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbour of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused the payment of moneys due to British subjects, and to surrender the islands of Sapienza and Caprera . . . 18 Jan. 1850
 France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued . . . 1 March, "
 Negotiations terminate, and the blockade of Athens is renewed . . . 25 April, "
 Dispute with France accommodated . . . 21 June, "
 Insurrections against Turkey in Thessaly and Epirus, favoured by the Greek court Jan. and Feb.; lead to a rupture between Greece and Turkey . . . 28 March, 1854
 After many remonstrances, the English and French governments send troops which arrive at the Piræus; change of ministry ensues, and the king promises to observe a strict neutrality . . . 25, 26 May, "
 A newspaper in the modern Greek language printed in London, beginning . . . 9 July, 1850
 Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek government respecting its debts . . . 18 Oct. "
 Agitation in the Ionian isles for annexation to Greece; the parliament prorogued . . . March, 1854
 The king retires to Bavaria . . . July, "
 Attempted assassination of the queen by Darios, an insane student . . . 18 Sept. "
 Great earthquake in the Peloponnesus, 26 Dec. "
 Leopold of Bavaria proposed as heir to the throne . . . Jan. 1859
 Military revolt begins at Nauplia . . . 13 Feb. "
 Blockade of the coast decreed . . . 9 March, "
 The insurgents demand reforms and a new succession to the throne . . . April, "

GREECE, *continued*.

The royal troops enter the citadel of Nauplia; insurgents removed. . . 25 April, 1852
 Change of ministry: Colocotroni becomes premier. . . 7 June, "
 Insurrection begins at Patras and Missolonghi, 19 Oct.; a provisional government, established at Athens, deposes the king, 22 Oct.; he and the queen fly; arrive at Corfu, 27 Oct.; the European powers neutral; general submission to provisional government. . . 31 Oct. "
 Great demonstrations in favour of prince Alfred, who is proclaimed king at Lamia in Phlœtia, 22 Nov.; great excitement in his favour at Athens. . . 23 Nov. "
 The provisional government establish universal suffrage. . . 4 Dec. "
 The national assembly meets at Athens 22 Dec. "
 The national assembly elects M. Balbis president, 29 Jan.; and declares prince Alfred of England elected king of Greece by 230,016 out of 241,202 votes. . . 3 Feb. 1863
 Military revolt of lieut. Canaris against Bulgaria and others, who resign, 20 Feb.; a new ministry appointed under Balbis. . . 23 Feb. "
 The assembly decides to offer the crown to prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, 18 March, proclaim him as king George I. 30 March, "
 Protocol between the three protecting powers, France, England, and Russia, signed at London, consenting to the offer of the crown on condition of the annexation of the Ionian Isles to Greece. . . 5 June, "
 The king of Denmark accepts from the aged admiral Canaris the Greek crown for prince William, and advises him to adhere to the constitution and endeavour to gain and preserve the love of his people. . . 6 June, "
 Military revolt at Athens, suppressed 9 July, "
 The king arrives at Athens, 30 Oct.; takes the oath to the constitution. . . 31 Oct. "
 The Balbis ministry formed. . . April, 1864

Protocol annexing the Ionian isles to Greece, signed by M. Zaimis and sir H. Storks, May 28; the Greek troops occupy Corfu, 2 June; the king arrives there. . . 6 June, 1864
 New ministry under Canaris formed. . . 7 Aug. "
 The assembly recognises the debt of 1824, 5 Sept. "
 After much delay, and a remonstrance from the king, 19 Oct. a new constitution (with no upper-house) is passed by the assembly, 1 Nov.; and accepted by the king. . . 28 Nov. "
 New ministry under Comoundouros, 29 March, 1865
 The anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence (6 April, 1821) kept with enthusiasm. . . 6 April, "
 The king visits the eastern provinces; general tranquillity. . . 20 April, "
 The king opens chamber of deputies. . . 9 June, "
 Death of Alexander Mavrocordato, one of the early patriots. . . 18 Aug. "
 The king gives up one-third of his civil list to relieve the treasury. . . 25 Sept. "
 An economical financial policy proposed; a new ministry formed. . . Nov. "
 Brigandage prevails; frequent ministerial changes under Deligeorgis, Comoundouros, Bulgaria, and Roufos. . . Oct. 1865-June, 1866
 New ministry under Bulgaria and Roufos, 23 Jan. "
 Chambers vote payments to themselves; suddenly dissolved by the king. . . 3 Feb. "
 Great agitation in favour of the Cretan insurrection (see *Candia*). . . Aug-Dec. "
 New ministry headed by Comotoudouros. Jan. 1867
 Manifesto of the so named "Greek nation," issued at Paris. . . 19 April, "
 Great sympathy with the insurrection in Candia; the blockade run by Greek vessels with volunteers, arms, and provisions, April, at seq. "
 Cordial reception of the king and queen at Athens. . . 24 Nov. "
 New ministry under Moraitini, 1 Jan.; under Bulgaria. . . Feb. 1868

KINGS OF GREECE.

1812. Otto I., prince of Bavaria; born, 1 June, 1815; elected king, 7 May, 1832; under a regency till 1 June, 1835; married, Nov. 22, 1836, to Maria Frederica, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg; deposed, 23 Oct. 1862; died in Bavaria, 26 July, 1867.

1863. George I., king of the Hellenes; born, 24 Dec. 1845; accepted the crown, 6 June, 1863; declared of age, 27 June; married grand-duchess Olga of Russia, 27 Oct. 1867.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE, see *Architecture*.

GREEK CHURCH, or Eastern church. Some of its forms and ceremonies are similar to those of the Roman church; but it disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many of the doctrines and practices of its rival. It is the established religion of Russia and Greece. The Greek orthodox confession of faith appeared in 1643; see *Fathers of the Church*.

Catechetical school at Alexandria (Origen, Clements, &c.). . . 180-254
 Rise of monachism. . . about 300
 Foundation of the churches of Armenia, about 300; of Georgia or Iberia. . . 318
 First council of Nice (see *Councils*). . . 325
 Epiphanius preaches to the Goths. . . about 376
 Nestorius condemned at the council of Ephesus 431
 Monophysite controversy; churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia, separate from the church of Constantinople. . . 451
 Close of the school of Athens; extinction of the Platonic theology. . . 529
 The Jacobite sect established in Syria by Jacobus Baradaeus. . . 541
 The struggle with the Mahometans begins. . . 634
 The Maronite sect begins to prevail. . . about 676

The Paulicians severely persecuted. . . 692
 Iconoclastic controversy begins. . . about 726
 Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the emperor Leo, which leads to the separation of the Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman) churches. . . 729
 Foundation of the church in Russia: conversion of princess Olga, 955; of Vladimir. . . 983
 The Maronites join the Roman church. . . 1182
 Re-union of the churches at the council of Lyons, 1274; again separated. . . 1277
 The patriarchate of Moscow established, 1582; suppressed in. . . 1762
 The archimandrite Nilos, representing Constantinople and 4 patriarchates, visits London on behalf of the Greek clergy in the Danubian principalities, in. . . 1863

GREEK FIRE, a combustible composition (now unknown, but thought to have been principally naphtha), thrown from engines, said to have been invented by Callinicus, an

ingenious engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the 7th century, in order to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. A so-called "Greek fire," probably a solution of phosphorus in bi-sulphide of carbon, was employed at the siege of Charleston, U.S., in Sept. 1863.

GREEK LANGUAGE. The study was revived in western Europe about 1450; in France, 1473; William Grocyen, or Grokeyn, an English professor of this language, introduced it at Oxford, about 1491, where he taught Erasmus, who himself taught it at Cambridge in 1510. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned Richard Bentley, died 1742; professor Richard Porson, died 1808; Dr. Samuel Parr, died 1825; and Dr. Charles Burney, died 1817.

Homer flourished abt. B.C. 962-927	Plato B.C. 429-347	Strabo A.D. 10
Hesiod about 850	Isocrates 436-338	Dionysius Halicarnassus, abt. 30
Æsop 572	Aristotle 384-322	Plutarch about 60
Anacreon about 559	Demosthenes 382-322	Epictetus about 118
Æschylus 525-456	Menander about 321	Appian about 147
Hierodotus about 443	Æschines 389-314	Arrian about 148
Pindar 522-439	Theocritus about 272	Athenæus about 194
Aristophanes 427	Epicurus 342-270	Lucian about 120-200
Euripides 480-406	Theophrastus 287	Herodian about 204
Sophocles 495-405	Archimedes 287-212	Longinus dies 273
Thucydides 470-404	Polybius 207-122	Julian, emperor 331-363
Xenophon 443-359	Diodorus B.C. 50-A.D. 13	(See <i>Futhra</i> , and <i>Philosophy</i> .)

GREENBACKS, a name given, from the colour of some notes, to the paper currency first issued by the United States government, in 1862—sums as low as $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, and $5d.$, &c. were represented—the precious metals being exceedingly scarce.

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY took its name from a *Green Bag*, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, Feb. 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, 19 Feb.; and bills were brought in on the 21st to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, and prohibit seditious meetings then frequent.

GREEN-CLOTH, BOARD OF, in the department of the lord-steward of the household, included an ancient court (abolished in 1849), which had jurisdiction of all offences committed in the verge of the court.

GREENLAND, an extensive Danish colony in north America, discovered by Icelanders, under Eric Raude, about 980, and named from its verdure. It was visited by Frobisher in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale-fishery by the Muscovy company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, who suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home. *Tindal*. The Greenland Fishing company was incorporated in 1693.—Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godthaab*, or Good Hope, in 1720-3; and other missionary stations have been since established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821; and capt. Graah, by order of the king of Denmark, in 1829-30.

GREENOCK (W. Scotland). Charters were granted in 1635 and 1670 to John Shaw, of the barony of Greenock. It was a fishing station till 1697, when the Scottish Indian and African company resolved to erect salt-works in the Frith, and thus drew the attention of sir John Shaw, its superior, to its maritime advantages. It was made a burgh of barony in 1757, and a parliamentary burgh in 1832. The erection of the new quay was entrusted, about 1773, to James Watt, who was born here in 1736. The East India harbour was built 1805-19, and Victoria harbour 1846-50.

GREEN PARK (near Buckingham palace, London), forms a part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. in 1530, and is united to St. James's and Hyde-parks by the road named Constitution-hill. Over the arch at the entrance, the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea water-works, filled up in 1856.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL stands on the site of a royal residence erected in the reign of Edward I. and much enlarged by his successors. Here were born Henry VIII., his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and here his son Edward VI. died. Charles II. intended to build a new palace here, and accordingly erected one wing of the edifice, but died before any other part was finished. William III. and Mary converted the palace into a hospital for seamen, 1694, and added new buildings, 1696. 100 disabled seamen were admitted in 1705. The estates of the attainted earl of Derwentwater (beheaded in 1716) were bestowed upon it. Sixpence per month was to be contributed by every seaman, and the payment was advanced to one shilling, from June, 1797. The payment was abolished in 1829, and that of "the Merchant seamen's" sixpence also in 1834. This hospital had lodging for 2710 in 1853, and a revenue of about 150,000*l.* per annum. A charter was granted to the commissioners,

6 Dec. 1775. The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners, were destroyed by fire, 2 Jan. 1779. The chapel was rebuilt in 1789.—*Greenwich fair* was discontinued, April, 1857. By the provisions of an act of parliament, about 900 indoor pensioners received additions to their pensions, and about 1 Oct. 1865, quitted the hospital, which is to be henceforth used as an infirmary; a portion was granted for the use of the seamen's hospitals in 1867. The office of the commissioners was abolished in 1865. Reported annual income, 1867, 155,532*l*.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed-hill, so called from the first astronomer-royal. The building was founded, 10 Aug. 1675, and Flamsteed commenced his residence, 10 July, 1676. In 1852, an electric telegraph signal ball in the Strand was completed, and put in connection with Greenwich observatory.

ASTRONOMERS-ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675	Nevil Maskelyne	1765
Edmund Halley	1719	John Pond	1811
James Bradley	1742	George Biddell Airy	1835
Samuel Bliss	1762	(Under whose superintendence the apparatus have been greatly increased and improved.)	

GREGORIAN CALENDAR, see *Calendar*, and *New Style*.—**GREGORIAN CHANT** received its name from pope Gregory I., who improved the Ambrosian chant, about 590.

GRENADA, see *Granada*, and *New Granada*.

GRENADE, an explosive missile, so named from *granada*, Spanish, invented in 1594. It is a small hollow globe, or ball, of iron, about two inches in diameter, which is filled with fine powder and set on fire by a fusee at a touchhole.

GRENADIERS. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667; and in England in 1685. *Brown*.

GRENOBLE (the Roman Gratianopolis), S.E. France. Here Napoleon was received on his return from Elba, 8 March, 1815, and here he issued three decrees.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATIONS. The first succeeded the Bute administration, in April, 1763; and resigned in July, 1765.

George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*. Earl Granville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford), *lord president*.

Duke of Marlborough, *privy seal*.
Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, *secretaries of state*.
Earl Gower, *lord chamberlain*.
Earl of Egmont, *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), *paymaster*.
William Ellis, *secretary-at-war*.
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*.
Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.
Lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northampton), *lord chancellor*.
Duke of Rutland, lords North, Trevor, Hyde, &c.

SECOND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, formed after the death of Mr. Pitt, on 23 Jan. 1806. From the ability of many of its members, their friends said it contained "all the talents, wisdom, and ability of the country," a term applied to it derisively by its opponents.

The death of Mr. Fox, 13 Sept. 1806, led to changes, and eventually the cabinet resigned, 25 March, 1807:—
Lord Grenville, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquess of Lansdowne), *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Fitzwilliam, *lord president*.
Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *privy seal*.
Charles James Fox, *foreign secretary*.
Earl Spencer, *home secretary*.
William Windham, *colonial secretary*.
Lord Erskine, *lord chancellor*.
Sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), *admiralty*.
Lord Minto, *board of control*.
Lord Auckland, *board of trade*.
Lord Moira, *master-general of the ordnance*.
R. B. Sheridan, *treasurer of the navy*.
Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.
Lord Ellenborough (*lord chief justice*), had a seat in the cabinet.

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London), established by sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, founder of the Royal Exchange. He left a portion of his property in trust to the City and the Mercers' Company to endow this college for lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, civil law, physic, and rhetoric; he died 21 Nov. 1579. The lectures, commenced in Gresham's house, near Broad-street, June, 1597 (where the founders of the Royal Society first met in 1645). The buildings were pulled down in 1768, and the Excise-office erected on its site. The lectures were then read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years; on the rebuilding of the present exchange, the Gresham committee erected the present building in Basinghall-street, which was designed by G. Smith, and opened for lectures, 2 Nov. 1843. It cost above 7000*l*.

GRENA GREEN (Dumfries, S. Scotland, near the border). Here runaway marriages were contracted for many years, as Scotch law ruled that an acknowledgment before witnesses made a legal marriage. John Paisley, a tobaccoist, and termed a blacksmith, who officiated from 1760, died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliot was lately the principal officiating person. The General Assembly, in

1826, in vain attempted to suppress this system ; but an act of parliament, passed in 1856, made these marriages illegal after that year, unless one of the persons married had lived in Scotland 21 days.

GREY ADMINISTRATION succeeded the Wellington administration, in Nov. 1830. It carried the Reform bill (*which see*), and terminated July, 1834.

Earl Grey,* *first lord of the treasury.*

Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor.*

Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer.*

Marquess of Lansdowne, *president of the council.*

Earl of Durham, *privy seal.*

Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich,

home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.

Sir James Graham, *admiralty.*

Lord Auckland and Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards, 1830, lord Glenelg), *boards of trade and control.*

Lord Holland, *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster.*

Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces.*

Duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynne, &c.

E. G. Stanley (afterwards earl of Derby), *colonial secretary*, March, 1833.

GREY FRIARS, *see Christ's Hospital.*

GREYTOWN, *see Mosquito Coast.*

GRISONS, a Swiss Canton ; *see Caddee.* It was overrun by the French in 1798 and 1799. The ancient league was abolished, and the Grisous became a member of the Helvetic confederation.

GRIST-TAX (*imposta sul macinato*). Principle of the tax adopted by the Italian Parliament 1 April, 1868.

GROAT, from the Dutch *groat*, value of fourpence, was the largest silver coin in England until after 1351. Fourpenny pieces were coined in 1836 to the value of 70,884*l.* ; in 1837, 16,038*l.* None have been coined since 1861.

GROCCERS anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolisers," as appears by a statute 37 Edw. III. 1363 : "Les marchauntz nomez engrossent totes maners de merchandises vendables." The Grocers' company, one of the twelve chief companies of London, was established in 1345, and incorporated in 1429.

GROCHOW, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw. Here took place a desperate conflict between the Poles and Russians, 19, 20 Feb. 1831, the Poles remaining masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000 ; *see also Poland*, 1861.

GROG, sea-term for rum and water, derived its name from admiral Edward Vernon, who wore grogram breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745, he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.†

GUADALOUPE, a West India Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493. The French took possession of it in 1635, and colonised it in 1664. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The allies, in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France at the peace in 1814.

GUAD-EL-RAS (N.W. Africa). Here the Spaniards signally defeated the Moors, 23 March, 1860, after a severe conflict : general Prim manifested great bravery, for which he was ennobled. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 25th.

GUANO or HUANO (the Peruvian term for manure), the excrement of sea-birds that swarm on the coasts of Peru and Bolivia, and of Africa and Australia. It is mentioned by Herrera in 1601, and Garcilasso stated that the birds were protected by the incas. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was brought to Europe, in order to ascertain its value in agriculture. The importation of guano into the United Kingdom appears to have commenced in 1839. 283,000 tons were imported in 1845 (of which 207,679 tons came from the western coast of Africa) ; 243,016 tons in 1851 (of which 6522 tons came from Western Australia) ; 131,358 tons in 1864 ; 237,393 tons in 1865 ; 135,697 tons in 1866.

GUARANTEES. The "Guarantee by Companies act," relating to the security by means of sureties for persons employed in the public service, was passed 20 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 108).

GUARDS. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C.

Body guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 2 Henry VII. 1485.

Horse Guards were raised 4 Edw. VI. 1550. The three regiments, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards

* Born 13 March, 1764 ; M.P., as Charles Grey, in 1786 ; first lord of the admiralty and afterwards foreign secretary in 1806 ; resigned in 1806 on account of his favouring Roman Catholic emancipation ; died 17 July, 1845.

† He did great service in the West Indies, by taking Portobello, Chagres, &c. ; but by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena in 1741, is said to have failed. He was dismissed the service for writing two pamphlets attacking the admiralty ; he died 30 Oct. 1757.

GUARDS, *continued*.

were raised in 1660, and the command of them given to colonel Russell, general Monk, and lord Linlithgow. The 2nd regiment, or Coldstream, was the first raised; see *Coldstream*. These guards were the beginning of our standing army. The Horse Grenadier guards first troop, raised in 1693, was commanded by general Cholmondeley; the second troop was raised in 1702, and was com-

manded by lord Forbes; this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay.

GUARDS' INSTITUTE, Francis-street, Vauxhall-bridge road; reading and lecture rooms, &c., for all officers and soldiers in the metropolis; inaugurated by the duke of Cambridge, 11 July, 1867.

See *Horse Guards*, *Yeoman*, *National*, and *Imperial Guards*.

GUASTALLA, a city, N. Italy, near which the imperial army, commanded by the king of Sardinia, was defeated by the French, 19 Sept. 1734. The ancient duchy, long held by the dukes of Mantua, was seized by the emperor of Germany, 1746, and ceded to Parma, 1748. After having been comprised in the Italian republic, 1796, and subjected to other changes, it was annexed to Parma, 1815, and to Modena, 1847.

GUATEMALA. A republic in Central America, declared independent 21 March, 1847. President (1862), general Raphael Carrera, elected 1851; appointed for life, 1854; died 14 April, 1865; succeeded by Vincent Cerna, 3 May, 1865. A war between Guatemala and San Salvador broke out in Jan. 1863; and on 16 June the troops of the latter were totally defeated. Population (1865), about 1,180,000.

GUEBRES, see *Parsees*.

GUELPHIC ORDER of knighthood was instituted for Hanover by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., 12 Aug. 1815.

GUELPHS AND Ghibelines, names given to the papal and imperial factions who destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the end of the 15th century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the names is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibelin*), and Henry nephew of Welf, or Guef, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful; but the popes and several Italian cities took the side of his rival. *Hie Guef* and *Hie Ghibelin* are said to have been used as war-cries in 1140, at a battle before Weinsberg, in Wurtemberg, when Guef of Bavaria was defeated by the emperor Conrad IV. who came to help the rival duke Leopold.* The Ghibelines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou. Guef is the name of the present royal family of England; see *Brunswick*, and *Hanover*.

GUERNSEY, see *Jersey*.

GUEUX (beggars), a name given by the comte de Barlaumont to the 300 Protestant deputies from the Low Countries, headed by Henri of Brederode and Louis of Nassau, who petitioned Margaret, governess of the Low Countries, to abolish the inquisition, 5 April, 1566. The deputies at once assumed the name as honourable, and immediately organised an armed resistance to the government; see *Holland*.

GUIANA (N.E. coast of South America), visited by the Spaniards in the 16th century; explored by sir Walter Raleigh in 1596 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43; and the Dutch, 1627-67. Demerara and Essequibo were ceded to Great Britain in 1814; see *Demerara*.

GUIDES, a corps in the French army, especially charged with the protection of the person of the general, was formed by Bessières, under the direction of Bonaparte, who had been nearly carried off by the enemy, 30 May, 1796. Several squadrons of "guides" were formed in 1848, to guard the ministers. They now form a portion of the imperial guard.

GUIENNE, a French province, was part of the dominions of Henry II. in right of his wife Eleanor, 1152. Philip of France seized it in 1293, which led to war. It was alternately held by England and France till 1453, when John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in vain attempted to retake it from the latter.

GUILDHALL (London), was built in 1411. When it was rebuilt (in 1669), after the great fire of 1666, no part of the ancient building remained, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was erected in 1789; and a new roof built, 1864-5. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton. The hall can contain 7000 persons, and is used for city feasts. Here were entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III., 19 April, 1855; and here the city industrial exhibition was opened, 6 March, 1866, and the International Botanical banquet, 22 May, 1866.

* It is stated, traditionally, that the emperor condemned all the men to death, but permitted the women to bring out whatever they most valued; on which they carried out their husbands on their shoulders.

GUILDS (of Saxon origin), associations of inhabitants of towns for mutual benefit, resembling our friendly societies, chartered by the sovereign since the time of Henry II. The "Guild of Literature and Art" (including sir E. B. Lytton, C. Dickens, and others), founded an institution (on ground given by sir E. B. Lytton, at Stevenage) consisting of thirteen dwellings, retreats for an artist, scholar, and man of letters, which were completed in July, 1865.

GUILLOTINE, an instrument for causing immediate and painless death, named after its supposed inventor, a physician named Joseph Ignatius Guillotin. In 1866 M. Dubois, of Amiens, stated that the idea only was due to Guillotin, who at a meeting of the legislative assembly in 1789 expressed an opinion that capital punishment should be the same for all classes. Accordingly, at the request of the assembly, M. Louis, secretary of the "Académie de Chirurgie," submitted to it on 20 March, 1792, a mode of capital punishment, "sure, quick, and uniform," which he had invented. The first person executed by it was a highway robber named Pelletier, on 25 April; and Danguemont was its first political victim, 21 Aug. following. Guillotin died in 1814. A similar instrument (called the *Mannaia*) is said to have been used in Italy, at Halifax in England (see *Halifax*), and in Scotland, there called the Maiden and the Widow.

GUINEA (W. coast of Africa), was discovered by the Portuguese about 1460. From their trade with the Moors originated the slave trade, sir John Hawkins being the first Englishman who engaged in this traffic. Assisted by English gentlemen with money for the purpose, he sailed from England in Oct. 1562, with three ships, proceeded to the coast of Guinea, purchased or forcibly seized 300 negroes, sold them profitably at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, in Sept. 1563. This voyage led to similar enterprises. *Hakluyt*; see *Slave Trade*.

GUINEAS, English gold coin, so named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s.; but worth 30s. in 1695. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21s. In 1810 guineas were sold for 22s. 6d.; in 1816, for 27s. In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation, and their sale at a price above the current value. 21s. The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant, having been coined of this African gold. Since the issue of sovereigns, 1 July, 1817, guineas have not been coined.

GUINEGATE, BATTLE OF, see *Spurs*.

GUISE, a French ducal family:—

Claude of Lorraine, first duke, a brave warrior, favoured by Francis I.; died . . . April, 1550
Francis, the great general, born, 1519; assassinated . . . 24 Feb. 1563
Henry, head of the Catholic league; born 1550;

revenged his father's death; assassinated by Henry III. . . 23 Dec. 1588
Charles, first opposed, and then submitted to, Henry IV.; died . . . 1640
Henry, died without issue . . . 1664

GUN, see *Artillery, Fire-arms*.

GUN-CLUB, for pigeon-shooting, founded by sir Gilbert East, in 1862, had 200 members, noblemen and gentlemen, in July, 1867.

GUN-COTTON, a highly explosive substance, invented by professor Schönbein, of Basel, and made known in 1846. It is purified cotton, steeped in a mixture of equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid, and afterwards dried, retaining the appearance of cotton wool, see *Collodion*.

The diet of Frankfort voted, 3 Oct. 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to professor Schönbein and Dr. Buttger, as the inventors of the cotton powder, provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive.

Improvements were made in the manufacture of gun cotton by an Austrian officer, Baron von Lenk, about 1852, and it was tried by a part of the Austrian army in 1855, but did not obtain favour.

In 1862 details of the manufacture were communicated by the Austrian government to our own

government, and Mr. Abel, our war-office chemist, was directed to experiment on the constitution and desirability of gun-cotton. The British Association also appointed a scientific committee to consider its merits. A complete decision has not been arrived at.

The first trial of English-made gun-cotton was made in the spring of 1864, at the manufactory at Saw-market, Suffolk, by Messrs. Prentice.

It is used as an explosive agent in mining, &c.

GUN CLOTH, made on a similar principle, was patented by Mr. W. A. Dixon, about 1866.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world. Some say that the Chinese and Hindoos possessed it centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magia*. He died in 1292 or 1294. Various substitutes for gunpowder have been recently

invented, such as the white gunpowder of Mr. Horsley and Dr. Ehrhardt, and gun-paper by Mr. Hochstödten. A new gunpowder by M. Newmayer, of Toya, near Leipsic, was discussed in Nov. 1866. "Pellet gunpowder" was ordered to be used in gun-charges in the army, March, 1868.

W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question, in 1847, thus states the result:—"July and August, 1346, may be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation."

Above 11 tons of gunpowder on board the *Lottie Sleigh*, in the Mersey, exploded; much damage done in Liverpool and Birkenhead, but no lives lost, 16 Jan. 1864.

About 104,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded at the Belvedere powder magazines of Messrs. Hall & Co., at Plumstead, near Woolwich; 13 persons perished, and the shock was felt at 50 miles' distance, 1 Oct. 1864. Searching inquiries were made into the circumstances, and new regulations for the keeping and transmission of powder issued in November; see *Dartford*.

Mr. Gale, a blind gentleman of Plymouth, on 22 June, 1865, patented his method of rendering *gunpowder unflammable* by combining with it finely powdered glass which can be readily separated by a sieve when the powder is required for use. Successful public experiments were made.

Mr. Gale exhibited his process before the queen at Windsor, 10 Nov. 1865, and it was severely yet successfully tested at a martello tower, near Hastings, 20 June, 1866. The attainment of perfect security is still doubted. Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company was formed, Oct. 1865, and wound up, March, 1867.

Great explosion at Messrs. Hall's powder-mills, near Faversham; 11 men killed, much damage done; shock felt at Canterbury, 10 miles off, 28 Dec. 1867.

GUNPOWDER PLOT, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on 4 Nov. 1605. It was projected by Robert Catesby, and several Roman Catholic persons of rank were in the plot. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the house of lords preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed; Guy Faux, sir Everard Digby, Rockwood, Winter, and others, were executed, 30, 31 Jan. 1606. Henry Garnet, a Jesuit, suffered as an accomplice, 3 May, following. An anonymous letter sent to lord Monteagle led to the discovery. It contained the following words, "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained in the late houses of parliament till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, used in measuring land, invented by Edmund Gunter, in 1606.

GUTTA PERCHA is procured from the sap of the *Isonandra Gutta*, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan peninsula and on the islands near it. It was made known in England by Drs. D. Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts, in 1843. As a non-conductor of electricity it is invaluable in constructing submarine telegraphs.

GUZERAT, a state in India, founded by Mahmoud the Gaznevide, about 1020, was conquered by Akbar in 1572; and became subject to the Mahrattas 1732 or 1752. At the battle of Gouzerat, 21 Feb. 1849, lord Gough totally defeated the Sikhs and captured the city of Guzerat.

GUY'S HOSPITAL (London). Thomas Guy, a wealthy bookseller, after bestowing large sums on St. Thomas's, determined to be the sole founder of another hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the erection of the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed, it costing him 18,793*l*. In addition, he endowed it with 219,499*l*. In 1829, 196,115*l*. were bequeathed to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide accommodation for 100 additional patients.

GWALIOR, a state in Central India; since 1803, under British protection. Scindiah, the maharajah, remained faithful during the revolt of 1857.

GYMNASIUM, a place where the Greeks performed public exercises, and where also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing the athletes were often naked (*gymnos*), whence the name. A London gymnastic society, formed 1826, did not flourish. In 1862, M. Ravenstein set up another gymnastic association. The German Gymnastic Institution, in St. Pancras-road, London, was opened on 29 Jan. 1865, and a large and perfect gymnasium at Liverpool was inaugurated by lord Stanley, 6 Nov. 1865. A London athletic club existed in Nov. 1866.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a sect of naked philosophers in India. Alexander (about 324 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and endured tortures without a groan. *Pliny*.

GYPSIES or **EGYPTIANS** (French, *Bohèmes*; Italian, *Zingari*; Spanish, *Gitanos*; German, *Zigeuner*); vagrants, supposed to be descendants of Hindoos expelled by Timour, about 1399. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the 15th century, and at Paris in 1427. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I.

thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month. The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May, 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, their manners, customs, visage, and appearance are almost wholly unchanged, and their pretended knowledge of futurity gives them power over the superstitious. Esther Faa was crowned queen of the gypsies at Blyth, on 18 Nov. 1860. The Bible has been translated into gypsy dialects.

GYROSCOPE (from *gyrere*, to revolve), the name of a rotatory apparatus popular in 1859, invented by Fessel of Cologne (1852), and improved by professor Wheatstone and M. Foucault of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope exhibits the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and the remarkable results of the cessation of either, and thus illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H.

HAARLEM, an ancient town, once the residence of the counts of Holland, was taken by the duke of Alva, in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants. The lake was drained in 1849–51.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," 31 Charles II. c. 2, 27 May, 1679.* This act (founded on the old common law) is next in importance to *Magna Charta*, for so long as the statute remains in force no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention is shown to be justified by the law. The *Habeas Corpus* act can be suspended by parliament for a specified time when the emergency is extreme. In such a case the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned. *Blackstone*.

Act suspended for a short time in	1689, 1696, 1708	Again, on account of Irish insurrection	1803
Suspended for Scots' rebellion	1715–6	Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see <i>Green Bag</i>)	21 Feb. 1817
Suspended for twelve months	1722	Bill to restore the <i>Habeas Corpus</i> brought into parliament	28 Jan. 1818
Suspended for Scots' rebellion in	1744–5	Suspended in Ireland (insurrection)	24 July, 1848
Suspended for American war	1777–9	Restored there	1 March, 1849
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to French revolution	1794	Suspended again (see <i>Fenians</i>), 17 Feb. 1866;	
suspended in Ireland, on account of the great rebellion	1798	26 Feb. and 31 May, 1867; and 28 Feb. 1868	
Suspended in England, 28 Aug. 1799; and 14 April, 1801		till	1 March, 1869

HABSBURG, see *Hapsburg*.

HACKNEY, a parish N.E. of London; by the division of the Tower Hamlets, was made a metropolitan borough by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867.

HACKNEY COACHES (probably from the French *coche-à-haquenée*, a vehicle with a hired horse, *haquenée*). Their supposed origin in Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error; see *Cabriolets*, and *Omnibuses*.

Four were set up in London by a capt. Bailey in 1625; their number soon increased.	Two hundred <i>Hackney Chairs</i> were licensed	1712
They were limited by the star-chamber in 1635; restricted to 200 in 1637 and in	Office removed to Somerset-house	1782
1639; to 400, in 1662; to 700, in 1694; to 800, in 1715; to 1000, in 1771; to 1100, in 1814; and finally, to 1300, in	Coach-makers made subject to a licence	1785
One-horse hackney carriages (afterwards cabriolets) permitted to be licensed	Lost and Found Office for the recovery of property left in hackney coaches, established by act 55 Geo. III.	1815
All restriction as to number ceased, by 2 Will. IV. (the original fare was 1s. a mile)	All public vehicles to be regulated by the act 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 33, 127, by which they are placed under the control of the commissioners of police	1853

HADRIANOPLE, see *Adrianople*.

* By this act, if any person be imprisoned by the order of any court, or of the queen herself, he may have a writ of habeas corpus, to bring him before the court of queen's bench or common pleas, which shall determine whether his commitment be just. The constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" but does not specify the department of the government having the power of suspension. A series of contests on this subject between the legal and military authorities began in Maryland, May, 1861. In consequence of the affair of John Anderson (see *Slavery in England*, note), an act was passed in 1862, enacting that no writ of *Habeas Corpus* should issue out of England into any colony, &c., having a court with authority to grant such writ.

HAGUE, capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called the finest *village* in Europe; the place of meeting of the states-general, and residence of the former earls of Holland since 1250, when William II. built the palace here.

Here the states abjured the authority of Philip II. of Spain	1580	The de Witts torn in pieces here	20 Aug. 1762
A conference upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of Dort	1610	The French, favoured by a hard frost, took possession of the Hague; the inhabitants and troops declared in their favour, general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family fled to England	Jan. 1795
Treaty of the Hague (to preserve the equilibrium of the North), signed by England, France, and Holland	21 May, 1659	The Hague evacuated in	Nov. 1813
		The stadtholder returned	Dec. "

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts), wherein students were prepared for service in India; it was founded by the East India Company in 1806, and was closed in 1858.

HAINAULT, a province in Belgium, anciently governed by counts hereditary, after Regnier I., who died in 916. The count John d'Arsenes became count of Holland in 1299. Hainault henceforth partook of the fortunes of Flanders.

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex), disafforested in 1851. Here stood the Fairlop oak (*which see*).

HAIR. In Gaul, hair was much esteemed, hence the appellation *Gallia comata*; cutting off the hair was a punishment. The royal family of France held it as a privilege to wear long hair artfully dressed and curled. "The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution!" *Indorus Hispalensis*. Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Round-heads*; in 1795; and also 1801.—*Hair-powder* came into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax was laid upon persons using it, which yielded at one time 20,000*l.* per annum. The tax is now *1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.** for each person annually; see *Beard*.

HAITI, see *Hayti*.

HALIARTUS, a town in Bœotia, near which Lysander and the Spartan general was killed in battle with the Thebans, 395 B.C.

HALICARNASSUS, Caria (Asia Minor); the reputed birth-place of Herodotus, 484 B.C.; the site of the tomb of Mausolus, erected 352; was taken by Alexander, 334; see *Mausoleum*.

HALIDON HILL, near Berwick, where, on 19 July, 1333, the English defeated the Scots, the latter losing upwards of 14,000 slain, among whom were the regent Douglas and a large number of the nobility, while a comparatively small number of the English suffered. Edward III. placed Edward Balliol on the throne of Scotland.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire). The woollen manufactory was established here in the 15th century, prodigious quantities of cloth, &c., being on the tenters. The town, at its incorporation, was empowered to punish capitally (by a peculiar engine, which beheaded the offender in a moment) any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny. King James I. in 1620 took this power away; see *Guillotine*. In 1857, Mr. J. Crossley announced his intention of founding a college here, and Mr. F. Crossley presented the town with a beautiful park.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION. Charles, earl of Halifax, was appointed first lord of the treasury, 5 Oct. 1714. He died 19 May, 1715, and was succeeded by Charles, earl of Carlisle, on 10 Oct. following. Robert Walpole became premier.

Charles, earl of Halifax, <i>first lord of the treasury</i> .	James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and
William, lord Cowper, afterwards earl Cowper, <i>lord chancellor</i> .	Charles, viscount Townshend, <i>secretaries of state</i> .
Daniel, earl of Nottingham, <i>lord president</i> .	Sir Richard Onslow, <i>chancellor of the exchequer</i> .
Thomas, marquess of Wharton, <i>privy seal</i> .	Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley,
Edward, earl of Oxford, <i>admiralty</i> .	Robt. Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, &c.

HALL, principal apartment in mediæval mansions. Westminster and Eltham halls are fine examples; see *Westminster Hall*.

HALL MARK, see *Goldsmiths*, and *Standard*.

HALLELUJAH AND AMEN (*Praise the Lord, and So be it*), expressions used in the Hebrew hymns; said to have been introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C. Their introduction into the Christian church is ascribed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 390.

HALYS, a river (Asia Minor), near which a battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which led to peace, 28 May, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad). *Pliny, Nat. Hist.* ii. Others give the date 584, 603, and 610 B.C. This eclipse is said to have been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Herodotus* i. 75.

HAMBURG, a free city, N.W. Germany, founded by Charlemagne, about 809. It joined the Hanseatic league in the 13th century, and became a flourishing commercial city. Population in 1860, 229,941; in 1868, 298,324.

A free imperial city by permission of the dukes of Holstein, 1296; subject to them till 1618; purchased its total exemption from their claims 1768
 France declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy; see Tandy Oct. 1799
 British property sequestered March, 1801
 Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena, in 1806
 Incorporated with France 1810
 Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany 1813

Restored to independence by the allies May, 1814
 Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days 4 May, 1842
 Half the city inundated by the Elbe 1 Jan. 1855
 New constitution granted by the senate July, 1860
 The new assembly (of 191 members) first met, 6 Dec. ..
 The constitution began 1 Jan. 1861
 Joined the N. German confederation 21 Aug. 1866

HAMPDEN CLUBS, see *Radicals*, and *Chalgrove*.

HAMPTON-COURT PALACE (Middlesex), built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitalers, and in 1525 presented to Henry VIII.; perhaps the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, 12 Oct. 1537; here his mother, Jane Seymour, died, 24 Oct. following; and here Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns, resided. Much was pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III. in 1694, when the gardens, occupying 40 acres, were laid out. Here was held, 14-16 Jan. 1604, the CONFERENCE between the Puritans and the Established church clergy, which led to a new translation of the Bible; see *Conference*.

HANAPER OFFICE (of the court of Chancery), where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanaperio* (in a wicker hamper); and those relating to the crown, in *parca бага* (a little bag). Hence the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*. The office was abolished in 1842.

HANAU (Hesse-Cassel). Here a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 30,000 men, under general Wrede, encountered the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I., on their retreat from Leipzig, 30 Oct. 1813. The French suffered very severely, though the allies were compelled to retire. The county of Hanau was made a principality in 1803; seized by the French in 1806; incorporated with the duchy of Frankfurt in 1809; restored to Hesse in 1813; which was annexed to Prussia in 1866.

HANDEL'S COMMEMORATIONS. The first was held in Westminster abbey, 26 May, 1784; king George III. and queen Charlotte, and above 3000 persons being present. The band contained 268 vocal, and 245 instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were 12,746*l*. These concerts were repeated in 1785, 1786, 1790, and 1791.

Second great commemoration, in the presence of king William IV. and queen Adelaide, when there were 644 performers, 24, 26, and 28 June, 1834.

Sacred Harmonic Society, in conjunction with Crystal Palace Company, projected Festival of 1859.

Grand Rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, 15, 17, 19 June, 1857, and on 2 July, 1858.

Great Handel festival (at the Crystal Palace) on the centenary of his death. Performances: Messiah, 20 June; Selections, 22; Israel in Egypt, 24, 1859, when the prince consort, the king of the Belgians, and 26,827 persons were present. There

were 2765 vocal and 323 instrumental performers, and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about 33,000*l*, from which there were deducted 18,000*l*. for expenses; of the residue (15,000*l*.), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's harpsichord, original scores of his oratorios, and other interesting relics, were exhibited.

Handel festivals (at the Crystal Palace): 4000 performers; highly successful: 23, 25, 27 June, 1862; again, 26, 28, 30 June, 1865; to be on 15, 17, 29 June, 1868.

HANDKERCHIEFS, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favours from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558. *Stow's Chron.* Paisley handkerchiefs were first made in 1743.

HANDS, imposition of, was performed by Moses in setting apart his successor Joshua (*Num.* xxvii. 23), and in Christian ordination by the apostles (1 *Tim.* iv. 14).

HANGING, DRAWING, AND QUARTERING, said to have been first inflicted upon William Marise, a pirate, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen. III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen. VI. 1447. *Stow.* The Cato-street conspirators (*which see*), were beheaded after death by hanging, 1 May, 1820. Hanging in chains was abolished in 1834; see *Death*.

HANGO BAY (Finland). On 5 June, 1855, a boat commanded by lieut. Geneste left the British steamer *Cessack*, with a flag of truce to land some Russian prisoners. They were

fired on by a body of riflemen, and five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners. The Russian account, asserting the irregularity to have been on the side of the English, has not been substantiated.

HANOVER (N.W. Germany), formerly an electorate, and latterly a kingdom, was composed of territories which once belonged to the dukes of Brunswick (*which see*). Population in 1859, 1,850,000; in 1861, 1,888,070. It was annexed to Prussia, Sept. 1866.

Hanover became the ninth electorate . . . A.D. 1692
Suffered much during the seven years' war, 1756-63
reunited by Prussia . . . 3 April, 1801
Occupied by the French . . . 5 June, 1803
Delivered to Prussia in . . . 1805
Attacked by the French . . . 1807
Part of it annexed to Westphalia . . . 1810
Repaired for England by Bernadotte . . . 6 Nov. 1813
Erected into a kingdom . . . 12 Oct. 1814
The duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant-governor, and a representative government established . . . Nov. 1816
Visited by George IV. . . Oct. 1821
Ernest, duke of Cumberland, king . . . 20 June, 1837
He granted a constitution with electoral rights, 1843; which was annulled in obedience to the decree of the federal diet . . . 12 April, 1855
The king claims from England crown jewels, which belonged to George III. (value about 120,000*l.*), 1857; by arbitration the jewels given up . . . Jan. 1858
State dues given up for compensation, 12 June, 1861
In the war the king takes the side of Austria; and the Prussians enter and occupy Hanover 13 June, *et seq.* 1866
The Hanoverians defeat the Prussians at Langensalza, 27 June; but are compelled to surrender . . . 29 June, "
Hanover annexed to Prussia by law, 20 Sept.; promulgated . . . 6 Oct. "
Protest of the king of Hanover addressed to Europe . . . 23 Sept. "
Arrangement with Prussia by a treaty ratified 18 Oct. 1867
The king celebrates his "silver wedding" at Hitzing, near Vienna, expressing hopes of recovering his kingdom, &c. . . 18 Feb. 1868
His property sequestered by Prussia March, "

ELECTORS.

sup. Ernest-Augustus, youngest son of George,

HANSE TOWNS. The Hanseatic league (from *hansa*, association), formed by port towns in Germany against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes: began about 1140; the league signed 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic sea, but in 1370 it was composed of sixty-six cities and forty-four confederates. They proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Eric in 1428, with forty ships and 12,000 regular troops, besides seamen. On this several princes ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The Thirty years' war in Germany (1618-48) broke up the strength of the association. In 1630 the only towns retaining the name were Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries in the 15th century. Their privileges by treaty in England were abolished by Elizabeth in 1578.

HAPSBERG (or **HABSBURG**), HOUSE OF, the family from which the imperial house of Austria sprang in the 7th century. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, became archduke of Austria, and emperor of Germany, 1273; see *Austria*, and *Germany*.

HARBOURS. England has many fine natural harbours; the Thames (harbour, dock, and depôt), Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. Acts for the improvement of harbours, &c., were passed in 1847, 1861, and 1862.

HARFLEUR, seaport, N.W. France, taken by Henry V., 22 Sept. 1415.

HARLAW (Aberdeenshire), the site of a desperate indecisive battle between the earl of Mar, with the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles, 24 July, 1411. This conflict was very disastrous to the nobility, some houses losing all their males.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY, containing 7000 manuscripts, besides rare printed books, bought by secretary Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, 1705, *et seq.*, is now in the

that son of William, duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who obtained by lot the right to marry (see *Brunswick*). He became bishop of Osnaburg in 1662, and in 1679 inherited the possessions of his uncle John, duke of Calenberg; created Elector of Hanover in 1692. [He married, in 1699, the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England. In 1701, Sophia was declared next heir to the British crown, after William III., Anne and their descendants.]

1698. George-Lewis, son of the preceding; married his cousin Sophia, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick-Zell; became king of Great Britain, 1 Aug. 1714, as GEORGE I.

1727. George-Augustus, his son (GEORGE II. of England), 11 June.

1760. George-William-Frederick, his grandson (GEORGE III. of England), 25 Oct.

KINGS.

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, 17 Oct.

1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son (GEORGE IV. of England), 29 Jan.

1830. William-Henry, his brother (WILLIAM IV. of England), 26 June.

[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.]

1837. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV. of England, on whose demise he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover, 20 June.

1851. George V. (born 27 May, 1819), son of Ernest: ascended the throne on the death of his father, 18 Nov. His states annexed to Prussia, 20 Sept. 1866.

Heir: Prince Ernest-Augustus, born 21 Sept. 1845.

British Museum. A large portion of his life and wealth was spent on the collection. He died 21 May, 1724. The Harleian Miscellany, a selection from the MSS. and Tracts of his library, was published in 1744 and 1808.

HARLEY ADMINISTRATION, see *Oxford*.

HARMONIC STRINGS, said to have been invented by Pythagoras through hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers, in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve; or rather by squares, as thirty-six, sixty-four, eighty-one, and one hundred and forty-four.—The HARMONICA, or musical glasses, were first "arranged" by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge, and improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760.

HARMONISTS, a sect, founded in Würtemberg by Rapp, about 1780. Not much is known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage a civil contract. Not finding toleration, they emigrated to America, and built New Harmony in Indiana in 1815. Robert Owen purchased this town about 1823; but failed in his scheme at establishing a "social" community, and returned to England; see *Socialists*. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania in 1822.

HARMONIUM, a keyed wind instrument, resembling the accordion, the tones being generated by the action of wind upon metallic reeds. The Chinese were well acquainted with the effects produced by vibrating tongues of metal. M. Biot stated, in 1810, that they were used musically by M. Grenié; and in 1827-29, free reed stops were employed in organs at Beauvais and Paris. The harmoniums best known in England are those of Alexandre and Debain, the latter claiming to be the original maker of the French instrument. In 1841, however, Mr. W. E. Evans, of Cheltenham, produced his English harmonium, then termed the Organ-Harmonica. By a succession of improvements he produced a fine instrument, with diapason quality, and great rapidity of speech, without loss of power. *English Cyclopædia*.

HARNESS, chariots and the leathern dressings used for horses to draw them, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Boötes* (Greek for ploughman), about 1487 B.C.

HARO, CRY OF (*Clancour de Haro*), derived from Raoul, or Rollo, ancestor of our Norman princes of England. Rollo administered justice so well, that injured persons cried, "à Raoul!"

HARP. Invented by Jubal, 3875 B.C. (*Gen. iv. 21*). David played the harp before Saul, 1063 B.C. 1 *Sam. xvi. 23*. The Cimbri, or English Saxons, had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire.* Erard's improved harps were first patented in 1795.

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia), see *United States*, 1859-62.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE. Mr. John Harrison, of Foulby, near Pontefract, was the inventor. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea; Harrison came to London, and produced his first time-piece in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by the board of longitude, a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l.* of his reward in 1764, and other sums, more than 24,000*l.* in all, for further improvements in following years.

HARROGATE (Yorkshire). The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by capt. Slingsby in 1571: a dome was erected over the well by lord Rosslyn in 1786. Two other chalybeate springs are the Alum well and the Towit spa. The sulphureous well was discovered in 1783. The theatre was erected in 1788. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex †), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1571. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August; but the custom has been abolished. Lord Palmerston, sir R. Peel, the statesman, and lord Byron, the poet, were educated here.

HARTLEY COAL MINE (Northumberland). On 16 Jan. 1862, one of the iron beams, about 12 tons weight, at the mouth of the ventilating shaft, broke and fell, destroyed the

* One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Brian Boromhe, monarch of Ireland: it was given by his son Donagh to Pope John XVIII., together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV. alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo. X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first earl of Clanricarde: it then came into possession of the family of De Burgh; next into that of MacMahon of Clenagh, county of Clare; afterwards into that of MacNamara of Limerick; and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

† Charles II. cut short some theological discussion relative to the claims for the title of the visible church, by declaring that it "was the parish church of Harrow, which could be seen everywhere."

stratagem, divided the shaft, and carried down sufficient timber to kill two men who were ascending the shaft, and buried alive 202 persons, men and boys. Several days elapsed before the bodies could be removed. Much sympathy was shown by the queen and the public, and about 50,000*l.* were collected for the bereaved families. The coroner's verdict asserted the necessity of two shafts to coal mines, and recommended that the beams of colliery engines should be of malleable instead of cast-iron.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire), the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France, 1807-14. He landed in England at Yarmouth, 6 Oct. 1807, took up his residence at Gosfield hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration, he embarked at Dover for France, 24 April, 1814; see *France*.

HARUSPICES, priests or soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who foretold events from observing entrails of animals. They were introduced to Rome by Romulus (about 750 B.C.), and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

HARVARD COLLEGE (Massachusetts, North America) was founded by the general court at Boston, on 28 Oct. 1636. It derived its name from John Harvard, who bequeathed to it a library and a sum of money in 1638.

HASTINGS, a cinque-port, Sussex; said to owe its name to the Danish pirate Hastings, who built forts here, about 893; but Mr. Kemble thinks it was the seat of a Saxon tribe named Hastings. The new town, St. Leonard's, was begun in 1828. At Senlac, now Battle, near Hastings, more than 30,000 were slain in the conflict between Harold II. of England and William duke of Normandy, the former losing his life and kingdom, 14 Oct. 1066. The day of this battle was also the anniversary of Harold's birth. He and his two brothers were interred at Waltham abbey, Essex.

HASTINGS' TRIAL. Warren Hastings,* governor-general of India, was tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors. Among other charges was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude; see *Chunar, Treaty of*. The trial lasted seven years and three months; commencing 13 Feb. 1788, terminating in his acquittal, 23 April, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's speech on the impeachment excited great admiration.

HATELY FIELD, see *Shrewsbury*.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT. On 11 May, 1800, during a review in Hyde-park, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near king Geo. III. In the evening, when his majesty was at Drury-lane theatre, Hatfield fired a pistol at him. He was confined as a lunatic till his death, 23 Jan. 1841, aged 69 years.

HATS, first made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404. When Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449, he wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. Henceforward, hats and caps, at least in France, began to take place of chaperons and hoods. *Hénault*. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards in 1510. *Stowe*. Very high-crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1783. A stamp-duty laid upon hats in 1784, and in 1796, was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1820.

HATTERAS EXPEDITION, see *United States*, 1861.

HAU-HAU FANATICS, see *New Zealand*, 1865.

HAVANNAH, capital of Cuba, West Indies. Founded by Velasquez, 1511; taken by lord Albemarle, 14 Aug. 1762; restored, 1763; the remains of Columbus were brought from St. Domingo and deposited in the cathedral here, 1795.

HAVRE. The International Maritime Exhibition here was opened by the emperor, 1 June, 1868.

HAVRE-DE-GRAVE (N.W. France) was defended for the Huguenots by the English in 1562; who, however, were expelled in 1563. It was bombarded by Rodney, 6 to 9 July, 1759; by sir Richard Strachan, 25 May, 1798; and blockaded, 6 Sept. 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, 7 Aug. 1804.

HAWAII, see *Owhyhee*.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS were first licensed in 1698. Licensing commissioners were appointed in 1810. The expense of licensing was reduced in 1861.

HAWKING, see *Falconry*.

* He was born in 1732; went to India as a writer in 1750; became governor-general of Bengal in 1772; of India, 1773; governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. The expenses of his trial (70,000*l.*) were paid by the East India Company. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

HAYMARKET (Westminster), opened in 1664, was removed to Cumberland-market, 1 Jan. 1831. The Haymarket theatre was opened in 1702; see *Theatres*.

HAYTI or **HAITI**, Indian name of a West Indian island, discovered by Columbus in Dec. 1492, and named Hispaniola, and afterwards St. Domingo. Before the Spaniards fully conquered it, they are said to have destroyed, in battle or cold blood, 3,000,000 of its inhabitants, including women and children. It now comprises the republics of St. Domingo in the east, and Hayti in the west. General Fabre Geffrard became president of the republic of Hayti, 15 Jan. 1859. Population of Hayti, about 572,000; of St. Domingo, about 136,500.

Hayti seized by the filibusters and French buccaners 1630
The French government took possession of the whole colony 1677
The negroes revolt against France 23 Aug. 1791
And massacre nearly all the whites 21-23 June, 1793
The French directory recognise Toussaint l'Ouverture as general-in-chief 1794
The eastern part of the island ceded to France by Spain 1795
Toussaint establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo 9 May, 1801
He surrenders to the French 7 May, 1802
Is conducted to France, where he dies 1803
A new insurrection, under the command of Dessalines; the French quit the island, Nov. 1803
Dessalines proclaims the massacre of all the whites, 20 March; crowned emperor of Hayti, as Jacques I. 8 Oct. 1804
He is assassinated, and the isle divided 17 Oct. 1806
Henry Christophe, a man of colour, president in Feb. 1807; crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., while Pethion rules as president at Port-au-Prince March, 1811
Numerous black nobility and prelates created Pethion dies; Boyer elected president May, 1818
Christophe commits suicide, Oct. 1820; the two states united under Boyer as regent for life, Nov. 1820; who is recognised by France 1825
Revolution: Boyer deposed 1843
St. Domingo and the eastern part of Hayti proclaim the "*Dominican republic*," Feb. 1844; recognised by France 1848
Hayti proclaimed an empire under its late president Solouque, who takes the title of Faustin I., 26 Aug. 1849; crowned 18 April, 1852
Faustin attacking the republic of St. Domingo, repulsed 1 Feb. 1856
Revolution in Hayti: general Fabre Geffrard proclaims the republic of Hayti 22 Dec. 1858
Faustin abdicates 15 Jan. 1859
Geffrard takes oath as president of Hayti 23 Jan. "
Sixteen persons executed for a conspiracy against Geffrard Oct. "

José Valverde elected president of the republic of St. Domingo, or Dominican republic Mar. 1858
Spanish emigrants land; a declaration for reunion with Spain signed 18 March, decreed by the queen 20 May, 1861
Insurrection against Spain in St. Domingo 18 Aug. 1863
A Spanish force sent; the insurgents generally defeated 1864
Great fire at Port-au-Prince; 600 houses destroyed 23 Feb. 1865
St. Domingo renounced by Spain 5 May, "
Military insurrection under Salnave against Geffrard, 7 May; Cape Hayti seized 9 May, "
Cabral provisional president of St. Domingo Sept. "
B. Baéz proclaimed president 14 Nov. "
Valroque, a rebel vessel, fires into British Jamaica packet, near Acul, St. Domingo, 22 Oct.; Capt. Wake, H. M. S. *Bulldog*, threatens Valroque: Salnave orders the removal of refugees from British consulate at Cape Hayti, shoots them, and destroys the building. The *Bulldog* failing to obtain satisfaction, shells the fort, sinks the *Valroque*, but gets on a reef; the crew is taken out, and she is blown up. H. M. S. *Galatea* and *Lilly* take the other forts and give them up to Geffrard: the rebels flee inland 9 Nov. "
Capt. Wake censured by court-martial for losing his ship Jan. 1866
Another revolt against Geffrard suppressed 5-11 July. "
Revolution; Geffrard flies; banished for ever March, "
Salnave president 27 March. "
New constitution June, "
Revolution caused by Pimentel; Baéz forced to fly; Cabral becomes president June, "
Revolt against Salnave Sept. 1867
The ex-emperor Faustin (born a slave, 1791), died 1 Sept. "
City of San Domingo nearly destroyed by the hurricane 30 Oct. "
See *Domingo*.

HEAD ACT, see *note to Ireland*, 1465.

HEALTH, GENERAL BOARD OF, was appointed by the act for the promotion of the public health, passed in 1848; see *Sanitary Legislation*. This board was reconstituted in Aug. 1854, and sir B. Hall was placed at its head, with a salary of 2000*l.*; succeeded by W. F. Cowper, Aug. 1855, and by Ch. B. Adderley in 1858. The expenses for the year 1856-7 were 12,325*l.* In 1858 this board was incorporated into the privy council establishment; Dr. Simon being retained as medical officer.

HEARTH, or CHIMNEY, TAX, on every fire-place or hearth in England, was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, when it produced about 200,000*l.* a year. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689; but was imposed again, and again abolished.

HEAT (called by French chemists *Caloric*). Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1757, when Joseph Black put forth his theory of latent heat (which heat he said was absorbed by melting ice), and of specific heat. Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others, continued Black's researches. Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804. Count Rumford espoused the theory that heat consists in motion among the particles of matter, which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1802). This theory (now called the dynamical or mechanical theory of heat, and used to explain all the phenomena of physics and chemistry) has been further substantiated by the independent researches of Dr. J. Mayer of Heilbronn and of Mr. Joule of Manchester (about

1840), who assert that heat is the equivalent of work done. In 1854, professor William Thomson, of Glasgow, published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays. The researches of philosophers are still devoted to this subject; * see *Calorescence*. Thermo-electricity, produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, was discovered by Seebeck in 1823. A powerful thermo-electric battery was constructed by Marcus of Vienna, in 1865. Professor Tyndall's "Heat, a Mode of Motion," first published Feb. 1863, third edition, 1868.

HEBREWS, see *Jews*.

HEBRIDES (the *Ebudæ* of Ptolemy and the *Hebudes* of Pliny), Western isles of Scotland, long subject to Norway; ceded to Scotland in 1264; and annexed to the Scottish crown in 1540 by James V.

HEBRON (in Palestine). Here Abraham resided, 1860 B.C.; and here David was made king of Judah, 1048 B.C. On 7 April, 1862, the prince of Wales visited the reputed cave of Machpelah, near Hebron, said to contain the remains of Abraham and his descendants.

HECATOMB, an ancient sacrifice of a hundred oxen, particularly observed by the Lacedæmonians when they possessed a hundred cities. The sacrifice was subsequently reduced to twenty-three oxen, and goats and lambs were substituted.

HECLA, MOUNT (Iceland). Its first recorded eruption is 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olsson and Paulson. Great convulsions of this mountain occurred in 1766, since when a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. For particulars of an eruption in 1784-5, see *Iceland*. The mount was in a state of violent eruption from 2 Sept. 1845, to April, 1846. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scoriæ of 2 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted into prodigious floods.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE, dates from the flight (Arabic *hejra*) of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, on the night of Thursday, the 15th July, 622. The era commences on the 16th. Some compute this era from the 15th, but Cantemir proves that the 16th was the first day. 33 of its lunar years were equal to 32 of those of the vulgar era.

HEIDELBERG (Germany) was the capital of the Palatinate, 1362-1719. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence of Mannheim. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. Here was the celebrated tun, constructed in 1343, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1664 which held 600 hogshheads. It was destroyed by the French in 1688; but a larger one, fabricated in 1751, which held 800 hogshheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine, is said to be now mouldering in a damp vault, quite empty.

HELDER POINT (Holland). The fort and the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to the British under the Duke of York and sir Ralph Abercrombie, for the prince of Orange; 540 British were killed, 30 Aug. 1799. The place was left in Oct.; see *Bergen*.

HELEN, a Grecian princess, according to mythology, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and sister of Castor and Pollux. She was demanded in marriage by several Greek princes, and chose Menelaus, king of Sparta. Her elopement with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, led to the Trojan war, 1193 to 1183 B.C.

HELENA, ST., an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese under Juan de Nova Castilla, on St. Helena's day, 21 May, 1502. The Dutch afterwards held it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch until 1673, when Charles II., on 12 Dec., assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, 16 Oct. 1815; and of his death, 5 May, 1821. His remains were removed in 1840, and interred at the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris; see *France*, 1840. The house and tomb have been purchased by the French government. The bishopric was founded in 1859. Governor, adm. sir Chas. Elliot, 1863.

HELIGOLAND, an island in the North Sea, taken from the Danes by the British, 5 Sept. 1807; made a depôt for British merchandise; confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan. 1814. In a naval engagement off Heligoland, between the Danes and the Austrians and Prussians, the allies were compelled to retire, 9 May, 1864. Governor, col. Henry F. B. Massé, 1863.

* Captain Ericson constructed a ship, in which caloric, or heat, was the motive-power. On Jan. 4, 1815, it sailed down the bay of New York, at the rate of 14 miles an hour, it is said at a cost of 80 per cent. less than steam. Although caloric engines were not successful, capt. Ericson continued his experiments and patented an improved engine in 1836.

HELIOGRAPHY (from *helios*, the sun), see *Photography*.

HELIOMETER, &c., an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, invented by Savary, in 1743; applied by M. Bouguer, in 1747. A fine heliometer, by Repsold of Hamburg, was set up at the Radcliffe observatory, Oct. 1849.

HELIOSCOPE (a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye), was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

HELIOSTAT, an instrument invented to make a sunbeam stationary, or apparently stationary, invented by Gravesande about 1719, and greatly improved by Malus and others. One constructed by MM. Foucault and Duboscq, was exhibited at Paris in Oct. 1862.

HELLAS, in Thessaly, the home of the Hellenes and the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 15th to the 11th century B.C., derived their name from Helen, king of Phthiotis, about 1600 B.C. They separated into the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæians. The present king of Greece is called "king of the Hellenes;" see *Greece*.

HELLESPONT (now the Strait of the Dardanelles) was named after Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the story of the loves of Hero of Sestos, and Leander of Abydos: Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted to swim across the Hellespont, and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, about 627 B.C.; see *Xerxes*.

HELL-FIRE CLUBS. Three of these associations were suppressed, 1721. They met at Somerset-house, and at houses in Westminster, and in Conduit-street.

HELMETS, among the Romans, were provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and beaver to lower for eating; the Greek helmet was round, the Roman square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; but most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306. *Guillim*.

HELOTS, *captives*, derived by some from the Greek *helaîn*, to take; by others from Helos, a city which the Spartans hated for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B.C. The Spartans, it is said, ruined the city, and reduced the Helots to slavery; and called all their slaves and the prisoners of war *Helotæ*. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, 668 B.C.; and is considered to have been four-fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. In the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with liberty, 431 B.C.; but the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to Lacedæmonian treachery. *Herodotus*.

HELVETIAN REPUBLIC. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established in 1798 with this title; see *Switzerland*.

HELVETII, a Celto-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. Invading Gaul, 61 B.C., they were opposed and beaten by Julius Cæsar, 58 B.C., near Geneva.

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, 1532-3. "Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax." *Sir John Sinclair*. The annual importation of these articles now amounts to about 100,000 tons. The cultivation of flax was revived at the dearth of cotton during the American civil war, 1861-4.

HENGESTDOWN (Cornwall). Here Egbert is said to have defeated the Danes and West Britons, 835.

HENOTICON (from the Greek *henotês*, unity), an edict of union for reconciling the Eutychians with the church, issued by the emperor Zeno at the instance of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, 482. It was zealously opposed by the popes of Rome, and was annulled by Justin I. in 518. The orthodox party triumphed, and many heretic bishops were expelled from their sees.

HEPTARCHY (or government of seven kings) in England was gradually formed from 455, when Hengist became the king of Kent. It terminated in 828, when Egbert became sole monarch of England. There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one ruler, as Northumbria; see *Britain*, and *Octarchy*.

HERACLIDÆ, descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about 1200 B.C., but reconquered it in 1103-4 or 1109 B.C., a noted epoch in chronology, all the history preceding being accounted fabulous.

HERALDRY. Marks of honour were used in the first ages. *Nisbet*. The Phrygians

had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French, a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis (which see). Heraldry, as an art, is ascribed first to Charlemagne, about 800; and next to Frederick Barbarossa, about 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law. *Mackenzie*. The great English works on heraldry are those of Barcham or Barkham, published by Gwillim (1610), and Edmondson (1780).

Edward III. appointed two heraldic kings-at-arms for the south and north (Surry, Norroy) 1340

Richard III. incorporated and endowed the Heraldic College 1484

Philip and Mary enlarged its privileges, and confirmed them by letters patent 15 July, 1554

Formerly, in many ceremonies, the herald represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight.

The college has an earl marshal, 3 kings of arms (Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 2 extra heralds; see *Earl Marshal*, and *Kings-at-Arms*.

The building in Doctors' Commons, London, was erected by sir Christopher Wren (after the great fire in 1666) 1683

HERAT, on the confines of Khorasân, a strong city called the key of Afghanistan, capital of a state formed by Shah Mahmoud, in 1818. Population in 1830, 100,000. The Persians, baffled in an attempt in 1838; took it 25 Oct. 1856, in violation of the treaty of 1853; and war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857; see *Persia*. Herat was restored 27 July following; see *Afghanistan*.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of lava from Vesuvius, 23 or 24 Aug. 79. Successive eruptions laid them still deeper under the surface, and all traces of them were lost until excavations began in 1711; and in 1713 many antiquities were found. In 1738 excavations were resumed, and works of art and monuments and memorials of civilised life, were discovered. 150 volumes of MSS. papyri were found in a chest, in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and sold to the British Museum, where they are deposited; but the principal relics are preserved in the museum of Portici. The "*Antichità di Ercolano*," 8 vols. folio, were published by the Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

HEREFORD was made the seat of a bishopric about 676, Putta being first bishop. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons, who was treacherously slain by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mercia. The tower fell in 1786, and was rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt. The cathedral was reopened after very extensive repairs, on 30 June, 1862. The see is valued in the king's books at 768l. per annum. Present income, 4200l.

BISHOPS

1809. Folliott H. W. Cornwall, translated to Worcester, 1808.

1816. John Luxmoore, translated to St. Asaph, 1815.

1815. George Isaac Huntingford, died 29 April, 1832

1832. Hon. Edward Grey, died 24 June, 1837.

1837. Thomas Musgrave, tran. to York, Dec. 1847.

1847. Renn D. Hampden, died 23 April, 1868.

HERERA (Arragon). Here don Carlos, of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated general Buerens, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Buerens lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, 24 Aug. 1837.

HERETICS (from the Greek *hairêsis*, choice). Paul says, "After the way they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers," 60 (*Acts* xxiv. 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have broached the Gnostic heresy about 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, &c.; see *Inquisition*.

Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were braided in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold (*Speed*) 1160

Certain laws against heretics were repealed, 25 Henry VIII. 1534-5
The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Aikenhead, at Edinburgh. 1696
[The orthodox Mohammedans are Sunnites; the heretics are Shiites, Druses, &c.]

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS (*i. e.*, feudal rights) in Scotland, valued at 164,232l., were abolished by the act 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), and restored to the crown for money compensation after 25 March, 1748.—*Heritable and Movable Rights*, in the Scottish law, denote what in England is meant by real and personal property; *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

BERMANDAD, SANTA, (Spanish for holy brotherhood,) associations of cities of Castile and Arragon to defend their liberties, began about the middle of the 13th century. The brotherhood was disorganised in 1498, order having been firmly established.

HERMAS, author of "the Shepherd," a Christian apocryphal book, supposed to have been written about 131. Some believe Hermas to be mentioned in *Romans* xvi. 14.

HERMITS, see *Monachism*.

HERO, BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR, see *Wrecks*, 1811.

HERRING-FISHERY was largely encouraged by the English and Scotch so early as the 8th century. The statute of herrings, passed in 1357, placed the trade under government control. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1397. *Anderson*. The British Herring-Fishery company was instituted 2 Sept. 1750. A scientific commission in relation to the fishery was appointed in 1862.

HERRINGS, BATTLE OF THE, fought 12 Feb. 1429, when the English were besieging Orleans, obtained its name from the duc de Bourbon attempting to intercept a convoy of salt fish, on the road to the English camp before Orleans; he was beaten.

HERRNHUTERS, see *Moravians*.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, see *Telescopes*.

HERULI, a German tribe, which ravaged Greece and Asia Minor in the 3rd century after Christ. Odoacer, their leader, overwhelmed the western empire and became king of Italy, 476. He was defeated and put to death by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 491-3.

HERZEGOVINA or **HERSEK** (European Turkey), originally a part of Croatia, was united with Bosnia in 1326, and made the duchy of St. Saba by the emperor Frederic III. in the following century. It was ceded to Turkey in 1699 at the peace of Carlowitz. In Dec. 1861 an insurrection against the Turks broke out, fostered by the prince of Montenegro. It was subdued; and on 23 Sept. 1862, Vucalovitch, chief of the insurgents, surrendered on behalf of his countrymen to Kurschid Pasha, and an amnesty was granted.

HESSE (W. Germany), the seat of the Catti, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne; from the rulers of it in his time, the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I. (son of a duke of Brabant and Sophia, daughter of the landgrave of Thuringia) became landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530 and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death, in 1567, Hesse was divided into **HESSE-CASSEL** and **HESSE-DARMSTADT**, under his sons William and George. Their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the 17th and 18th century.* In 1803, Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt a grand duchy; which titles were retained in 1814. In 1807 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1813 the electorate was re-established.

- HESSE-CASSEL** (made an electorate, 1803; incorporated with Westphalia, 1807; restored, 1813).
1847. The elector Frederic-William I., † Nov. 20. By law of 20 Sept. 1866, Hesse-Cassel was annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1866.
- HESSE-DARMSTADT**. (Population, Dec. 1861, 856,907.)
1848. The grand duke Louis III., 16 June (born 9 June 1806). By treaty with Prussia, Sept. 15, 1866, he ceded the northern part of Hesse-Darmstadt, and paid a war contribution.
- Heir*: his brother Charles (born 23 April, 1809), whose son Louis married the princess Alice of England, 1 July, 1862.

Issue: Victoria-Alberta, born 5 April, 1863; and other princesses since.

HESSE-HOMBURG, a landgraviate, established by Frederic, son of George of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1506. His descendant, Augustus-Frederic, married, 7 May, 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of George III. of England, who had no issue.

The landgraviate was absorbed into the grand duchy of Hesse in 1806, but re-established in 1815 with additional territories. The landgrave Ferdinand succeeded his brother, 8 Sept. 1848, and died 24 March, 1866.

Hesse-Homburg was annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1866.

HETEROGENY, see *Spontaneous Generation*.

HEWLEY'S CHARITY, see *Unitarians*.

HEXAMETER, the most ancient form of Greek verse, six measures or feet, each contain-

* Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798.

† The elector of Hesse had, in 1850, remodelled the constitution given to his people in 1831 (by which the chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes), and did not convene the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for the ensuing year, 1851, was laid before it. The chamber called, unanimously, for a regular budget, that it might examine into, and discuss, its items. The elector dissolved the chamber, and declared the whole of his dominions in a state of siege and subject to martial law, 7 Sept. 1850. In the end he was obliged to flee to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfurt; and on 24 Oct. he formally applied to the Frankfort diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On 6 Nov. following, an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery, entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of Prince Thurn-and-Taxis, who fixed his headquarters in Hanau; and on the next day a Prussian force entered Cassel. The elector returned to his capital, 27 Dec. 1850, the taxes having been previously collected under threats of imprisonment. The Austro-Bavarian and Prussian troops afterwards evacuated the electorate. In 1852, the constitution of 1831 was abolished, and a new one established. The conflict was soon resumed, and continued till the annexation to Prussia in 1866.

ing two long syllables (a spondee), or a long one and two short (a dactyl), the form of verse in which Homer wrote his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

HEXHAM or **HAGULSTAD**, Northumberland. The see of Hexham was founded about 678; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the rapine of the Danes it was discontinued; the last prelate appointed 810.—The **BATTLE OF HEXHAM**, in which the Yorkist army of Edward IV. obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrian army of Henry VI., was fought 15 May, 1464.

HIBERNIA, Ibernia, Ivernia, and Ierne, a name given to Ireland by ancient writers (Aristotle, Ptolemy, &c.); see *Ireland*, and *Wrecks*, 1833.

HIEROGLYPHICS (sacred engravings), picture-writing, the expression of ideas by representation of visible objects, used chiefly by the Egyptians; said to have been invented by Athotes, 2112 B.C. *Usher*. Young, Champollion, Rosellini, and others (in the present century) have done much to elucidate Egyptian hieroglyphics; see *Rosetta Stone*.

HIGH CONSTABLE, see *Constable*.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH sections in the Church of England began in the reign of Anne. Dr. Sacheverel, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, was prosecuted for two seditious sermons preached (14 Aug. and 9 Nov. 1709), to cause apprehension for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against dissenters. His friends were called High Church and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 1720. The queen favoured Sacheverel, and presented him with the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH COMMISSION, COURT OF, an ecclesiastical court, erected by 1 Eliz. c. 1., 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. It originally had no power to fine or imprison; but under Charles I. and archbishop Laud it assumed illegal powers, was complained of by the parliament, and was abolished in 1641.

HIGHLANDS (of Scotland), long held by semi-barbarous clans, were greatly improved by the construction of military roads by general Wade, about 1725-6; by the abolition of heritable jurisdiction of feudal rights in 1747, and by the establishment of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1784; see *Regiments*.

HIGHNESS. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter, the titles of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty." Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange, in 1644; this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency. Louis XIV. gave the princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644. *Henault*.

HIGH PRIEST, see *Priest*.

HIGH TREASON. To regulate the trials for this crime the statute, so favourable to liberty, the 25th of Edward III., 1352, was enacted, by which two living witnesses are required; parliament having refused to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset. By the 40 Geo. III., 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder; see *Treason*.

The last two cases of execution for high treason:—

I. William Cundell *alias* Connell, and John Smith; tried on a special commission, 6 Feb. 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in the Isles of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbott, afterwards lord Tenterden and chief justice, and sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brougham, now lord

Brougham, defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they had assumed the French uniform to aid their escape to England. They were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horse-monger-lane gaol on 16 March, 1812.

All the other convicts were pardoned, upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas.

II. The *Cato-street Conspirators* (which see), executed 1 May, 1820.

HIGHWAYS, see *Roads*.

HILLSBOROUGH (Down, N. E. Ireland), founded by sir A. Hill, in the reign of Charles I. Here were held two great protestant meetings in favour of the Irish church: I., on 30 Oct. 1834, to protest against the "appropriation clause;" II., 30 Oct. 1867, in consequence of a commission of inquiry into the Irish church establishment, and the agitation consequent thereon.

HIMERA (Sicily). Here (in 480 B.C.) Theron and Gelon of Agrigentum defeated the Hæthaginians; and here the latter defeated Agathocles of Syracuse, 310 B.C.

HINDOO ERA (see *Calî-yuga*) began 3101 B.C., or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348.

The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoat era begins 56 B.C. ; the Saca era A.D. 79.

HINDOSTAN, see *India*.

HIPPODROME, a circus for horse-riding. One opened by Mr. John Whyte, near Notting-hill, London, on 29 May, 1837, was closed in 1841 by the Kensington vestry.

HIPPOTAMUS (Greek, *river-horse*), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus Commodus and others, about 138, 180, and 218. The first brought to England arrived 25 May, 1850, and was placed in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, London ; another, a female, four months old, was placed there in 1854. Two young ones born at Paris in May, 1858, and June, 1859, were killed by their mother. One born at Amsterdam, 29 July, 1865, was living in September, same year.

HISPANIA, Latin name of Spain.

HISPANIOLA, see *Hayti*.

HISTOLOGY (from *histos*, a web), the science which treats of the tissues which enter into the formation of animals and vegetables ; mainly prosecuted by the aid of the microscope. Schwann, Valentin, Kölliker, and Robin are celebrated for their researches. Professor Quekett's "Lectures on Histology" were published in 1852 and 1854.

HISTORY. The Bible, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early *ancient* history. Later *ancient* history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, 476. *Modern* history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of our universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II.

HOBART TOWN or HOBARTON, a sea-port and capital of Van Diemen's Land, was founded in 1804 by col. Collins, the first lieutenant-governor, who died here in 1810.

HOCHKIRCHEN (Saxony). Here, on 14 Oct. 1758, the Prussian army, commanded by Frederick II., was surprised and defeated by the Austrians commanded by count Daun. Marshal Keith, a Scotsman, in the Prussian service, was killed. The Austrian generals shed tears, and ordered his interment with military honours. A conflict between the Russians and Prussians and the French, in which the last were victorious, took place 22 May, 1813.

HOCHSTADT, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have been fought : (1.) 20 Sept. 1703, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians, under marshal Villars and the elector of Bavaria. (2.) 13 Aug. 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (*which see*). (3.) 19 June, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians, and avenged the defeat of the French at Blenheim.

HOGUE, see *La Hogue*.

HOHENLINDEN (Bavaria). Here the Austrians, commanded by archduke John, were beaten by the French and Bavarians, commanded by Moreau, 3 Dec. 1800. The peace of Luneville followed.

HOHENSTAUFEN, see *Germany*, and *Guelfs*.

HOHENZOLLERN, the reigning family in Prussia. Its origin is referred to Thassilo, about 800, who built the castle of Hohen-zollern. In 1417, Frederick of Nuremberg, his descendant, was made elector of Brandenburg (*which see*, and *Prussia*), of the same house. The princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen abdicated in favour of the king of Prussia, 7 Dec. 1849. Charles, son of the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was elected prince of Roumania, 20 April, 1866 ; see *Prussia*.

HOLBORN or OLD BOURNE, the old road from Newgate to Tyburn : Holborn-hill, in the time of Stow, 1600, was termed "heavy-hill." Gerard, the herbalist, speaks of his "house in Holborne," 1597. The Holborn theatre was opened by Mr. Sefton Parry, 6 Oct. 1866, with "Flying Scud," a new piece, by Mr. Dion Boucicault. The Holborn amphitheatre was opened 25 May, 1867. The foundation of the Holborn-valley viaduct was laid by Mr. F. H. Fry, 3 June, 1867. "Middle-row" was pulled down in 1867.

HOLLAND (*Hollow land*, or, some say, *Wooded land*), a kingdom, N.W. Europe, the chief part of the northern Netherlands, composed of land rescued from the sea, and defended by immense dykes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Caesar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 10th to the 15th century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. In 1861, the population of the kingdom in Europe was 3,521,416 ; of the colonies, 18,175,910 ; of both in 1863, 21,805,607.

HOLLAND, *continued*.

- The parties termed *Hooks*, (followers of Margaret countess of Holland,) and *Cod-fish*, (supporters of her son William, who endeavoured to supplant her,) create a civil war, which lasts many years . . . 1347
 Holland united to Hainault, 1299; and Brabant annexed to Burgundy by duke Philip, who wrests it from his niece Jacqueline, of Holland, daughter of the last count . . . 1436
 Annexed to Austria through marriage of Mary of Burgundy with archduke Maximilian . . . 1477
 Government of Philip of Austria . . . 1498
 Margaret of Austria and Charles V. . . 1506
 Of Philip II. . . 1555
 Philip II. establishes the Inquisition; the Hollanders having zealously embraced the reformed doctrines: the Confederacy of Gueux (Beggars) formed by the nobles against it . . . 1566
 Compromise of Breda presented . . . Jan.
 Commencement of the revolt under William, prince of Orange . . . 1572
 Elizabeth of England declines the offered sovereignty, but promises help . . . 1575
 The pacification of Ghent—union of the north and south provinces . . . 1576
 The seven northern provinces contract the league of Utrecht . . . 1579
 And declare their independence . . . 29 Sept. 1580
 Assassination of William of Orange . . . 10 July (30 June), 1584
 The ten southern provinces conquered by the prince of Parma . . . 1585
 The provinces solicit help from England and France; expedition of the earl of Leicester; English and Dutch disagree . . . 1585-7
 Battle of Zutphen—sir Philip Sidney killed . . . 22 Sept. 1586
 Prince Maurice appointed stadtholder . . . 1587
 Death of Philip II. His son Philip III. cedes the Netherlands to Albert of Austria, and the infant Isabella . . . 1598
 Campaigns of Maurice and Spinola . . . 1599-1604
 Maurice defeats the archduke at Nieuport 2 July, 1600
 The independence of the United Provinces recognised; truce of Antwerp for twelve years . . . 9 April (30 March), 1609
 Batavia in Java built . . . 1610
 Fierce religious dissensions between the Arminians and Gomarists . . . 1610-19
 Maurice favours the latter and intrigues for royal power . . . 1616
 Synod of Dort: persecution of the Arminians 1618-19
 Execution of the illustrious Barneveldt 13 May, 1619
 Renewal of the war; Maurice saves Bergen-op-Zoom . . . 1622
 His tyrannical government: plot against him, and sixteen persons executed . . . 1623
 His death: his brother Frederick succeeds him, and annuls the persecution . . . 1625
 Manhattan, now New York, North America, founded; massacre of English at Amboyna, East Indies . . . 1624
 Victories of Van Tromp, who takes two Spanish fleets off the Downs . . . 16 Sept. and 21 Oct. 1639
 Peace of Westphalia, the republic recognised by Europe . . . 1648
 War with England—naval actions—Blake defeats De Ruyter, 22 Oct.; but is surprised by Van Tromp, who takes some English ships and sails through the channel with a broom at his mast-head . . . 29 Nov. 1652
 Indecisive sea-fights, 12-14 June; death of Van Tromp, 21 July; peace follows . . . 1653
 Victorious war with Sweden . . . 1659
 Another war with England . . . 1665
 Indecisive sea-fights, 1-4 June; victory of Monk over De Ruyter . . . 25 July, 1666
 Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France . . . 1668
 Charles II. deserts Holland; joins France . . . 1670
 The French overrun Holland . . . 1671
 Desperate condition of the States—the populace massacre the De Witts—William III. made stadtholder . . . 1672
 The French repelled by the sluices being opened . . . 1673
 Indecisive campaigns . . . 1673-7
 William marries princess Mary of England . . . 1677
 Peace with France (Nimeguen) . . . 1678
 William becomes king of England . . . 1689
 Sanguinary war with France . . . 1689-96
 Peace of Ryswick signed . . . 20 Sept. 1697
 Death of William . . . 8 March, 1702
 No Stadtholder appointed—administration of Heinsius . . . 1702
 War against France and Spain; campaigns of Marlborough . . . 1702-13
 Peace of Utrecht . . . 30 March, 1714
 Holland supports the empress Maria-Theresa 1743-8
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . 18 Oct. 1748
 War with England for naval supremacy—Holland loses colonies . . . 1781-4
 Civil wars in the Low Countries . . . 1787-9
 The French republicans march into Holland; the people declare in their favour . . . 1793
 Unsuccessful campaign of the duke of York . . . 1794
 The Batavian republic established in alliance with France . . . 1795
 Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch . . . 11 Oct. 1797
 The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indianen, surrenders to the British admiral, Duncan, without firing a gun, 28 Aug. 1799
 A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpenninck) takes the title of Grand Pensionary . . . 26 April, 1805
 Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte declared king . . . 5 June, 1806
 The ill-fated Walcheren expedition . . . 9 July, 1809
 Louis abdicates . . . 11 July, 1810
 Holland united to France . . . 9 July, 1810
 Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions . . . 17 Nov. 1813
 The prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign prince of the united Netherlands . . . 6 Dec. "
 Religious discord between Holland and the southern provinces . . . 1817, &c.
 The revolution in Belgium . . . 25 Aug. 1830
 Belgium separated from Holland . . . 12 July, 1831
 Holland makes war against Belgium 3 Aug. "
 Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London . . . 19 April, 1839
 Abdication of William I. . . 7-10 Oct. 1840
 Death of the ex-king William I. . . 12 Dec. 1844
 Louis Bonaparte, count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leghorn, 25 July, 1846
 The king agrees to political reform, March; a new constitution granted . . . 17 April, 1848
 Death of William II. . . 17 March, 1849
 Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy announced . . . 12 March, 1853
 Inundations: 40,000 acres submerged; nearly 30,000 villagers made destitute, Jan. and Feb. 1861
 Great fire at Enschedé, the Manchester of Holland, loss about a million pounds 7 May, 1862
 The states-general pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies 6 Aug. "
 [To commence 1 July, 1863.]
 Treaty for capitalising Scheldt dues signed 12 May, 1863
 Slavery ceases in the Dutch West Indies 1 July, "
 50th anniversary of the deliverance from the French kept . . . 17 Nov. "
 Commencement of canal to connect Amsterdam with the North sea . . . 8 March, 1865
 The government undertake a canal to connect Rotterdam with the sea . . . March, "
 Commercial treaty with France . . . 7 July, "
 New ministry (protectionist) . . . 1 June, 1866
 Correspondence with Prussia respecting the Prussian garrison in Luxembourg July-Aug. "

HOLLAND, *continued.*

The lower chamber hardly passed a vote of censure on the ministry respecting government of Cuba, &c.; the king dissolves the chamber 10 Oct. 1866

Alleged treaty with France respecting cession of Luxemburg (*which see*) 22 March, 1867

PRINCES OF ORANGE (see *Orange*) STADTHOLDERS, AND KINGS.

1502. Philibert de Chalon.
 1530. René de Nassau, his nephew.
 1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to René, recovers the principality of Orange in 1559. Nominated STADTHOLDER in 1579; killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, 10 July, 1584.
 1584. Philip-William, his son; stolen away from the university of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces; died 1613.
 1618. Maurice, the renowned general; became STADTHOLDER in 1534; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.
 1625. Frederick-Henry (brother) STADTHOLDER.
 1647. William II., STADTHOLDER; married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a son, who succeeded in 1672.
 1650-72. John De Witt, grand pensionary; no stadtholder.
 1660. William-Henry: STADTHOLDER in 1672; married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, 1677.
 1702-47. No stadtholder.
 1702. John-William, nephew of William III., loses the principality of Orange, which is annexed to France.

1747. William-Henry becomes HEREDITARY STADTHOLDER. He married princess Anne of England; succeeded by his son.
 1751. William IV.; retired on the invasion of the French in 1795; died in 1806.
 1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.]

KINGS.

1806. Louis Bonaparte, made king of HOLLAND by his brother Napoleon, 5 June, 1806; abdicated, 1 July, 1810.
 1810. [Holland again united to France.]
 1813. House of Orange restored. William-Frederick, prince of Orange (born 1772), proclaimed 6 Dec. 1813; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, 30 March, 1814; assumed the style of king of the NETHERLANDS, 16 March, 1815; formally abdicated in favour of his son, 7 Oct. 1840; died 12 Dec. 1849.
 1840. William II.; born 6 Dec. 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died 17 March, 1849.
 1849. William III., son of the preceding; born 19 Feb. 1817. THE PRESENT king.
Heir: Prince William, born 4 Sept. 1820.

HOLLAND, NEW, see *Australia*, and *Australasia*.

HOLMFIRTH FLOOD. On 5 Feb. 1852, the Bilbury reservoir above Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, burst its banks, and levelled four mills and many ranges of other buildings, killing more than 90 persons, and devastating property estimated at above half a million.

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG (N.W. Germany), duchies once belonging to Denmark. The country, inhabited by Saxons, was subdued by Charlemagne in the beginning of the 9th century, and afterwards formed part of the duchy of Saxony. In 1106 or 1110, Adolphus of Schauenberg became count of Holstein: his descendants ruled till 1459, when Adolphus VII. died without issue, and the states of Holstein and Schleswig elected Christian king of Denmark, his nephew, as their duke, through fear of his arms. In 1544, his grandson, Christian II., divided his states amongst his brothers, with the condition that the duchies should remain subject to Denmark. The eldest branch of the family reigned in Denmark till the decease of Frederick VII., Nov. 15, 1863. From a younger branch (the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp) descended, through marriage, the kings of Sweden from 1751-1818, and the reigning family in Russia since 1762, when the duke, as the husband of Anne, became czar. In 1773, Catherine II. of Russia ceded Holstein-Gottorp to Denmark in exchange for Oldenburg, &c. The duchies were occupied by the Swedes in 1813, but restored to Denmark in 1814, and on 28 May, 1831, constituent assemblies were granted to them. Since 1844 disputes have been rife between the duchies and Denmark, and in 1848 the states-general of the duchies voted their annexation to the German confederacy, in which they were supported by Prussia; war ensued, which lasted till 1850, when they submitted to Denmark. The agitation in the duchies, encouraged by Prussia, revived in 1857. The Germans in Schleswig desired it to be made a member of the German confederation, like Holstein; and both duchies demanded a local government more independent of Denmark, which changes were resisted by that power. For the events of the war of 1864, see *Denmark*. By the convention signed at Gastein, 14 Aug. 1865, the government of Holstein was left with Austria, and that of Schleswig with Prussia. Holstein wholly and part of Schleswig were ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Prague, signed 23 Aug. 1866: see *Gastein*. Population in 1860, 1,004,473.

HOLY ALLIANCE, was ratified at Paris, 26 Sept. 1815, between the emperors of Russia (its originator) and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved. The compact was severely censured in this country as opposed to rational liberty.

HOLY BROTHERHOOD, see *Hermanidad*.

HOLY ISLAND, see *Lindisfarne*.

HOLY MAID OF KENT.—Elizabeth Barton was incited by the Roman Catholic party to hinder the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven. She foretold that Henry VIII. would die a speedy and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn, and direful calamities to the nation. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 20 April, 1534. *Rapin*.

HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE. The possession of these places has been a source of contention between the Greek and Latin churches for several centuries. In the reign of Francis I. they were placed in the hands of the Latin monks under the protection of the French government, by a treaty with the then sultan; but the Greeks from time to time obtained firmans from the Porte invalidating the rights of the Latins, who were at last (in 1757) expelled from some of the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a hatti-scheriff, or imperial ordinance.

The holy sepulchre partially destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by the Greeks, who claim additional privileges, and cause fresh dissensions 1808
The Russian and French governments sent envoys (M. Dashkoff and M. Marcellus) to adjust the dispute; an arrangement prevented by the Greek revolution . . . 1821

The subject again agitated, and the Porte proposed that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Titoff, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Lavalette, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly . . . 1850

A firman issued by the Porte, confirming and consolidating the rights previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places specified, but permitting them to possess a key of the church at Bethlechem, &c., as in former times . . . 9 March, 1852

The French government acquiesced, with much dissatisfaction; but the Russian envoy still desired the key to be withheld from the Latin monks. M. D'Ozeroff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the orthodox in virtue of the treaty of Kainardji in 1774, and demanded that the firman of 9 March, 1852, should be read at Jerusalem, although it militated against his pretensions, which was accordingly done. The dispute still continued, the Porte being exposed to the attacks of both the Russian and French governments . . . March, 1853
Prince Menschikoff arrives at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and in addition to the claims respecting the holy places, makes those demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey which led to the war of 1854-6. (See *Russo-Turkish War*) . . . 28 Feb. "

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, see *Rome*, and *Germany*.

HOLY ROOD or Cross. A festival was instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about 615. The feast of the invention (or finding) of the Cross is on 3 May; that of the exaltation of the Cross, 14 Sept. At Boxley abbey, in Essex, was a crucifix, called the *Rood of Grace*; at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's cross, London.

HOLYROOD PALACE (Edinburgh), formerly an abbey, was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some vestiges remain, was founded by David I. in 1128, and in the burial-place within its walls are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is the bed-chamber which was occupied by queen Mary; and from an adjoining cabinet to it David Rizzio, her favourite, was dragged forth and murdered, 9 March, 1566. The north-west towers were built by James V., and the remaining part of the palace was added during the reign of Charles II. Mr. Pinkerton states that the palace was burnt in 1650, and rebuilt in 1659. Great improvements were made in 1857. The queen held her court here, 30 Aug. 1850.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, a Byzantine church in modern Jerusalem. Fergusson, Robinson, and others, consider the true site of the holy sepulchre to be the mosque of Omar, termed the "dome of the Rock." The question is still undecided, and investigations are going on at the expense of the Russian government; see *Knights*.

HOLY WARS, see *Crusades*.

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as A.D. 120. *Ashe*.

HOLY WEEK, or the "Week of Indulgences," is the week before Easter.

HOMELDEN (Northumberland), where the Scots, headed by the earl of Douglas, were defeated by the Percies (among them Hotspur), 14 Sept. 1402. Douglas and the earls of Angus, Murray, Orkney, and the earl of Fife, son of the duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry, were taken prisoners.

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HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY, the two first and most perfect epic poems in the world. The first begins with the wrath of Achilles, and ends with the funeral of Hector; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy. Various dates are assigned to these works, from 962 to 915 B.C.* Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A.D. 477, are said to have been the works of Homer written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.

HOMICIDE. This crime was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B.C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay hid to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or he that killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley the offender was to fly to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high-priest, 1451 B.C. (*Num. xxxv.*) 9 *Geo. IV. c. 31* (1828), distinguishes between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness; see *Murder*.

HOMILIES in early Christian times were discourses delivered by the bishop or presbyter, in a homely manner, for the common people.—The Book of Homilies drawn up by abp. Cramer, and published 1547, and another prepared by an order of convocation, 1563, were ordered to be read in those churches that had not a minister able to compose proper discourses. *Stow*.

HOMOEOPATHY, a hypothesis promulgated early in the present century by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic (died 1843), according to which every medicine has a specific power of inducing a certain diseased state of the system (*similia similibus curantur*, likes are cured by likes); and if such medicine be given to a person suffering under the disease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions cannot simultaneously subsist in the same organ. *Brande*. Infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the millionth of a grain of aloes, have been employed, it is said, with efficacy. The real merits of the system consist in its inducing the patient to regulate his diet and habits according to the dictates of common sense.—The Hahnemann hospital was opened in Bloomsbury-square, 16 Sept. 1850.

HOMOUSION AND HOMIOUSION (*Greek*, same essence, and similar essence or being), terms employed with respect to the nature of the Father and the Son in the Trinity. The orthodox party adopted the former term as a party cry at the council of Nice, 325; the Arians adopted the latter at Seleucia, 359.

HONDURAS, one of the republics of Central America (*which see*). Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859. Its present president, general J. M. Medina, was elected 1 Feb. 1864. Population, about 350,000 (1860). *British Honduras*, Central America, was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards and sometimes expelled, till 1783. Balize or Belize, the capital, is a great seat of the mahogany trade. In 1861, the population was 25,635, and the revenue, 35,757*l.* Governor, James R. Longden, 1867.

HONEY-MOON. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding-feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila the Hun drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day, that he died of suffocation, 453.

HONG-KONG, an island off the coast of China, was taken by capt. Elliott, 23 Aug. 1839, and ceded to Great Britain, 20 Jan. 1841. Its chief town is Victoria, built in 1842, and erected into a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring, governor from 1854 to 1859, was succeeded by sir Hercules Robinson. Present governor, sir Rich. G. MacDonnell, 1865.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him who evil thinks." It is said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her with these words, which afterwards became the motto of the order of the garter; but this statement is unsupported by sufficient authority.—The order is said to have been instituted, 23 April, 1349.

HONOUR. Temples were erected to Honour by Scipio Africanus, about 197 B.C.; and by C. Marius, about 102 B.C.—The *Legion of Honour* was created by Bonaparte in 1802.

HOOKS AND CODFISH, see *Holland*, 1347.

HOOPS, see *Crinoline*.

HOPS, in use in England in 1425. *Harleian MS.* Introduced from the Netherlands, into England about 1524, and used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were

* The first English version of the Iliad, by Arthur Hall, appeared in 1581. The most celebrated versions of Homer's works are Chapman's, 1616; Hobbes', 1675; Pope's, 1715-25; Cowper's, 1791. The translation of the Iliad by the earl of Derby (1864) is much commended.

unwholesome, their use was prohibited in 1528. *Anderson*. In the year ending 5 Jan. 1853, there were 46,157½ acres under hops in England and Wales, chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire, which paid 447,144*l.* duty; the quantity yielded was 51,102,494 lbs., whereof 955,855 lbs. were exported. The duty on hops was repealed in 1862, after many applications. An act for preventing fraud in the trade was passed in June, 1866.—The hop and malt exchange, Southwark, was opened in Oct. 1867.

HORATII AND CURIATII, see *Rome*, 669 B.C.

HORN; HORNPIPE. The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and has been found among most savage nations. It was first made of horn, hence the name; afterwards of brass, with keys, for the semi-tones, in the last century.—The dance called the Hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh *più-corn*, that is, hornpipe, about 1300. *Spencer*.

HORNE TOOKE, &c. The trial of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, caused a great sensation. They were taken into custody on 20 May, 1794. Mr. Hardy was tried 29 Oct., and, after a trial of eight days, was honourably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was tried and acquitted, 20 Nov.; and Mr. Thelwall was acquitted, 5 Dec.; the others were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr. Thelwall's political lectures in 1795; see *Gagging Bills*, and *Thelwall*.

HOROLOGY, see *Clocks*. The British Horological institute, Clerkenwell, London, established in 1858, for the benefit of watchmakers, publishes a monthly journal.

HORSE. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably first among the Greeks who broke them in for service in war; whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," 1014 B.C. 1 *Kings* iv. 26. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the 9th century horses were only shod in time of frost. Shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066. In England there are 2,000,000 draught and pleasure horses, and 100,000 agricultural horses, which consume the produce of 7,000,000 acres; see *Races*.

The horse-tax was imposed in 1784. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796; and again in 1808. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per year. 1862

Mr. J. S. Rarey, an American, made a great sensation in London by taming vicious and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. His system is founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and on kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method (on 20 March, lord Palmerston and twenty others), binding them to secrecy; from which they were released in June, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent. 1858, 1859

He was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding-masters of the army. July, 1859

He gave a lecture to the London cabmen, which was well received, 12 Jan. 1860; and in the same year he received a present of 20 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. May, 1860

Great horse-shows were held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in July, 1864; July, 1865; May, 1866; and 25 May, 1867

Horse-flesh. An establishment for the sale of it as human food was opened at Paris on 9 July, 1866, with success, and its use as food strongly advocated

150 persons (including sir Henry Thompson, sir John Lubbock, &c.) dined on horse-flesh at the Langham hotel, London. 6 Feb. 1868

HORSE GUARDS. They were instituted in the reign of Edward VI. 1550, and revived by Charles II. 1661. The first troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by general Cholmondeley; and the second troop, commanded by lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, 26 May, 1788. *Phillips*. The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected by Ware, about 1730. In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In a part of the building is the office of the commander-in-chief.

HORSE-RACING, see *Racing*.

HORTENSIAN LAW, passed by Q. Hortensius, dictator, 286 B.C., after the secession of the plebeians to the Janiculum, affirmed the legislative power granted them by previous laws in 446 and 336 B.C.

HORTICULTURE, the art of cultivating gardens, is a late word in our dictionaries (from *hortus* and *cultura*), and was first used by Evelyn; see *Gardening*.

The (now royal) Horticultural society of London founded by sir Joseph Banks and others in 1804; incorporated 17 April, 1809; transactions first published. 1812
Planting the garden at Chiswick begun. 1822
Annual exhibitions. 1831
The library sold. 1859

Proposal for laying out a garden for the society on the Brompton estate, belonging to the Crystal Palace Commissioners, July, 1859; received the support of the queen, nobility, &c., and Mr. Nesfield's design was adopted in May, 1860

The new gardens were opened by the prince
B B 2

HORTICULTURE, *continued.*

consort, who planted a *Wellingtonia gigantea* (which see) . . . 5 June, 1861
 The queen also planted one on . . . 24 July, "
 Dr. John Lindley (who "raised horticulture from an empirical art to a developed science") secretary, 1822-62; died . . . 1 Nov. 1865

The Albert memorial uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales 10 June, 1863
 An International Horticultural exhibition was opened in the gardens . . . 23-31 May, 1866
 Horticultural societies established at Edinburgh, 1809; at Dublin . . . 1817

HOSIERY, see *Stockings*, and *Cotton*.

HOSPITALERS, see *Malta*.

HOSPITALS, originally *Hospitia* for the reception of travellers. That at Jerusalem, built by the knights of St. John 1112, was capable of receiving 2000 guests, and included an infirmary for the sick. The richly endowed "five royal hospitals" under "the pious care of the lord-mayor of London," &c., are St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Christ's; see *Infirmaries*, and *Dispensaries*.

Bethlehem (oldest lunatic asylum in Europe except one at Granada) founded . . . 1547
 Cancer, Brompton . . . 1851
 Charing-cross, founded 1318; new hospital built . . . 1831
 City of London Lying-in . . . 1750
 Consumption, Brompton . . . 1841
 Dreadnought ship . . . 1821
 Fever . . . 1802
 Free, Gray's Inn-lane . . . 1828
 German, Dalston . . . 1845
 Great Northern . . . 1856
 Guy's (see *Guy's*) . . . 1721
 Hahnemann . . . 1850

Hospital of Surgery . . . 1827
 Idiots' . . . 1847
 Incurables . . . 1850
 Jews' . . . 1747
 King's College . . . 1839
 Lock . . . 1746
 London . . . 1740
 Lying-in, British . . . 1749
 " City-road . . . 1750
 " General, Lambeth . . . 1765
 " Queen Charlotte's . . . 1752
 " Queen Adelaide's . . . 1824
 Middlesex . . . 1745
 London Ophthalmic, Finsbury . . . 1804

London Ophthalmic, Gray's inn-road . . . 1843
 Orthopaedic . . . 1838
 Samaritan Free, for women and children . . . 1847
 Small Pox . . . 1740
 St. Bartholomew's (see *Bartholomew, St.*) . . . 1546
 St. George's . . . 1733
 St. Luke's (lunatics) . . . 1751
 St. Mary's, Paddington . . . 1843
 St. Thomas's (removed 1862) . . . 1553
 University College . . . 1833
 Westminster . . . 1719
 Women's, Soho-square . . . 1843

HOST, ELEVATION OF THE, introduced into Roman Catholic worship, and prostration, said to have been enjoined about 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to betake themselves to the adoration of the host, 1228. *Recs.*

HOT BLAST, see *Blowing Machine*.

HOURS. The day is said to have been first divided into hours from 293 B.C., when L. Papirius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (which see), 158 B.C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. In England, the measurement of time was, in early days, uncertain: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours: said to have been invented by Alfred, A.D. 886; see *Day*. For *Hours of Prayer*, see *Breviary*.

HOUSE DUTY was imposed in 1695. Its rate was frequently changed till its repeal in 1840 (3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 39). It was re-imposed as a substitute for the window-tax, in 1851.

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE, after one year's residence, was introduced into parliamentary elections for boroughs, by the reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867.

HOUSELESS POOR ACT (Metropolitan) passed, 1864; made perpetual, 1865. See *Poor*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LORDS, &c., see *Parliament*, *Lords*, and *Commons*.

HOWARD FAMILY. John Howard, son of Margaret, the heiress of the Mowbrays, was created earl marshal and the 7th duke of Norfolk in 1483. He was slain with his master, Richard III., at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485. His son was restored to the earldom of Surrey in 1489, in reward for having gained the victory of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513; he was created the 8th duke of Norfolk in 1514. Thomas, the 10th duke, was beheaded for conspiracy against queen Elizabeth on behalf of Mary, queen of Scots, in 1572. Henry Fitzalan Howard, now the 21st duke of Norfolk, and the 18th of the Howard family, premier duke and earl of England and hereditary earl marshal, was born in 1847.

HOWITZER, a German piece of ordnance, ranking between a cannon and a mortar, came into use early in the 18th century.

HUBERTSBURG (Saxony). The treaty between the empress, the king of Prussia, and the elector of Bavaria, signed here, 15 Feb. 1763, ended the Seven years' war, whereby Prussia gained Silesia.

HUDIBRAS. The first three cantos of this political satire, by Samuel Butler, appeared in 1663; and the other parts in 1664 and 1678.

HUDSON'S BAY, discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, 1610, had been discovered by Frobisher in the reign of Elizabeth, although Hudson ventured farther north. The latter, passing the winter in this

bay on his fourth voyage, was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish. The Hudson's-Bay Company obtained a charter in 1670. Their licence expired in 1859. The forts were destroyed by the French in 1686 and 1782. In July, 1863, the formation of a new company was proposed. The territories are termed "Rupert's Land."

HUE AND CRY. The old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies. The pursuit of a felon was aided by a description of him in the *Hue and Cry*, a gazette established for advertising felons in 1710. *Ashe*.

HUGUENOTS, a term (derived by some from the German *Eidgenossen*, confederates; by others from Hugues, a Genevese Calvinist) applied to the Reformed party in France, followers of Calvin. They took up arms against their persecutors in 1561. After a delusive edict of toleration, a great number were massacred at Vassy, 1 March, 1562, when the civil wars began, which lasted with some intermission till the edict of Nantes in 1598 (revoked in 1685). The massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, 24 Aug. 1572, occurred during a truce; see *Calvinists*, *Bartholomew*, and *Edict*. S. Smiles's "History of the Huguenots" appeared in 1867.

HULL (E. Yorkshire), a rising commercial place in 1200, was named Kingston-upon-Hull in 1296 by Edward I., who purchased the town, formed the port, and granted a charter. Great fire; damage about 100,000*l.*, 15 Aug. 1864.

HULSE'S FOUNDATIONS. The rev. John Hulse, who died in 1790, bequeathed his estates in Cheshire to the university of Cambridge for the advancement of religious learning:—by the maintenance of two scholars; the payment of a prize of 40*l.* annually for a theological dissertation; the establishment of the office of Christian advocate (made a professorship of divinity 1 Aug. 1860); and the payment of a lecturer, to be chosen annually. The first Hulsean lectures were given by the rev. Christopher Benson, in 1820.

HUMAITÁ, a strong post on the river Paraguay, defended by a battery of 300 cannon; and believed to be impregnable by Lopez, the president of Paraguay; was forced by the Brazilian ironclads 17 Feb. 1868. On the 19th, Caxias, the Brazilian general, stormed a work to the north of Humaitá, and captured many stores.

HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL (London), for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettson, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the last three. The society has 221 receiving-houses, supplied with apparatus. The principal one was erected in 1794, on a spot of ground given by George III. on the north side of the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The motto of this society is appropriate—"Latet scintillula forsân"—"a small spark may perhaps lie hid;" see *Drowning*.

HUMILIATI, a congregation of monks, formed by some Milanese who had been imprisoned by Frederick I. 1162. The order had more than ninety monasteries; but was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and their houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities, in 1570.

HUMMING-BIRDS. Mr. Gould's beautiful collection of the skins of these birds was exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1851. His elaborate work on them in five folio volumes, with richly coloured plates, was completed in 1862.

HUNDRED, a Danish institution; was a part of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families, at the time the counties were originally divided, about 897. The hundred-court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a manor. *Law Dictionary*.

HUNDRED DAYS; a term given to Napoleon's restoration, dating from his arrival in Paris, March 20, to his departure on 29 June, 1815.

HUNDRED YEARS' WAR, in French history, commenced with the invasion of Edward III. of England in 1328; but did not end till 1444.

HUNGARY, part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about 106, and retained by them till the 3rd century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 376 by the Huns, under Attila. See *Huns*, and *Attila*. After his death, in 453, the Gepide, and in 500 the Lombards held the country. It was acquired by the Avars about 568, and retained by them till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 800 the country was settled by a Scythian tribe, named Vingours or Ungri (whence the German name *Ungarn*) and the Magyars of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad (839), was the ancestor of a line of kings (see *below*). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the emperor Henry the Fowler, 934. Population (without the army) in 1857, 9,900,785; see *Austria*.

HUNGARY, *continued.*

Stephen, founder of the monarchy of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and subdues the slaves, &c., receives the title of <i>Apostolic king</i> from the pope	997
The Poles overrun Hungary	1061
Bela III. introduces the Greek civilisation 1174, &c.	1174, &c.
Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Genghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia	1241 et seq.
Golden Bull of Andrew II. granting personal rights	1222
Death of Andrew III. end of the <i>Arpad</i> dynasty	1301
Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Serbia, and Dalmatia	1344-82
He marches into Italy and avenges the murder of his brother, Andrew king of Naples	1348
Sanguinary anarchy: Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned: and King Mary, the daughter, marries Sigismund, of Brandenburg	1382
They govern with great severity	1382-92
Sigismund's atrocious cruelties compel his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks	1393
Battle of Nicopolis: Bajazet vanquishes Sigismund and a large army	28 Sept. 1396
Sigismund obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany	1410
Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary	1437
Victories of the great John Hunniades (illegitimate son of Sigismund) over the Turks	1442-4
Who obtained a truce for ten years	1444
Broken by: Ladislas king of Hungary (at the pope's instigation). He is defeated and slain, with the papal legate, at Varna	10 Nov. 1444
John Hunniades escapes; becomes regent	1444-53
Raises siege of Belgrade 14 July; dies 10 Sept.	1456
Hungarians insult Turkish ambassadors; war ensues: Solyman II. takes Buda	1526
Disastrous battle of Mohatz (<i>which see</i>)	29 Aug. "
Hungary subject to Austria	"
Peace of Vienna, granting toleration to Protestants	1606
John Sobieski defeats the Turks in several battles, and raises the siege of Vienna	Nov. 1683
Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Salenkemen	19 Aug. 1691
Prince Eugene defeats them at Zenta	11 Sept. 1697
The Duke of Lorraine retakes Buda (<i>which see</i>)	1686
Peace of Carlowitz	26 Jan. 1699
Pragmatic sanction, authorising female succession to the throne	1722-3
Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade	1739
The Hungarians enthusiastically support Maria-Theresa against France and Bavaria	1740
The protestants permitted to have churches	1784
Independence of Hungary guaranteed	1790
Hungarian academy established	1825
The people, long discontented with the Austrian rule, break out into a formidable rebellion	1848
Murder of the military governor, count Lamberg, by a mob at Pesth; the Hungarian diet appoint a provisional government under Kossuth and Batthyany, 28 Sept.; Hungarians defeat the ban of Croatia	29 Sept. "
The diet denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary	8 Dec. "
The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szaikszó	21 Dec. "
At Mohr, by the ban Jellachich	29 Dec. "
Buda-Pesth taken by Windischgrätz	5 Jan. 1849
Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt,	21 Jan. "
Hungary declares itself a free state; Kossuth supreme governor	14 April, "
The Hungarians defeat the Imperialists before Gran	18 April, 1849
March of the Russian army through Galicia to assist the Austrians	1 May, "
The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians at Pered	20 June, "
Battles of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians; former retire	2, 10 July, "
Hungarians defeat Jellachich	14 July, "
The Hungarians defeated by the Russians: Görgey retreats after three days' battle	15 July, "
Battle before Komorn, between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army	16 July, "
Insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia	23 July, "
Again defeated by the Russians	31 July, "
Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar, by gen. Haynau	10 Aug. "
Görgey and his army surrender to the Russians,	13 Aug. "
Kossuth, Bem, &c., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under the protection of Turkey at New Orsova (<i>see Turkey</i>)	21 Aug. "
Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war	27 Sept. "
Batthyany tried at Pesth, and shot: many other insurgent chiefs put to death	6 Oct. "
Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home	16 Oct. "
Bem dies at Aleppo	10 Dec. 1850
The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions	1853-5
Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna	8 Sept. 1853
Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9	12 July, 1856
The emperor and empress visit Buda	4 May, 1857
During the Italian war in 1859, an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation, and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth; which circumstances it is said the emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly, and shortly afterwards to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the protestants in Hungary	Aug.-Oct. 1859
Recall of archduke Albert; general Benedek appointed governor	April, 1860
Demand for restoration of the old constitution; re-union of the Banat and Voivodina with Hungary, &c.	Oct. "
Restoration of old constitution promised	20 Oct. "
Schmerling appointed minister	13 Dec. "
National conference at Gran	Dec. "
Demand for the constitution of 1848	Jan. 1861
The emperor promulgates a new liberal constitution for the empire	26 Feb. "
Which does not satisfy the Hungarians, March, Hungarian diet opened	6 April, "
Meeting of the Reichsrath at Vienna: no deputies present from Hungary or Croatia	29 April, "
Count Teleki (<i>see Austria</i> , 1860) found dead in his bed at Pesth: intense excitement	8 May, "
The diet votes an address to the emperor, desiring restoration of the old constitution	5 July, "
The military begin to levy the taxes	July, "
Imperial rescript refusing the entire independence of Hungary, 21 July: the diet protests,	20 Aug. and is dissolved
The archbishop of Gran, the primate, indignantly protests against the act of the imperial government	Sept.-Oct. "
Summoned to Vienna; he stands firm	25 Oct. "
The magistrates in the comitat at Pesth resign; military government established; passive resistance of the nobility	Dec. "
Amnesty declared for political offences, and cessation of prosecutions	18 Nov. 1862

* The Hungarian people have or had an irreconcilable aversion to the name of *queen*; and, consequently, whenever a female succeeded to the throne of Hungary, she reigned with the title of *king*. Thus in 1382, when Mary came to the crown, she was styled *king Mary*. *Pray, Hist. Regum Hungariæ.*

HUNGARY, *continued.*

Newspapers confiscated for publishing seditious speeches 29 March, 1863
 The emperor visits Buda-Pesth; well received: inauguration of a new policy; the rights of Hungary to be restored 6-9 June, 1865
 Imperial rescript, abolishing the representative constitution of the empire, with the view of restoring independence of Hungary, &c. 21 Sept. "
 The Deak or moderate party demand restoration of the monarchy, with a responsible government 11 Nov. "
 The emperor visits Pesth; the diet opened 14 Dec.; Carl Szentivanyi elected president 20 Dec. "
 Emperor and empress arrive at Pesth 29 Jan. 1866
 Hungarian legions join the Prussian army, June; (after the peace, they were allowed to return to their allegiance) Oct. "
 Prolonged political negotiations for autonomy; Deak and national party wearied, threaten to break off Oct. "
 Hungarian diet opened by a conciliatory rescript 19 Nov. "
 Deak's address in reply, demanding the restoration of the constitution, adopted by the diet with a large majority 15 Dec. "
 Much opposition to the convocation of the Reichsrath Jan. 1867

Restoration of the constitution of 1848; an independent ministry appointed, headed by count Andrássy 17 Feb. 1867
 The Croats protest against incorporation with Hungary 25 May, "
 The emperor and empress crowned at Buda with all the ancient ceremonies 8 June, "
 Amnesty granted for all political offences 9 June, "
 The coronation gift to the emperor of 50,000 ducats bestowed on orphans and invalids 10 June, "
 Discussion between the Austrians and Hungarians respecting the division of the liability for the national debt Aug.-Sept. "
 A financial convention signed by deputations 23 Sept. "
 Kossuth's letter to his constituents at Waitzen, censuring Deak and the moderate party Oct. "
 Deak joined by Klapka and other liberals Nov. "
 The "Nazarenes," a sect resembling Quakers, become prominent Nov. "
 Bills for financial arrangements with Austria, and for Jewish emancipation, received royal assent 29 Dec. "
 First trial by jury of press offences; (fine and imprisonment inflicted for publishing a letter of Kossuth) 27 Feb. 1868
 Kossuth (elected a member of the legislature) resigns by letter 14 April, 1868

SOVEREIGNS OF HUNGARY.

997. St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Geisa); he establishes the Roman Catholic religion (1000), and receives from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Austria, as king of Hungary.
 1093. Peter, the German; deposed.
 1094. Aba or Owen.
 1094. Péter, again; deposed; and his eyes put out.
 1097. Andrew I.; deposed.
 1098. Bela I.: killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
 1098. Salamon, son of Andrew.
 1098. Geisa I. son of Bela.
 1097. Ladislas I. surnamed the Pious.
 1095. Coloman, son of Geisa.
 1114. Stephen II. surnamed Thunder.
 1121. Bela II.: had his eyes put out.
 1141. Geisa II.: succeeded by his son.
 1161. Stephen III.: and Stephen IV. (anarchy).
 1173. Bela III.: succeeded by his son.
 1190. Emeric: succeeded by his son.
 1204. Ladislas II.; reigned six months only.
 1205. Andrew II. son of Bela III.
 1215. Bela IV.
 1270. Stephen IV. (or V.) his son.
 1272. Ladislas III.: killed.
 1290. Andrew III. surnamed the Venetian, son-in-law of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany (last of the house of Arpad), died 1301.
 1301. Wenceslas of Bohemia, and (1305) Otho of Bavaria, who gave way to
 1309. Charles Robert of Anjou.
 1342. Louis I. the Great; eld. king of Poland, 1370.
 1382. Mary, called King Mary, daughter of Louis.
 1387. Mary and her consort Sigismund: the latter became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410.
 1392. Sigismund alone (on the death of Mary).
 1437. Albert, duke of Austria; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany; dies suddenly.
 1439. Elizabeth alone: she marries
 1442. Ladislas IV. king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislas VI.: slain at Varna.

1444. [Interregnum.]
 1445. John Hunniades, regent.
 1453. Ladislas V. posthumous son of Albert: poisoned.
 " Matthias Corvinus, son of Hunniades; able.
 1490. Ladislas VI. king of Bohemia: the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
 1516. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia): loses his life at the battle of Mohatz.
 1526. { John Zapolski, waivode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solyman; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founds the principality of Transylvania, 1536.
 Ferdinand I. king of Bohemia, brother to the Emperor Charles V.; rival kings.
 1540. Ferdinand alone: elected emperor, 1558.
 1563. Maximilian, son of Ferdinand: emperor in 1564.
 1572. Rodolph, son of Maximilian: emperor in 1576.
 1608. Matthias II. his brother; emperor in 1612.
 1618. Ferdinand II. his cousin, emperor.
 1625. Ferdinand III. son of preceding; emperor 1637.
 1647. Ferdinand IV.; died in 1654, three years before his father.
 1655. Leopold I. son of Ferd. III.; emperor, 1658.
 1687. Joseph I. his son: emperor in 1705.
 1712. Charles VI. (of Germany), brother of Joseph, and nominal king of Spain, succeeded by his daughter,
 1741. Maria-Theresa, empress; survived her consort, Francis I., emperor, from 1765 until 1780; see Germany.
 1780. Joseph II. her son, emperor in 1765: succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
 1790. Leopold II. brother of Joseph II., emperor: succeeded by his son.
 1792. Francis I. (Francis II. as emperor of Germany): in 1804 he became emperor of Austria only.
 1835. Ferdinand V. son of Francis: Ferdinand I. as emperor of Austria.
 1848. Francis-Joseph, emperor of Austria, nephew of the preceding; succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, a Dec. 1848; crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; see Austria.

HUNGERFORD BRIDGE,* over the Thames from Hungerford-stairs to the Belvedere-

* It was 14 feet wide, and 1342 feet long: the length of the central span, between the two piers, 676 feet; the height of the two towers 55 feet above the footway, and 84 above high water; the piers were in

road, Lambeth, opened 1 May, 1845, was taken down in July, 1862, to make way for the Charing Cross railway-bridge, and transferred to Clifton (*which see*). The market (opened in July, 1833), was removed at the same time.

HUNS, a race of warlike Asiatics, said to have conquered China, about 210 B.C., and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 90. They invaded Hungary, about 376, and drove out the Goths. Marching westward, under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Chalons by the consul Aëtius, 451; see *Attila*.

HUNTING: an ancient pastime. The "Bokys of Hawking and Huntynge," by Dame Julyana Barnes, was printed at St. Albans, 1486.

HUNTINGDON, see *Whitfieldites*.

HURRICANES, see *Cyclones*.

HUSSARS, light cavalry in Poland and Hungary, about 1600. The British Hussars were enrolled in 1759.

HUSSITES. After the death of Huss,* many of his followers took up arms, in 1419, and formed a political party under John Ziska, and built the city of Tabor. He defeated the emperor Sigismund, 11 July, 1420, and a short truce followed. Ziska, blinded at the siege of Rabi, beat all the armies sent against him. He died of the plague, 18 Oct. 1424, and is said to have ordered a drum to be made of his skin to terrify his enemies even after death. Two Hussite generals, named Procopius, defeated the imperialists in 1431; and a temporary peace ensued. Divisions took place among the Hussites, and on 30 May, 1434, they were defeated, and Procopius the elder slain at Bömischbrod or Lippau. Toleration was granted, and Sigismund entered Prague 23 Aug. 1436. The Hussites opposed his successor, Albert of Austria, and called Casimir of Poland to the throne; but were defeated in 1438. A portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian brethren."

HUSTINGS (said to be derived from *house court*, an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons), an ancient court of London, being its supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature. The court of *hustynys* was granted to the city of London, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052. Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c., were also granted hustings courts.

HUTCHINSONIANS included many eminent clergy, who did not form any sect, but held the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire; they rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the scriptures contain a complete system of natural philosophy. His work, "*Moses' Principia*," was published in 1724. He derived all things from the air, whence he said proceeded fire, light, and spirit, types of the Trinity. In 1712 he invented a time-piece for finding the longitude, and died in 1737.

HYDASPES, a river in India, where Alexander the Great defeated Porus, after a severely contested engagement; 327 B.C.

HYDE-PARK (London W.), the ancient manor of Hyde, belonging to the abbey of Westminster, became crown property at the dissolution, 1539. It was sold by parliament in 1652; but was resumed by the king at the restoration in 1661. The Serpentine was formed 1730-33.

Colossal statue of Aebilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," erected on . . . 13 June, 1822
Hyde Park corner entrance erected . . . 1828
Marble arch from Buckingham Palace set up at Cumberland Gate . . . 29 March, 1851
Crystal palace erected for the exhibition of . . . 1851
Disturbances in consequence of a Sunday bill having been brought before parliament by lord Robert Grosvenor, which was eventually withdrawn Sundays, 25 June, and 1 & 8 July, 1855
Riotous meetings held here, on account of the high price of bread . . . Sundays 14, 21, 28 Oct. ..

Democratic meetings on the reform question, March, 1859
The queen reviewed 18,450 volunteers 23 June, 1860
Great meeting of admirers of Garibaldi, 28 Sept.; who are violently attacked by the Irish; many persons wounded . . . 5 Oct. 1862
Public meetings in the park henceforth prohibited . . . 9 Oct. "
Proposed reform meeting in the park opposed: great rioting; the palings broken down, and much damage done; fierce conflicts with the police, and many hurt . . . 23, 24 July, 1866
Peaceful reform demonstrations in the park, 6 May & 5 Aug. 1867

the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each. The cost of the masonry was 60,000*l.* of the ironwork, exceeding 700 tons in weight, 17,000*l.*; of the approaches, 13,000*l.*; total, 102,245*l.* Architect, I. K. Brunel.

* The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, John Huss (born in Bohemia in 1373), a zealous preacher of the Reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance, the emperor Sigismund wanting him a safe-conduct. He presented himself accordingly, but was thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive, which he endured with resignation, 7 July, 1415. Jerome of Prague, his intimate friend, who came to this council to support and second him, also suffered death by fire, 30 May, 1416, although he also had a safe-conduct.

HYDRAULIC PRESS, see under *Hydrostatics*.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID or **CHLORHYDRIC ACID**, the only known compound of chlorine and hydrogen, was discovered by Dr. Priestley, 1772; its constitution determined by Davy, 1810. It is also called muriatic acid and spirit of salts; see under *Alkalies*.

HYDROGEN (from *hydōr*, water) under the name of combustible air was obtained by Paracelsus in the 16th century. In 1766 Cavendish described its properties; and, in 1781, he and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced; subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements. One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen, and forms water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state. *Gmelin*.

HYDROGRAPHY is the description of the surface waters of the earth. The first sea-chart is attributed to Henry the Navigator, in the 16th century. There is a hydrographic department in the British admiralty, by which a series of charts has been issued.

HYDROMETER, the instrument by which is measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the 5th century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found. *Beckmann*. Archimedes was killed in 212 B.C., and Hypatia was torn to pieces, A.D. 415. Robert Boyle described a hydrometer in 1675: Baumé's (1762) and Sykes', about 1818, have been much employed.

HYDROPATHY, a term applied to the treatment of diseases by cold water, practised by Hippocrates in the 4th century B.C., by the Arabs in the 10 century A.D., and revived by Dr. Currie in 1797. The present system was suggested in 1825 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Gräfenberg, in Austrian Silesia; and though he is considered as its founder, the rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by the eminent Dr. Sydenham, before 1689. Priessnitz died 26 Nov. 1851. *Brande*.

HYDROSTATICS were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B.C.

Pressure of fluids discovered by Archimedes, about B.C.	250	The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves explained by Newton	1714
The forcing pump and air fountain invented by Hero	about 120	A scientific form was given to hydro-dynamics, by Bernoulli	1738
Water-mills were known	about A.D.	Joseph Bramah's hydrostatic or hydraulic press patented first in	1785
The science revived by Galileo, Castellio, Torricelli and Pascal, 17th century	about 1600	Sir Wm. Armstrong's hydraulic crane patented	1846
The theory of rivers scientifically understood in	1697	John Crowther's	1852

HYGROMETER, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Saussure (who died in 1799) is most employed. It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic lye, and acts on the principle of absorption. *Brande*. Daniell's hygrometer (1820) is much esteemed.

HYMNS. The song of Moses is the most ancient, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. xv.*) The Psalms date from about 1060 B.C. to about 444 B.C. (from David to Ezra.) The hymns of the Jews were frequently accompanied by instrumental music. Paul (A.D. 64) speaks of Christians admonishing one another "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (*Col. iii. 16.*) Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about 431. The hymns of Dr. Watts (died 1748), of John Wesley (died 1791), and of his brother Charles (died 1788), are much used by English dissenters.

HYPNOTISM (Greek *hypnos*, sleep) or nervous sleep, terms given by Mr. Braid (in 1843) to a sleep-like condition, produced in a person by steadily fixing his mind on one particular object. Minor surgical operations have, it is said, been performed without pain on persons in this state.

HYPSOMETER, a thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes, invented by F. J. Wollaston in 1817, much improved by Regnault, about 1847.

HYTHE, a cinque port. A school of musketry was established here in 1854 under the charge of sir John Hay. He resigned about Dec. 1867.

I.

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*. *Apollodorus*. Iambic verses were first written about 700 B.C., by Archilochus, who had courted Neobulë, the daughter of Lycambes; but after a promise of marriage the father preferred another suitor, richer than

the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself. *Herodotus*.

IBERIA, see *Georgia*, and *Spain*.

ICE. Galileo observed ice to be lighter than the water which composed it, about 1597.* See *Congelation*, where is noticed the ice-making machines of Harrison and of Siebe. In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U.S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wenham, Fresh, and Spy Ponds, about 18 miles from that city. The trade was begun by Mr. Tudor in 1806. 156,540 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1854. In New York, in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up, of which 20,000 were for exportation.

ICELAND (North Sea), discovered by Norwegian chiefs, about 861; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate. It was peopled by the Norwegians in 874, and has belonged to Denmark since 1397. Christianity was introduced about 996; and protestantism established about 1551.†

ICENI, a British tribe which inhabited chiefly Suffolk and Norfolk. In 61, headed by Boadicea, their queen, while Suetonius Paulinus was reducing Mona (Anglesey) they marched southwards and destroyed Verulam, London, and other places, with great slaughter of the Romans; but were defeated by Suetonius near London, and their queen slain.

"ICH DIEN," *I serre*, the motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army, 26 Aug. 1346. Edward the Black Prince, in veneration of his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted this motto, which has since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs to the crown of England; but not as prince of Wales, which many have erroneously maintained.

ICHOLOGY, the science of footprints, treats of the impression made in mud or sand by the animals of former ages. Dr. Duncan first discovered the footprints of a tortoise in the sandstone of Annandale, in 1828; since then numerous discoveries have been made by Owen, Lyell, Huxley, and others.

ICHTHYOLOGY, the science of fish. Eminent writers are Willoughby, Ray, Valenciennes, Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, &c. Yarrell's "*British Fishes*" (1836-59) is a classical work; see *Fish*.

ICONIUM (Syria). Here Paul and Barnabas preached, 38. Soliman the Seljuk founded a kingdom here in 1074, which lasted till 1307, when it was conquered by the Turks. It had been subdued by the Crusaders in 1097 and 1190; see *Konieh*.

ICONOCLASTS (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about 300) was begun about 726, and occasioned many insurrections in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigour in 736. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 752 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787. Theophilus banished all the painters and statuary from the Eastern Empire, 832. The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated at the 8th general council at Constantinople, 869-870. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. In the contests between the Iconoclasts and their opponents thousands perished.—Many images in churches were destroyed in England and Scotland during the Reformation and the civil war, 1641-8.

IDAHO, a northern "territory" of the United States of North America, was organised as such on 3 March, 1863.

IDES (Latin *Idus*), were eight days in the Roman and church calendar, following the Nones. They were reckoned backward. In March, May, July, and October, the 5th Idus was on the 8th of the month, the 7th on the 9th, &c., the first, or Ide, being the 15th. In the other months the 8th Ide fell on the 6th, and the first on the 13th. On the Idus of March (the 15th) 44 B.C. Julius Cæsar was assassinated.

IDIOTS. About 1855 there were in England, exclusive of lunatics, pauper idiots, or

* *Regelation* and other properties, exhibited by professor Faraday, in 1850, became the subject of investigation by eminent physicists of the day, especially Tyndall, J. D. Forbes, and by William Thomson. "Icy night" or "silver thaw" in London, 22 Jan. 1867. After a severe frost came rain freezing as it fell. Many accidents occurred in consequence of the glassy pavements and roads.

† In 1784-5, there occurred here the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record; it was accompanied by violent wind and rain, and a darkness of the heavens; and it was feared that the island would fall to pieces. Three fire-spouts broke out on Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of nearly 12 miles; 12 rivers were dried up; 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water; and 34 others were materially injured. See *Hecla*.

idiots protected in national institutions, males, 3372; females, 3893; total, 7265; see *Lunacy*. The Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, began in 1847; and was chartered, 1862.

IDOLS. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B.C. *Vossius*. Images are mentioned in *Gen.* xxxi. 19, 30, 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, A.D. 330. *Dufresnoy*. Idolatry was revived in Britain by the Saxons about 473, but it gave way in Britain, after the coming of Augustin, 599; see *Iconoclasts*, *Week*.

IDSTEDT (N. Germany). Here the insurgent army of Holstein and Schleswig, commanded by Willisen, was defeated by the Danes, 25 July, 1850.

IDUMÆA, the country of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob: see *Gen.* xxxvi., *Josh.* xxiv. 4.

The Edomites prevent the Israelites from passing through their country B.C. 1453	They join the Chaldeans against Judah, and are anathematized in <i>Psalms</i> cxxxvii. about A.C. 570
They are subjugated by David 1040	John Hyrcanus, the Maccabee, subjugates and endeavours to incorporate them with the Jews 125
They revolt against Ahaziah, 892; and are severely defeated by Amaziah 827	Herod the Great, son of Antipater an Idumean, king of Judæa 40

IERNE, see *Ireland*.

IGLAU, see *Hussites*.

ILUM (Asia Minor). A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B.C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country *Ilium*; see *Homer*.

ILLINOIS, a western state of North America, was settled by the French in 1749; acquired by the British, 1763; made a territory, 1809; and admitted into the Union as a state, 3 Dec. 1818. Capital, Springfield.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS. is of great antiquity. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their portraits, about 70 B.C. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the 15th and 16th centuries, *et seq.*; and fine imitations have lately appeared.

ILLUMINATI, heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alumbrados, about 1575. After their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Buchet. They professed to obtain grace and perfection by their sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, was founded at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776, and was suppressed in 1784-5.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the earliest publication of the kind, established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., first appeared on 14 May, 1842. Mr. Ingram was drowned in Lake Michigan, 8 Sept. 1860.

ILLYRIA (now Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia), after several wars (from 230 B.C.) was made a Roman province, 167 B.C. In 1809 Napoleon I. gave the name of Illyrian provinces to Carniola, Dalmatia, and other provinces, then part of the French empire, now Carinthia, Carniola, &c.

IMAGE WORSHIP, see *Iconoclasts*. **IMMACULATE CONCEPTION**, see *Conception*.

IMMORTALS (Greek, *athanatoi*), the flower of the Persian army, limited to 10,000 in number, and recruited from the nobility alone, about 500 B.C. The name was also given to the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople in the 4th and 5th centuries.

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mary it was enacted that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament, 1700.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings, 13 Feb. 1788, to 25 April, 1795; acquittal.	Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced 16 Aug.; Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, 3 Oct.; and the last debate on the bill took place 10 Nov. 1820; see <i>Queen Caroline</i> .
Impeachment of lord Melville, 29 April; acquittal, 12 June, 1806.	Impeachment of the president; see <i>United States</i> , 1868.
Inquiry into the charges preferred by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, 27 Jan. to 20 March, 1809; acquittal.	

IMPERIAL CHAMBER, see *Aulic Council*.

IMPERIAL GUARD of France, was created by Napoleon from the guard of the convention, the directory, and the consulate, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted

at first of 9775 men, but was afterwards enlarged. It was subdivided in 1809 into the old and young guard. In Jan. 1814, it numbered 102,706. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815, but revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It took part in the Crimean war in 1855.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, see *Commons, Lords, Parliament, and Reform*.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. The vast progressive increase of our commercial intercourse with other countries:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710	£4,753,777	In 1830	£46,245,241	In 1859	£179,182,355
1750	7,289,582	1840	62,004,000	1861	217,485,044
1775	14,815,855	1845	85,281,958	1864	274,952,172
1800	30,570,605	1850	95,252,084	1865	271,072,285
1810	41,136,135	1851	103,579,582	1866	295,283,677
1820	36,514,564	1856	172,544,154	1867	275,249,853
		1857	187,844,441		

IMPOSTORS. The following are among the most extraordinary:—

Aldebert, a Gaul, in 743, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.

Mahomet promulgated his creed, 604: see *Mahometanism*.

Gonzalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael in 1359: he was burnt by the inquisition in Spain in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the son of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven: he denied the resurrection, preached in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Basle, 1556, promising to rise again in three years.

Otrelef, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius the son of Ivan, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by Poland: his success led the Russians to invite him to the throne, and deliver into his hands, Feodor, the reigning czar, and all his family: his imposture discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

IN BRITISH HISTORY.

A man pretending to be the Messiah, and a woman assuming to be the Virgin Mary, were burnt, 1222.

In 1487, Lambert Simnel, tutored by Richard Simon, a priest, supported by the duke of Burgundy, personated the earl of Warwick. Simnel's army was defeated by Henry VII., and he was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

For Warbeck's imposture in 1492, see *Warbeck*.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent,

spirited up to hinder the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 1534.

In 1553 (first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain), Elizabeth Croft, a girl 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she did penance.

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1591.

Valentine Greatrix, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient: his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland and England about 1666. Boyle and Flamsteed believed in him.

Dr. Titus Oates, see *Oates*.

Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring king James: the lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was fined 1000*l.*, and put in the pillory 1692. He was afterwards hanged for coining.

Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults: convicted as impostors, Nov. 1707. Mary Tofts of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr. St. Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock-lane ghost imposture by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762; see *Cock-lane Ghost*.

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died, 27 Dec. 1814.

W. Thom, see *Thomites*.

Joseph Smith, see *Mormonites*.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN, affirmed by sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The stat. 2 Rich. II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edw. III. 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British parliament, Dec. 1641. Impressment was not resorted to in the Russian war, 1854-5.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, see *Arrests, Debtors, and Ferrars' Arrest*.

IMPROPRIATION (applying ecclesiastical property to lay purposes). On the suppression of abbeyes in 1539, their incomes from the great tithes were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII.; and their successors constitute 7597 lay impropiators.

INCAS, see *Peru*.

INCENDIARIES. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by stat. 8 Hen. VI. 1429; and it was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Hen. VIII. 1528. Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent, in Aug. 1830; and in

Suffolk and other counties since. The punishment of death was remitted, except in special cases, in 1827. The acts relating to arson were amended in 1837 and 1844.

INCH. It was defined in 1824 by act of parliament, that 39'13929 inches is the length of a seconds pendulum in the latitude of London, vibrating in vacuo at the sea level, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit; see *Candle*, and *Standard*.

INCHCAPE BELL, see *Bell Rock*.

INCOME TAX. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France. In 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, amid great opposition, increased taxes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France, 1798.

This act repealed, and graduated duties on incomes imposed, beginning with 6*ol.* per annum, 9 Jan. 1799.

The "property tax" passed, which levied a rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 15*ol.* and lower rates on smaller incomes, 11 Aug. 1803.

Increased to 6½ per cent. 1805; to 10 per cent., embracing the dividends at the bank, 1806.

In 1800, produced, 5,716,572*l.*; in 1804, 4,650,000*l.*; in 1806, 11,500,000*l.*; in 1808, 16,548,985*l.*; in 1815, 14,978,557*l.*

The tax produced from lands, houses, rents, &c., 1,579,937*l.*; from funded and stock properties, 2,385,955*l.*; the profits and gains of trade, 1,811,088*l.*; and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l.* Repealed March, 1816.

Sir Robert Peel's bill imposing the present tax at a rate of 7*ol.* in the pound (2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent.) per ann. (for three years) passed 22 June, 1842.

It produced about 5,350,000*l.* a-year; and led to repeal of about 12,000,000*l.* indirect taxes.

Renewed for three years, 1845; and 1848.

Large meetings assembled in Trafalgar-square, London (for the ostensible purpose of opposing the income tax); rioting ensued, which was soon quelled, 6, 7 March, 1848.

Tax continued for one year in 1851 and 1852.

The tax of 7*ol.* limited to seven years (till 1860); to be gradually reduced in amount; but all incomes from 10*ol.* to 15*ol.* made liable to 5*ol.* in the pound for all that period: the tax also extended to Ireland, June, 1853.

In consequence of the Crimean war, the rate was doubled, 1854, 14*d.*

2*d.* more added to the tax on incomes above 15*ol.*, and 1*d.* on those between 10*ol.* and 15*ol.*; the former being 1*s.* 4*d.*, the latter 11*d.* in the pound, 1855.

The former assessment reduced to 7*ol.*, the latter to 5*ol.*, 1857. Both become 5*ol.*, 1858.

The former raised to 9*ol.*, the latter to 6½*ol.*; and the tax on incomes, derived from lands, tenements, &c., raised from 3½*ol.* to 5½*ol.* for England, and from 2½*ol.* to 4*ol.* for Scotland and Ireland, July, 1859.

The assessment on incomes raised—to those above 10*ol.* to 7*ol.*; to those above 15*ol.* to 10*ol.*

[The object of the increase was to provide for a deficiency occasioned by extra expenditure for defending the country, April, 1860.]

A committee to inquire into the working of the income tax appointed, 14 Feb. 1861.

Reduction of the last assessment from 7*ol.* to 6*ol.*, and from 10*ol.* to 9*ol.* for three-quarters of the financial year 1861-2.

The rates of 6*ol.* and 9*ol.* to continue, April, 1862.

The rate of 7*ol.* on all chargeable incomes; 3½*ol.* on farms, &c., in England; and 2½*ol.* in Scotland and Ireland. Incomes under 10*ol.* a-year exempted; those above 10*ol.* and under 20*ol.* allowed an abatement on 6*ol.*, 8 June, 1863.

The rate of 6*ol.* on chargeable incomes, with some exemptions and abatement, 13 May, 1864.

The rate of 4*ol.* on chargeable incomes, with same exemptions and abatement, May, 1865; continued, 1866, and 1867.

Raised to 5*ol.* (for year ending 1 April, 1868), to provide for Abyssinian war, Nov. 1867.

Raised to 6*ol.* (for 1868-9), May, 1868.

PRODUCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

1842	£571,055	1857 (31 March)	£16,089,933	1863 (31 March)	£10,567,000
1844	5,191,597	1858	11,586,115	1864	9,084,000
1846	5,395,394	1859	6,683,587	1865	7,958,000
1848	5,509,637	1860	9,596,106	1866	6,390,000
1850 (31 March)	10,642,621	1861	10,923,186	1867	5,700,000
1852	15,070,958	1862	10,365,000	1868	6,177,000

INCUMBERED ESTATES, see *Encumbered Estates*.

INCURABLES. The royal hospital for incurables, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, at Carshalton in Surrey, in 1850, has since been removed to Putney.

INDEMNITY BILL, by which the minister of the crown or the government generally, is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases, without the previous sanction of parliament. One was passed 19 April, 1801; another to indemnify ministers against their acts during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was carried in the commons (principal divisions, 190 to 64); and in the lords (93 to 27); 10 March, 1818. In 1848 and 1857, bills of indemnity were passed for the suspension of the Bank Charter act by the ministry; see *Oblivion*. An indemnity bill is passed at the end of every session of Parliament for persons who transgress through ignorance of the law. The practice began in 1715.

INDEPENDENTS or CONGREGATIONALISTS, hold that each church or congregation is independent of all others, and may govern itself in religious matters; that there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken for advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; and that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate. Robert Brown preached these views in 1585, but, after 32 imprisonments, he eventually conformed to the established church. A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 independents. They were driven by

persecution to Holland, where they formed several churches; that at Leyden was under Mr. Robinson, often regarded as the author of Independency. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England and founded a meeting-house. Cromwell, himself an independent, obtained them toleration, in opposition to the Presbyterians. The independents published an epitome of their faith, drawn up at a conference at the Savoy, in 1658; and the congregational union of England and Wales, formed in 1831, published their "declaration of faith, order, and discipline," in 1833. In 1851, they had 3244 chapels for 1,067,760 persons in England and Wales; see *Worship*. The first independents in Scotland were the Glasites (*which see*). The first independent church in America was founded by John Robinson, at Plymouth, New England, in 1620.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, a catalogue of the books prohibited by the church of Rome, first made by the inquisitors, and approved by the council of Trent, 1559. The Index of heretical books, by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1595. Many of the works of the great authors of France, Spain, Germany, and England, are prohibited. On 25 June, 1864, Hugo's "*Les Misérables*" and other books were added to the number; and others in Jan. 1866.

INDIA or HINDOSTAN. The Hindoo histories ascribe their origin to a period ages before the ordinary chronologies. A race of kings is mentioned as reigning 2300 B.C., and Buddhism is said to have been introduced 956 B.C. Several ancient nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on commerce with India. It was partially conquered by Darius Hystaspes, who formed an Indian satrapy, in 512 B.C., and by Alexander, 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was much increased. The authentic history of Hindostan commences with the conquests of Mahmud Ghuzni, 1004. *Rennell*. See *Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Oude*, for further details.* For the new route to India, see *Waghorn*.

Irruptions of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Ghuzni, 1001-24. He captured Somnath . . . 1024
 Extinction of the house of Ghuzni, 1186; rule of the slave-kings of Delhi, 1206-1288; of the Khilgis and house of Toghliak, 1288-1412; of the Syuds, 1412-50; of the house of Lodi, 1450-1526
 Patna, or Afghan empire, founded . . . 1205
 Invasion of the Moguls under Genghis Khan, 1210; he died . . . 1237
 The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan, and take Delhi; defeat the Indian army, 1397; conquer Hindostan, and butcher 100,000 of its people . . . 1398-9
 Passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama . . . 1497
 The first European settlement (Portuguese) established by him at Cochin (S. Coast) . . . 1502
 Albuquerque made governor-general, 1508; dies at Goa . . . 1514
 Conquest of India completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire . . . 1519-25
 Reign of his son Humayun . . . 1530-36
 Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindostan . . . 1556-1605
 The Portuguese introduce tobacco . . . 1600
 The Dutch first visit India, 1601; establish a United East India Company . . . 1602
 Tranquebar granted to the Danes . . . 1619
 Reign of Jehanghir . . . 1605-27
 Reign of Shah Jehan; golden age of the Moguls . . . 1627-58
 Aurungzebe dethrones his father and murders his brothers, 1658; reigns . . . 1658-1707
 French East India Company established . . . 1664
 Rise of the Mahratta power under Sevajee, 1659; he assumes royalty, 1674; dies . . . 1680
 Aurungzebe conquers Golconda, &c., . . . 1687
 His prosperity wanes, 1702; dies . . . 22 Feb. 1707
 Bahadour Shah succeeds, 1707; dies . . . 1712
 Jehander Shah, 1713; dethroned and killed . . . 1718
 Accession of Mahomed Shah . . . 1719

Independence of the Nizam of the Deccan . . . 1723
 Rise of the Mahratta families, Holkar and Sindiah . . . 1730
 Invasion of the Persian Nadir Shah or Koulî Khan: at Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish; carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000 sterling, Mahomed Shah dies . . . 1739
 [The Mogul empire now became nearly nominal, independent sovereignties being formed by petty princes. In 1761, Shah Alum II. attacking the English was defeated at Patna, 15 Jan. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, he was thrown upon the protection of the English, who established him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi in 1803, gen. Lake restored the aged monarch to a nominal sovereignty, which descended at his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last king of Delhi (his son), who received a pension of about 125,000l. per annum. He joined the mutiny in 1857; was tried in 1858, and transported to Rangoon; died there, 11 Nov. 1862.]

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages . . . 1523
 Sir Francis Drake's expedition . . . 1590
 Levant company's land expedition . . . 1580
 First adventure from England . . . 1591
 First charter to the London company of merchants (see *India Companies*) . . . 1600
 Factories established at Surat, &c. . . 1612
 Sir Thos. Roe, first English ambassador . . . 1613
 Madras founded, 1604; made a presidency . . . 1652
 Bombay ceded to England as part of dowry of Catherine, queen of Charles II. . . 1660
 French company established . . . 1664
 They settle at Pondicherry . . . 1666
 Calcutta purchased . . . 1698

* British India extends from 8° to 34° N. lat. and from 70° to 90° E. long. (exclusive of the Burmese additions). The population is about 50 millions; that of the whole peninsula about 176 millions. Cotton was planted in 1839, and the tea-plant in 1834. Railways and the electric telegraph are being rapidly constructed, and canals for irrigation; see *Ganges Canal*. The Indian revenue in the year 1854-5 was 20,371,450l. The expenditure, 22,915,160l. In 1858-9, the revenue was 35,060,788l.; expenditure, 43,642,250l.

INDIA, continued.

War between the English and French in India	1746-9	Seringapatam stormed by general Baird;
English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the		Tippoo Saib killed 4 May, 1799
French Government, without success	1748	Mysore divided 22 June, "
Clive takes Arcot	1751	Victories of the British; the Carnatic con-
Peace made	1754	quered 1800
Saverndroog and other strongholds of the pirate		The nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories
Angria taken 11 Feb.	1756	to the English for a pension 4 June, 1802
Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowla; suffo-		<i>Mahratta war.</i> Victories of sir Arthur Wellesley
cation of English in the Blackhole (which see)		and general Lake 1803
20 June, "		Wellesley's great victory at Assaye 23 Sept. "
Calcutta retaken by Clive, 2 Jan.; he defeats		Pondicherry (restored 1801) retaken Dec. "
the Soubah at Plassey 23 June, 1757		War with Holkar 1804-5
Clive's force was 3000 men, and the Soubah's		Capture of Bhurtpore 2 April, 1805
50,000. He acquired all Bengal, and numerous		Lord Wellesley superseded by the marquess
conquests followed.]		Cornwallis, who dies 5 Oct. "
Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built,		The Mahratta chief, Scindiah, defeated by the
French successful under Lally 1758		British; treaty of peace 23 Nov. "
But lose nearly all their power	1759	Treaty of peace with Holkar 24 Dec. "
The French under Lally defeated by sir Eyre		Sepoy mutiny at Vellore; 800 executed, July, 1806
Coote near Wandewash 2 July, 1760		Cumoonas surrenders 21 Nov. 1807
Hyder Ali usurps the sovereignty of Mysore	1761	Mutiny at Seringapatam quelled 23 Aug. 1809
Conquest of Patna 6 Nov. 1763		Act opening the trade to India July, 1813
Battle of Buxar (which see) 23 Oct. 1764		War with Nepal 1814-15
The nabob becomes subject to the English	1765	Holkar defeated by sir T. Hialop 21 Dec. 1817
Lord Clyde obtains the Dewanny by an imperial		<i>Pindari war.</i> English successful 1817-18
grant, which constitutes the company the		Peace with Holkar 6 Jan. 1818
receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar,		<i>Burmese war.</i> The British take Rangoon, 5 May, 1824
and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual		Lord Combermere commands in India
sovereignty of those countries 12 Aug. "		Malacca ceded, and Singapore purchased
Treaty with Nizam Ali: the English obtain the		Barrackpore mutiny, many sepoys killed, Nov. "
Northern Circars 12 Nov. 1766		General Campbell defeats the Burmese near
Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic Jan. 1769		Proome 25 Dec. 1825
Prigntful famine in Bengal 1770		Bhurtpore stormed by Combermere, 18 Jan. 1826
Warren Hastings governor of Bengal, 13 April,		Peace with the Burmese 24 Feb. "
India Bill: supreme court established (see		[They pay 1,000,000. sterling, and cede a great
<i>India Bill</i>) 1773		extent of territory.]
Treaty with Bhootan 1774		Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows
Death of Clive; ungratefully treated	"	(see <i>Suttees</i>) 7 Dec. 1829
Accusations commence against Warren Has-		Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade,
tings; accused of taking a bribe from a con-		&c., to China, forming a new era in British
cubine of Meer Jaffier (see <i>Hastings</i>) 30 May, 1775		commerce 28 Aug. 1833
Nuncomar, a Brahmin, accuses Warren Has-		Coorg annexed; Rajah deposed 10 April, 1834
tings of receiving bribes 11 March, 1776		The natives admitted to the magistracy, 1 May, "
Is hanged for forgery 5 Aug. "		The Nawab Shunsoddin put to death for the
Pondicherry taken 11 Oct. 1778		murder of Mr. Frazer, British resident, 8 Oct. 1835
Fortress of Gwalior taken by Popham 4 Aug. "		<i>Afghan war.</i> Proclamation against Dost Ma-
Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats		hommed 1 Oct. 1838
the British, 10 Sept.; takes Arcot 31 Oct. 1780		The British occupy Candahar 21 April, 1839
Hyder Ali defeated by sir Eyre Coote, 1 July, 1781		Battle of Ghiznee; victory of sir John (now
Warren Hastings accused of taking more bribes		lord) Keane (see <i>Ghiznee</i>) 23 July, "
(see <i>Chumar</i>) 19 Sept. "		Wade forces the Khyber pass 26 July, "
Bony lands with a French detachment, March, 1782		Shah Soujah restored to his sovereignty, and
War with Hyder Ali aided by the French	"	he and the British army enter Cabul, 7 Aug. "
Hyder Ali overthrown by Coote 2 June, "		English defeat Dost Mahomed 18 Oct. 1840
Death of Hyder, and accession of his son,		Kurrock Singh, king of Lahore, dies; at his
Tippoo Saib Dec. "		funeral his successor is killed by accident,
Tippoo, who had taken Cuddalore, now takes		and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to
Bednore April, 1783		England 5 Nov. "
Pondicherry, restored to the French, and Trin-		Rising against the British at Cabul; sir Alex.
comalee to the Dutch "		Burnes and others murdered 2 Nov. 1841
Fox's India bill thrown out "		Sir Wm. Macnaghten assassinated 25 Dec. "
Pitt's India bill establishing the board of con-		The British under a convention evacuate Cabul,
trol (which see) 1784		placing lady Sale, &c., as hostages with Akbar
Ignoble peace with Tippoo 11 March, 1786		Khan; a massacre ensues of about 26,000
Charges against Warren Hastings 1786		men, women, and children 6-13 Jan. 1842
His trial begun 13 Feb. 1788		The British evacuate Ghiznee 6 March, "
War with Tippoo renewed 1790		Sortie from Jellalabad; general Pollock forces
Bangalore taken (see <i>Bangalore</i>) 21 March, 1791		the Khyber pass 5 April, "
Cornwallis defeats Tippoo at Arikera 15 May, "		Ghiznee retaken by general Nott 6 Sept. "
Fortress of Saverndroog taken 21 Dec. "		General Pollock re-enters Cabul 16 Sept. "
Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons		Lady Sale rescued by sir R. Shakspeare; arrive
hostages 19 March, 1792		at gen. Pollock's camp 21 Sept. "
Civil and criminal courts erected 1793		Cabul evacuated after destroying the fortifica-
Pondicherry again taken "		tions 12 Oct. "
Tippoo's sons restored 29 March, 1794		<i>Scinde war.</i> Ameers defeated by sir Charles
First dispute with the Burmese; adjusted by		Napier at Meanee 17 Feb. 1843
general Erskine 1795		Scinde annexed to the British empire; sir
Warren Hastings acquitted 23 April, "		Charles Napier governor June, "
Government of lord Mornington, afterwards		<i>Gwalior war.</i> Battles of Maharajpooor and
marquess Wellesley 17 May, 1798		Punniar: the strong fort of Gwalior, the
		"Gibraltar of the East," taken 29 Dec. "

INDIA, continued.

Danish possessions in India purchased	1845	claim for continuance of the pension (80,000.)	28 Jan. 1851
<i>Sikh war.</i> The Sikhs cross the Sutlej river and attack the British at Ferozepore	14 Dec.	A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman empire, and commodore Lambert allows the viceroy thirty-five days to obtain instructions from Ava	29 Oct.
Sir H. Hardinge, after a long rapid march, reaches Moodkee; the Sikhs (20,000) make an attack; after a hard contest they retire, abandoning their guns (see <i>Moodkee</i>), 18 Dec.	21, 22 Dec.	The viceroy of Rangoon interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war; and erects batteries to prevent their departure	4 Jan. 1852
Battle of Ferozeshah (<i>which see</i>)	28 Jan.	[Commodore Lambert blockades the Irrawaddy; the Fox, Hermes, &c., attacked by the batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 300 of the enemy.]	19 May, 4 June, 9 July, 21 Nov.
Battle of Aliwal; the Sikhs defeated (see <i>Aliwal and Sutlej</i>)	10 Feb.	Martaban (5 April), Rangoon (14 April), and Bassein, stormed by the British	20 Dec.
Great battle of Sohraon; the enemy defeated with immense loss (see <i>Sobraon</i>)	20 Feb.	Pegu captured, afterwards abandoned	14 Feb.
Citadel of Lahore occupied by sir Hugh Gough, and the war terminates	20 Feb.	Prome captured by capt. Tarleton	3 Feb.
Sir R. Sale dies of his wounds received at Moodkee (18 Dec. 1845)	23 Feb.	Pegu recaptured by general Godwin	19 March, 16 April, June, 20 Aug., 26 Oct., 8 Dec., 11 Dec.
The governor-general and sir Hugh Gough raised to the peerage, as viscount Hardinge and baron Gough; receive the thanks of parliament and of the E.I. company	2, 6 March,	Pegu annexed to our Indian empire by proclamation of the governor-general	1854
Treaty of Lahore signed	9 March,	Revolution at Ava: the king of Ava deposed by his younger brother	1855
Vizier Lal Singh deposed	13 Jan.	Rangoon devastated by fire	1857
Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson killed by the troops of the dewan Moolraj, 21 April,	1848	Capt. Lock and many men killed in an attack on the stronghold of a robber-chief, which is taken by sir J. Cheape	1857
Lieut. Edwards joins general Courtland, and most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, at Kenyree	18 June,	First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah)	1857
General Whish raises the siege of Mooltan through the desertion of Shere Singh, 22 Sept.	22 Sept.	Termination of the war	1857
Shere Singh, entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery; gen. Thackwell crosses the river with 13 infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, and attacks his left flank	20 Nov.	New India bill passed	1857
Lord Gough attacks the enemy's advanced position; the British suffered great slaughter, but finally defeated Shere Singh	22 Nov.	Death of general Godwin	1857
Victory of Chillianwallah (<i>which see</i>)	13 Jan.	Assassination of captain Latter	1857
Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan by Moolraj (see <i>Mooltan</i>)	22 Jan.	Rajah of Nagpore dies, and his territories fall to the E. I. Company	1857
Victory of Guzerat (<i>which see</i>)	22 Feb.	Opening of Ganges Canal	1857
Sir Chas. Napier appointed comm.-in-chief,	7 March,	Opening of the Calcutta railway	1857
The Sikhs surrender unconditionally	14 March,	Treaty with Dost Mahomed of Cabul	1857
Formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions; Dhuleep Singh obtains a pension of 40,000 <i>l.</i>	29 March,	Insurrection of the Sonthals (<i>which see</i>), which is only finally suppressed	1856
Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, Aug.; committed to transportation for life	Sept.	Oude annexed (see <i>Oude</i>)	1856
Sir Charles Napier disbands the 66th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny	27 Feb.	MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.	
Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Affredia, 20 March.	20 March,	Mutinies in the Bengal Army: at Barrackpore, &c., several regiments disbanded	1857
Embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrives in England (see <i>Nepaul</i>)	25 May,	"India is quiet throughout."— <i>Lombay Gazette</i>	1 May,
Resignation of his command in India by sir Charles Napier	2 July,	Mutiny at Meerut (near Delhi) 10 May. The mutineers seize Delhi, commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the king of Delhi emperor	11-12 May, &c.
His farewell address to the Indian army	15 Dec.	Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of Mr. Montgomery and brigadier Corbett, who save the Punjab	12 May,
<i>Burmese war.</i> Death of Rajeo Rao, ex-peishwa of the Mahrattas. [His nephew, Nana Sahib's		Martial law proclaimed by the British lieutenant-governor, J. R. Colvin	May,
		British troops under general Anson advance on Delhi: his death	27 May,
		Mutineers often defeated	30 May-23 June,
		Mutiny at Lucknow	30 May,
		Neill suppresses the mutiny at Benares, and recovers Allahabad	3 June,
		Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal: fearful atrocities committed	4 June,

* Runjeet Singh, long the ruler of the Sikhs and the Punjab, lived in amity with the British. After his death, 27 June, 1839, several of his successors (children and grandchildren) were in turn assassinated. During the minority of his grandson Dhuleep Singh, the favourite of the Maha Rancee, Lal Singh, ruled; and finding the army ungovernable, sanctioned the unprovoked attack on the British, as given above.

† On the introduction of the improved (Enfield) musket in the Indian army, greased cartridges had been brought from England. These were objected to by the native soldiers, and the issue of them was immediately discontinued by orders in Jan. 1857. A mutinous spirit however gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till in June the army had lost by disbandment and desertion, about 30,000 men. On 5 April, a sepoy, and on 20 April, a jemadar, or native lieutenant, were executed. At the end of May 34 regiments were lost. In April, &c. of the 3rd Bengal native cavalry at Meerut refused to use their cartridges. On 9 May they were committed to gaol. On Sunday, the 10th, a mutiny in the native troops broke out; they fired on their officers, killing col. Finnis and others. They then released their comrades, massacred many Europeans and fired the public buildings. The European troops rallied and drove them from their cantonments. The mutineers then fled to Delhi (*which see*).

‡ At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny: Meerut, Delhi,

INDIA, continued.

Native troops disbanded at Mooltan, which is saved.	11 June, 1857	Sir C. Campbell marches to Lucknow, 11 Feb.; the siege commences, 8 March; taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat: Hodson killed	14-19 March, 1858
Exting of Oude arrested	14 June, "	Severe proclamation of governor-general in Oude	14 March, "
Seige of the residency at Lucknow by the rebels, commences	1 July, "	General Roberts takes Kotah	30 March, "
Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow,	4 July, "	Sir Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhansi	4 April, "
The liberty of the press restricted	4 July, "	General Whitelock takes Budaon	19 April, "
Sir H. Barnard commanding before Delhi dies of cholera, succeeded by general Reed	5 July, "	Death of captain sir W. Peel, of small-pox, at Cawnpore	27 April, "
General Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Sealcote	12 July, "	General Peunoy killed in Rohilcund	4 May, "
Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, &c., 28 June; he is defeated by general Havelock, 16 July: who re-captures Cawnpore (see Cawnpore)	17 July, "	Bareilly recaptured	7 May, "
Nutnies suppressed at Hyderabad, 18 July; and at Lahore	20 July, "	Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times—at Kooneh, May 11, and near Calpee, which he retakes	23 May, "
General Reed retires, and sir Archdale Wilson takes the command before Delhi	22 July, "	Victory of sir E. Lugard at Jugdespore, 20 May	20 May, "
Revolt at Dinapore: the British repulsed with severe loss at Arrah	25 July, "	The rebels seize Gwalior, the capital of Seindiah, who escapes to Agra	13 June, "
Heroic exertions and numerous victories of general Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease	29 July, to 16 Aug.	The rebels defeated by sir H. Rose (the hero Ranees of Jhansi killed), 17 June; Gwalior retaken and Seindiah reinstated	19 June, "
Lord Canning's so-called "clemency" proclamation	31 July, "	Tantia Topee heads a division of the rebels	July, "
Fraser of Neill at Pandoo Nuddeo	15 Aug.	Rajahs of Jeypore, &c., surrender; Rohilcund and other provinces tranquillised	July, "
General Nicholson's victory at Nujfughur (he dies 23 Sept.)	25 Aug.	General Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwalior rebels	14 Aug.
Assault of Delhi, 14 Sept.: taken, 20 Sept.; the king captured, 21 Sept.; his son and grandson slain by colonel Hodson	22 Sept.	Many Oude chiefs surrender	Aug.
Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him	16 Sept.	An attempt of disbanded regiments to retake their arms at Mooltan, suppressed by major Hamilton (300 killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterwards)	31 Aug.
Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency: retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed	25, 26 Sept.	The government of the East India Company ceases	1 Sept.
Colonel Greathed defeats the rebels at Bolundshohar, 27 Sept.; destroys a fort at Molaghur, 29 Sept.; takes Allyghur, 5 Oct.; and defeats rebels at Agra	10 Oct.	General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee, near Rajghur	15 Sept.
Sir Colin Campbell (since lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, 11 July; arrives at Cawnpore	3 Nov.	The queen is proclaimed throughout India—lord Canning to be the first viceroy	1 Nov.
Marches to Alumbagh, near Lucknow, 9 Nov.; and takes Secunderabagh	16 Nov.	Campaign in Oude begins; several chiefs submit, others subdued	1-31 Nov.
Joined by Havelock, he attacks the rebels and resumes the besieged in the residency	18-25 Nov.	At Dhooden Kherra lord Clyde (formerly sir C. Campbell) defeats Beni Mahdo	24 Nov.
Havelock* dies of dysentery at Alumbagh,	25 Nov.	Flight of Tantia Topee—he is beaten in Guzerat by major Sutherland	25 Nov.
General Windham (at Cawnpore) repulsed with loss in an attack on the Gwalior contingent, who take part of Cawnpore	27 Nov.	The ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, 4-11 Dec.; the colonists refuse to receive him: he is sent to Rangoon	Dec.
Sir C. Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, which he retakes, 28 Nov.; and defeats the Gwalior rebels	6 Dec.	Brigadier John Jacob dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented)	6 Dec.
The rebels defeated by Seaton, 14, 17, and 27 Dec.; at Goruckpore by Rowcroft, 27 Dec.; and at Puteebghur by sir C. Campbell	2 Jan.	Indecisive skirmishes with Ferozeshah	Dec.
Lucknow strongly fortified by the rebels, Jan.	1858	Who joins Tantia Topee; they are defeated in several small engagements	Jan. 1859
Generals Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant, victorious in many encounters	Jan and Feb.	Enforcement of the Disarming Act in the north-west provinces	Jan.
Trial of king of Delhi; sentenced to transportation.	27 Jan. to 9 March,	The Punjab made a distinct presidency, 1 Jan.	Jan.
		Rebels completely expelled from Oude; they enter Nepaul	Jan.
		Guerilla warfare continues in Rohilcund	Feb.
		Tantia Topee hemmed in; deserted by his troops, about	25 Feb.
		Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by general Horsford	10 Feb.
		The new Indian tariff creates much dissatisfaction	March
		Mann Singh surrenders	2 April

Persepolis, Allyghur, Roorkee, Murdaun, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Hansi, Hissar, Jhansi, Mahidpore, Jullundur, Azimghur, Puteebghur, Jaunpore, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Allahabad. At the stations printed in italics, European women and children were massacred.—The Relief Fund for the sufferers in India was commenced 25 Aug. 1857. The Queen, Louis Napoleon, and the Sultan, gave each 1000*l*. In Nov. 1857, 280,749*l* had been collected; in Nov. 1858, 433,620*l*. In Dec. 1861, 140,000*l* had been distributed to sufferers in India; and 100,000*l* to those at home; 246,069*l* remained for the benefit of widows and orphans. A Fast was observed on 7 Oct.

* Born 5 April, 1795; educated at the Charterhouse, London, where he was called "old Phos;" went to India, 1821; served in the Burmese war, 1824; and in the Sikh war, 1845. He was a Baptist.

† Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent, unknown to his colleagues, a despatch severely censuring this proclamation. This despatch became public and led to his resignation and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of parliament, but not carried.

INDIA, *continued.*

- Tantia Topce taken, 7 April; hanged, 18 April 1859
 Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India 1 May
 Mutinous conduct of British troops lately in the company's service at Meerut and other places, on account of their transfer to the queen's service without bounty 5 May
 Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorwah pass 23 May
 A court of inquiry appointed June
 Sir Chas. Wood becomes sec. for India, 22 June
 Dissatisfaction among the troops at their transfer from the service of the company to that of the crown, without a bounty, settled by discharge being offered to them, which about 10,000 accept July
 Thanksgiving day observed in India 28 July
 An income tax bill (called "The Trades' and Professions' Licensing Bill") passes the legislative council; great meetings at Calcutta and Madras protesting against it 1 Oct.
 Rajah Jey-loll Singh hanged 1 Oct.
 Nana Sahib, in force, in Nepal on the frontiers of Oude Oct.
 Insurgents in Nepal dispersed 24 Dec.
 Important financial changes made by Mr. James Wilson, new finance secretary Feb. 1860
 Company formed to obtain cotton, flax, &c., from India March
 Paper currency determined on March
 Bahadour Khan, ex-king of Bareilly, hanged for murders caused by him 2 March
 Sir Charles Trevelyan recalled from Madras, for publishing a government minute against Mr. Wilson's commercial scheme May
 Sir Hugh Rose takes command of the Indian army, amalgamated with the British July
 Lord Clyde arrives in London 18 July
 Lord Canning's recommendation that the adopted successors of Indian princes should be recognised agreed to by the home government 21 July
 Death of sir H. Ward, new governor at Madras, 3 Aug.; and of Mr. James Wilson 11 Aug.
 Nana Sahib, supposed to have died of jungle fever in Aug. 1858; is said to be living in Tibet Dec.
 Mutiny of 5th European regiment at Dinapore, suppressed; breaks out again, 5 Oct.; is again suppressed, one man is shot, and the regiment disbanded 13 Nov.
 British troops repulsed at Sikkim Nov.
 Agitation against the income tax suppressed at Bombay and other places Dec.
 Excitement against sir Charles Wood's grant of 520,000l. to descendants of Tippoo Sahib, Dec.
 Mr. Samuel Laing, successor to Mr. James Wilson, arrives 10 Jan. 1861
 Awful famine in N. W. provinces through failure of the crops; immense exertions of the government and others to relieve the sufferers Jan.-June
 Expedition marches against Sikkim; natives retire Feb.
 Disturbances in the indigo districts March
 Kootob-ood-deen, grandson of Tippoo Sahib, murdered by his servants 31 March
 British subscriptions for relief of the famine commence at the Mansion-house, London, with 4000l., 28 March; 52,000l. subscribed 20 April; closes with 114,807l. Nov.
 Order of the "Star of India" (which see) constituted 25 June
 Excitement through the printing and circulation of "Nil Darpan," a Hindu drama libelling the indigo planters June
 The rev. James Long, the translator, sentenced to fine and imprisonment Aug.
 New Indian council and new high court of judicature established Aug.
 Mr. J. P. Grant, lieut.-governor of Bengal (who had authorised the translation of "Nil Darpan") and Mr. Seton Kerr, his secretary (who had, without authority, distributed copies) are censured and resign Sept. 1861
 Law of property in India altered; sale of waste lands authorised Oct.
 Lords Harris and Clyde, sir J. Lawrence, Dhuleep Singh, and others invested with the Star of India by the queen 1 Nov.
 Reported prosperity of Indian finances; licence tax not to be reimposed 31 Dec.
 First meeting of new legislative council; includes several Indian princes 18 Jan. 1862
 Lord Elgin, new governor-general, installed at Calcutta 12 March
 Lord Canning arrives at Southampton, 26 April; dies 17 June
 Mr. S. Laing returns to England through ill health; censured by sir C. Wood; he justifies himself and resigns July
 High court of judicature at Bengal inaugurated 12 July
 Reported suspension of sale of waste lands, Aug.
 Rao Sahib hanged for murders during the revolt 8 Sept.
 Great increase in the cultivation of cotton in India, reported Oct.
 Sir Charles Trevelyan, new finance minister, arrives 8 Jan. 1863
 First agricultural exhibition at Calcutta, 19-30 Jan.
 Rise of Ram Singh, a fanatic, in N. W. provinces Oct.
 War with warlike hill-tribes on the N. W. frontiers, Oct.; severe conflict, gen. Chamberlain wounded, 20 Nov.; war ended 20 Dec.
 The Hindu religion deprived of government support Dec.
 Death of lord Elgin, 20 Nov.; sir John Lawrence appointed his successor Dec.
 He assumes office 12 Jan. 1864
 Excitement amongst the Hindoos on account of government suppressing funeral rites on sanitary grounds March
 Prosperous financial statement of sir Charles Trevelyan April
 Mr. Ashley Eden, envoy at Bhootan, seized and compelled to sign a treaty giving up Assam, about April
 Gold currency (sovereign = 10 rupees) ordered to be introduced at Christmas July
 Terrific cyclone—immense loss of life, property, and ships at Calcutta and elsewhere 5 Oct.
 Grand durbar, held by sir John Lawrence, at Lahore; 604 native princes present 18 Oct.
 War with the Bhootanese—fortress of Dhalimcote taken 12 Dec.
 Much commercial speculation at Bombay, Dec.
 The Bhootanese attack on Dewangiri repulsed with severe loss, 29 Jan.; evacuated by the British Feb. 1865
 Opening of the Indo-European telegraph—a telegram from Kurrachee received, 1 March
 W. Massey succeeds sir C. Trevelyan as finance minister; he arrives at Calcutta, 31 March
 Sir Charles Trevelyan declares a large deficit in the revenue 1 April
 Dewangiri recaptured by gen. Tomba 2 April
 Sir Hugh Rose retires from command of the army; which is assumed by sir Wm. Mansfield 23 April
 Sir Charles Trevelyan's plans reversed by sir C. Wood May
 Death of the able and beneficent hon. Jugganath Sunkersett, the recognised representative of the Hindoo community 31 July
 Negotiation with the Bhootanese July
 Shipwreck of the Eagle Speed near Calcutta; 265 coolies perish through neglect 24 Aug.
 Peace with the Bhootanese signed 13 Nov.

INDIA, continued.

Much dissatisfaction at mildewed cotton goods being received from England	July-Oct. 1865	Sir John Macpherson	1 Feb. 1785
Settlement of the question respecting marriage of Hindoo converts	April, 1866	Lord Cornwallis	12 Sept. 1786
"Simla scandal." Trial of capt. E. Jervis; acquitted on charge of peculation of stores belonging to sir W. Mansfield, commander-in-chief, but condemned for insubordination; sentence (dismissal from the service) approved by sir W. Mansfield	17 Sept. "	Sir John Shore (afterwards lord Teignmouth)	28 Oct. 1793
Awful famine in Orissa, Bengal; about 1,500,000 perished	Aug.-Nov. "	Lord (afterwards marquess) Cornwallis again: he relinquished the appointment.	6 April, 1798
Relief by government	Oct. "	Sir Alured Clarke	17 May, "
Dr. Cotton, bishop of Calcutta, accidentally drowned	6 Oct. "	Lord Mornington (afterwards marquess Wellesley)	30 July, 1805
Famine abating; official inquiry ordered Nov. 10-20 Nov. "	10-20 Nov. "	Sir George Hilario Barlow	10 Oct. "
Great durbur held at Agra, by sir J. Lawrence, confirmed, and sir W. Mansfield censured by the duke of Cambridge, by letter dated 17 Jan. 1867	17 Jan. 1867	Lord Minto	31 July, 1807
Deficiencies in the revenue; Massey's proposed new licence tax much opposed April & May, False rumour of mutiny at Meerut	30 May, "	Earl of Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings,	4 Oct. 1813
Report on Orissa famine; authorities blamed, June, "	June, "	Hon. John Adam	13 Jan. 1823
Deficiency in revenue for 1867, 2,400,000l. reported	Aug. "	George Canning, relinquished the appointment. William, lord (afterwards earl) Amherst, 1 Aug. "	1 Aug. "
Grand durbur at Lucknow	9-17 Nov. "	Hon. W. Butterworth Bayley	13 March, 1828
The fierce Waghcers of Kattywar, in a night attack, are nearly exterminated; capt. Hibbert and La Touche killed	29 Dec. "	Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck	4 July, "
Mr. Massey's budget; surplus of 800,000l.; licence tax abolished, tax on trades, &c., substituted; expenditure of 1,700,000l. on public works proposed	14 March, 1868	[This nobleman became the first governor-general of India, under the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85: Aug. 28, 1833.]	
		Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterwards lord Metcalfe)	20 March, 1835
		William, lord Heytesbury. Did not proceed. George, lord Auckland (afterwards earl of Auckland)	4 March, 1836
		Edward, lord Ellenborough	28 Feb. 1842
		William Wilberforce Bird	15 June, 1844
		Sir Henry (afterwards viscount) Hardinge,	23 July, "
		James-Andrew, earl (afterwards marquess) of Dalhousie	12 Jan. 1848
		Charles John, viscount Canning, appointed July, 1855. (Proclaimed the first VICEEROY throughout India, Nov. 1, 1858.)	
		James, earl of Elgin, appointed, Aug. 1861; died 20 Nov. 1863	
GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.*		Sir John Lawrence appointed	Dec. "
Warren Hastings assumes the govt. 13 April, 1772			

INDIA COMPANY. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of them reached India; and, after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage, and the company's first charter, in Dec. 1600, which was renewed in 1609, 1657, 1661, 1693, and 1744. Its stock in 1600 consisted of 72,000l., when it fitted out four ships; meeting with success, it continued to trade. India stock sold at 500l. for a share of 100l. in 1683.

A new company (the "English") was chartered in 1609, and the old (the "London") suspended from trading for three years; the two were united	1702	trolled; all the departments were re-organised, and all the territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry)	June, 1773
New East India company established	1708	Mr. Pitt's bill appointing the Board of Control (which see), passed	18 May, 1784
Privileges of the company continued till 1783. 1744	1744	The company's charter was renewed for 20 years in 1793; and in the trade with India thrown open)	1813
Affairs of the company were brought before parliament, and a committee exposed a series of intrigues and crimes	Aug. 1772	The trade to China opened and the Charter renewed till 1854	1833
As remedial measures, two acts passed (one authorised a loan of 1,000,000l. to the company; the other (celebrated as the <i>India bill</i>) effected most important changes in the constitution of the company and its relations to India. A governor-general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were now made subordinate; a supreme court of judicature was instituted at Calcutta; the salary of the governor was fixed at 25,000l. per year; that of the council at 10,000l. each; and of the chief judge at 5,000l.; the affairs of the company were con-		The government of India was continued in the hands of the company till parliament should otherwise provide	1853
		In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown, the Board of Control was abolished, and a Council of State for India instituted by the act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which received the royal assent	2 Aug. 1858
		The company's political power ceased on 1 Sept.,	

* Several of these appointments are those of governors-general provisionally, having been first in rank in the council, and holding office on the resignation of the governors-general, or pending their arrival and assumption of the government: as, for instance, sir Alured Clarke, sir George Hilario Barlow, hon. William Butterworth Bayley, William Wilberforce Bird, &c. The appointments of governors-general were, of course, of earlier date than their assumption of office.

† Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for the purpose on Feb. 12, which was accepted by the house on C C 2

INDIA COMPANY, *continued.*

and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, &c., in the principal places in India, amid much enthusiasm . . . 1 Nov. 1858

The EAST INDIA-HOUSE built 1726; enlarged and a new front erected, 1799; sold with the furniture, 1861; pulled down in Sept. and Oct. . . . 1862

INDIA, COUNCIL OF, established in 1858 in the place of the board of control (*which see*). It consists of 15 members (salary 1200*l.* a-year), eight of whom are appointed by the queen, and seven elected by the directors of the East India company. The members may not sit in parliament. The council met first on 3 Sept. 1858, when lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. In June, 1859, he resigned, and was succeeded by sir Charles Wood. The members of the *first* council are here recorded :—

ELECTED.
Charles Mills.
John Shepherd.
Sir J. Weir Hogg.
Elliot Macnaghten.
Ross D. Mangies.

William J. Eastwick.
Henry T. Prinsep.

APPOINTED.
Sir Frederick Currie.
Sir Henry Rawlinson.

Sir R. Hussey Vivian.
J. Pollard Willoughby.
Sir John Lawrence.
Sir Henry Montgomery.
Sir Proby Cautley, and
Wm. Arbuthnot.

INDIAN MUSEUM, THE, was proposed by sir Charles Wilkins and approved by the East India company in 1798. The valuable collections were removed from Leadenhall-street to Fife house, behind the chapel royal, Whitehall, and opened 24 July, 1861.

INDIANA, a western state of North America. It was included in Ohio till 1801. It was constituted a territory in 1809, and admitted into the Union 11 Dec. 1816; capital, Indianapolis.

INDIANS occupying the south-western parts of the United States, in direct connexion with the government in 1861, were numbered at 239,506. The larger tribes are the Cherokees (22,000), the Choctaws (18,000), the Creeks (13,550), and the Chickasaws (5000). A large proportion are in comfortable circumstances, and have schools and churches; other tribes are the Delawares, Sacs, Foxes, Shawnees, Sioux, and Ioways. With regard to the North American civil war in 1861, the Choctaws joined the confederates, who permitted two Choctaw delegates to sit in congress; the first being Sampson Folsom and Eastman Loman; but the principal chief of the Cherokees, on 4 May, 1861, issued a proclamation of neutrality, which was maintained with great difficulty.

INDIA RUBBER, *see Caoutchouc.*

INDICTION, a cycle of tributes orderly disposed for fifteen years, not known before the time of Constantine. The first examples in the Theodosian code are of the reign of Constantius, who died 361.—In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha 1 Jan. 313. It was first used by the Latin church in 342.

INDIGO. Its real nature was so little known in Europe, that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters-patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated 23 Dec. 1705; yet what Vitruvius and Pliny called *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo. *Beckmann.* The first mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,831,269 lbs.; in 1845, 10,127,488 lbs.; in 1850, 70,482 cwt.; in 1859, 63,237 cwt.; in 1861, 83,109 cwt.; in 1866, 74,256 cwt. The use of coal-tar dyes will no doubt lessen the consumption of indigo; *see Aniline.*

INDIUM, a metal discovered in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg by F. Reich and T. Richter in 1863. Its name is due to its giving an indigo blue ray in its spectrum.

INDUCTION of electric currents, discovered by Faraday, and announced in his "Experimental Researches," published in 1831-2. Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil was constructed in 1850.

INDULGENCES for the pardon of sin, commenced by Leo. III. about 800, were granted in the 11th century by Gregory VII., and by Urban II., and others, in the 12th century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo. X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, and the resistance to them led to the Reformation.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS, in Great Britain, are now frequent. One for South London was opened at Lambeth, 1 March, 1864; for North London, by earl Russell, at the

Feb. 18. He resigned on the following day, and the bill dropped. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Disraeli on March 12; but many of its details being objected to, it was withdrawn. On lord John Russell's proposition, the house proceeded to consider the matter by way of resolutions; on June 17, lord Stanley brought in the above mentioned bill, being the third on the subject introduced during the session.

Agricultural Hall, Islington; 17 Oct. 1864; for a West London exhibition, at the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, 1 May, 1865; for the city of London, at Guildhall, 6 March, 1866; one was opened at York, 24 July, 1866.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACTS, 1852 and 1862, were amended by an act passed 20 Aug. 1867.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1857) was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children. Another act was passed, 1861. These acts were consolidated by an act passed in Aug. 1866. Forty-seven of these schools had been certified under these acts up to 29 Sept. 1864.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES, see *Co-operative Societies*.

INFANTICIDE, FEMALE, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it is now gradually decreasing in India. On 12 Nov. 1851, Mr. Raikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, 14 Nov. 1853. Much suspicion was caused in London in 1867 through the deaths of children farmed out, or given up to persons advertising for children to adopt, with a premium.

INFANTRY, the modern term for foot soldiers, much improved during the wars of Charles V. and Francis I. in the 16th century. The British army comprised 99 regiments of regular infantry in 1858, when the Canadians raised a regiment which is termed the 100th. The number, now 109, includes the Indian army.

INFANT SCHOOLS began in London in 1818.

INFERNAL MACHINE, see *France*, 1800, 1835, and 1858; and *Baltic*, note.

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick; diseased persons were carried to the temple of Æsculapius for cure. Institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick, and the first infirmaries or hospitals were built close to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries occurs in 1437. *Beckmann*; see *Hospitals*.

INFORMERS, upon penal statutes, compounding with defendants without leave of the court, were punishable with fine and pillory, by 18 Eliz. c. 5 (1576). Their share of a penalty is regulated by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 (1839).

INFUSORIA, see *Animalcules*.

INGOUR, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omar Pasha, marching to the relief of Kars, crossed this river on 6 Nov. 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians 12,000 strong, who, after a struggle, retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 68 killed and 242 wounded. Kars, however, was not saved.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had ink of various colours, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made of vermilion and gum. INDIAN INK was brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages, most of the artificial Chinese productions being of very great antiquity. It is usually brought to Europe in small quadrangular cakes, and is composed of a fine black and animal glue. *Beckmann*. INVISIBLE or SYMPATHETIC INKS, fluids which, when written with, will remain invisible until after a certain operation, were known at early periods. Ovid (A.D. 2) teaches young women to deceive their guardians by writing to their lovers with new milk, and afterwards making the writing legible with ashes or soot. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel, in 1653, and by Le Mort, in 1669. *Beckmann*.

INKERMANN (Crimea). The Russian army (about 40,000) having received reinforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the granddukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (8000) near the old fort of Inkermann, before daybreak, 5 Nov. 1854. They were kept at bay for six hours till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then repulsed, leaving 9000 killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and generals Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens, were among the slain. On 15 Nov. 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder occurred near Inkermann, and caused great loss of life.

INLAND REVENUE BOARD was constituted in Feb. 1849. It comprises the boards of excise, stamps, and taxes.

INNOCENTS' DAY, 28 Dec., see *Childermas*.

INNS OF COURT (London) were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law.

The Temple founded, and the church built by Knights Templars	1185	Gray's Inn, 32 Edw. III.	1357
The Inner and Middle Temple made inns of law about 1340; the Outer about (Stow)	1560	Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edw. II.	1312 or 1312
Barnard's Inn, an inn of Chaucery	1445	Lyon's Inn	1420
Clement's Inn, 18 Edw. IV.	1478	New Inn, 1 Hen. VII.	1485
Clifford's Inn, 20 Edw. III.	1345	Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street	1479
Furnival's Inn, 5 Eliz.	1563	Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane	1666
		Staples Inn, 4 Hen. V.	1415
		Thavies' Inn, 10 Hen. VIII.	1519

INOCULATION, see *Small Pox*. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from small pox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her son inoculated at Adrianople, with success; and she was allowed to have it first tried in England on seven condemned criminals, 7 Geo. I. 1721; and in 1722 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and clergy until 1760. Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr. Dimsdale of London, inoculated Catherine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. Of 5964 who were inoculated in 1797-99, only three died. An inoculation hospital was established in 1746. Inoculation was forbidden by law in 1840. *Vaccine* inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, 21 Jan. 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years; see *Sheep*.

INQUISITION or HOLY OFFICE. Previous to Constantine (306), heresy and spiritual offences were punished by excommunication only; but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitors were appointed by Theodosius, 382. Priscillian was put to death about 385. Justinian decreed the doctrine of the four holy synods as to the holy scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529; hence the penal code against heretics. About 800 the power of the western bishops was enlarged, and courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death; the punishment being termed in Spain *auto-da-fé*, "an act of faith." In the 12th century many heresies arose, and during the crusades against the Albigenses, Gregory IX., in 1233, established by rules the inquisitorial missions sent out by Innocent III. some years previously, and committed them to the Dominicans. Pietro da Verona (styled Peter Martyr), the first inquisitor who burnt heretics, assassinated by an accused gonfalonier, 6 April, 1252, was canonized.

The Holy Office was reconstituted in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella	1480	A woman accused of making a contract with the devil burnt at Seville	7 Nov. 1781
Nearly 3000 persons burnt in Andalusia, and 17,000 suffer other penalties	1481	The tribunal abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy	1787
"Instructions" of the new tribunal promulgated	29 Nov. 1484	Never firmly established in France; totally abolished by Henry IV. by the edict of Nantes, 1598. Louis XIV. revoked the edict, but refused to introduce the Inquisition.	1685
New articles were added	1488 & 1498	Suppressed in Spain by Napoleon, 4 Dec. 1808, and by the Cortes	12 Feb. 1813
The establishment of the Inquisition was resisted in Naples, and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the temporal power	1546-7	Restored by Ferdinand VII.	21 July, 1814
New ordinances in 81 articles compiled by the inquisitor-general Valdez	1561	Finally abolished by the Cortes	1820
Carnesecchi executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo compelled to abjure his philosophical opinions	1634	[Llorente states that in 236 years the total amount in Spain of persons put to death by the Inquisition was about 32,000; 291,000 were subjected to other punishments.]	
20 persons perish at an <i>auto-da-fé</i> at Goa	1717		
Gabriel Malagrida, a Jesuit, burnt at Lisbon	1761		

INQUESTS, see *Coroner*.

INSANITY, see *Lunatics*.

INSOLVENCY. The first insolvent act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the Great Insolvent Act, was taken in England by 50,733 insolvents from the time of its passing in 1814 to March, 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or being traders whose debts are less than 300*l.*, might petition the court of bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against their persons and property, by 6 Vict. c. 116 (1842). In 1861, by a new bankruptcy act, the business of the insolvent debtors' court was transferred to the court of bankruptcy; and a number of imprisoned debtors were released in Nov. 1861.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. On 25 Oct. 1795, all the Royal Academies, viz., the French academy, the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, that of the mathematical and physical sciences, of the fine arts, and of the moral and political sciences, were combined in one body, under the title of "Institut National," afterwards *Royal*, and now *Imperial*.

INSTITUTES, see *Code*.

INSTITUTION, see *Royal, London, and Civil Engineers*.

INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE. Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of the insurance of ships, A.D. 43.

Insurance in general use in Italy, 1194, and in England . . . 1560
 Insurance policies first used in Florence . . . 1523
 The first law relating to insurance was enacted 1601
 Insurance of houses and goods against FIRE, in London, began the year following the Great Fire of London . . . 1667
 An office set up for insuring houses and buildings, chiefly on the plan of Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of London . . .
 The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand* . . . 1696
 First Life Insurance office (the *Amicable*), established . . . 1706
 Sea fire-office established . . . 1710
 The first Marine Insurance was the Royal Exchange Insurance, and the London Insurance . . . 1720
 Duty first laid on insurances of 1s. 6d. per roof. insured, 1782; duty increased . . . 1797
 In 1857, 1,451, 110*l.* were paid as duty for fire

insurances, on property amounting to 72,136,585*l.*
 There were 33 London fire insurance offices; 25 country offices; 7 Scotch, and 2 Irish . . . 1859
 165 such offices in London . . .
 A new Commercial Union fire insurance, founded in consequence of the increased charges of the companies . . . Sept. 1861
 Rate of tax on insurance, reduced from 3*l.* to 1*l.* 6*d.* per cent. on stock in trade, from 13 May, 1864; on household goods . . . 1865
 Sea insurance duties reduced . . . 31 May, 1867
 Policies of Assurance act (enabling assignees of assurances to sue in their own names for policy monies), passed . . . 20 Aug. "

AMOUNT INSURED.

1782.	£130,000,000
1802.	220,000,000
1822.	399,000,000
1842.	652,000,000
1862.	1,007,000,000

INSURRECTIONS, see *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots, &c.*

INTENDMENT OF CRIMES. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, &c., intention proved was made as punishable as crime completed, by 7 Geo. II., 1734. The rigour was modified by sir Robert Peel's revision of the statutes 4-10 Geo. IV. 1823-29.

INTERDICT or **ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE**, seldom decreed in Europe till the time of Gregory VII., 1073, but often afterwards. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties, save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when king John was excommunicated in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict, on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535; and pope Sixtus V. published a crusade against queen Elizabeth of England in 1588; see *Excommunication*.

INTEREST. The word was first used in an act of parliament of the 21st James I. 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 8*l.* for the use of 100*l.* for a year; in place of usury at 10*l.* before taken. The Commonwealth lowered the rate to 6*l.* in 1650; and by an act of the 13th of queen Anne, 1713, it was reduced to 5*l.* The restraint being found prejudicial to commerce, it was totally removed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

INTERIM OF AIGSBURG, a decree issued by the emperor Charles V. in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1552. The term *Interim* has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

INTERNATIONAL, see under *Cholera, Copyright, Education, Exhibitions, Havre, Literature, Law, Statistics, Working-men, and Wounded*.

INTERREGNUM, see *Commonwealth*.

INUNDATIONS. The following are among the most remarkable:—

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire laid under water many thousand acres, A.D. 245. *Camden*.

Another in Cheshire, by which 5000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished, 353.

An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families, 758. *Fordun*.

The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round, 836.

An inundation on the English coasts, demolished a number of sea-port towns, 1014.

Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of the Godwin sands, 1100. *Camden*.

Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed, 1108.

More than 300 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea, 1280.

At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400.

The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people (see *Dort*), 17 April, 1446.

The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. 1483. *Hollinshed*. Again 4 James I. 1607, the waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. *Burns*.

A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, 1590; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000.

At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished, 1617.

An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple, 1686. *Vide Phil. Trans.*

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg, 1717.

At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished, 1723. *Du Fresnoy*.

INUNDATIONS, *continued.*

In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood, 1771.

In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains, Sept. 1787.

Inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, 12 Nov. 1787. Again, 2-3 Dec. 1802.

Lorca, a city of Mercia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, 14 April, 1802.

At Pesth, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away, April, 1811.

In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, many persons and much stock perished, May, 1811.

Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland, in the summer of 1813.

Overflow of the Danube; a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, surprised, and met instant death, 14 Sept. 1813.

In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost, 1813.

At Strabane, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned, 2 Jan. 1816.

In Germany, the Vistula overflowed; many villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained, 21 March, 1816.

In England 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries, in June, 1819.

Inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost, 9 April, 1820.

The "Moray Floods," 9 Aug. 1829, when the sea and Findhorn rose in some places 50 feet above their ordinary level, and caused great destruction of property. Many lives were lost, and whole families who took refuge on elevated places were with difficulty rescued. *Sir T. D. Lauder.*

At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water, Feb. 1830.

10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons

perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China, Oct. 1833.

Awful inundation in France: the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillotière; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes; the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years, 31 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1840.

Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country; several lives lost, and immense property destroyed, 16 Jan. 1841.

Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south-west of France; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away; the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded 4,000,000. sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night, 22 Oct. 1846.

Lamentable catastrophe at Holmfirth (see *Holmfirth Flood*), 4 Feb. 1852.

Inundation of the valleys of the Severn and Teme after a violent thunderstorm, 5 Sept. 1852.

Inundations of the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent, 19 Sept. 1852.

Hamburg half-flooded by the Elbe, Jan. 1, 1855.

Inundations in south of France, with immense damage (see *France*), May and June, 1856.

In Holland, nearly 40,000 acres submerged, Jan. 1861.

Great inundation through the bursting of the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn (see *Levee*), 4-15 May, 1862.

Another marshland sluice bursts; many acres inundated, 4 Oct. 1862.

Bursting of the Bradfield reservoir (see *Sheffield*); about 250 persons drowned, 11 March, 1864.

Great inundations in France, 26 Sept. *et seq.* 1866.

Great floods in north of England, immense damage in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire: farms destroyed, mines flooded, mills thrown down, railways stopped; and much suffering at Leeds (about 20 drowned), Manchester, Preston, Wakefield, &c. 16-17 Nov. 1866.

INVALIDES, the Hôtel des Invalides was founded in 1671 by Louis XIV. Its chapel contains the body of Napoleon I., deposited there 15 Dec. 1840.

INVASIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS, see *Britain*, and *Danes*. From the death of Edward the Confessor, only the following invasions (marked *s*) have been successful:—

William of Normandy (<i>s</i>)	Duke of Lancaster (<i>s</i>)	1399	Ireland, Spaniards	1601
29 Sept. 1066	The French	1416	Duke of Monmouth	1685
The Irish	Queen of Henry VI.	1462	William of Orange (<i>s</i>)	1688
The Scots, 1091; king Malcolm killed	Earl of Warwick (<i>s</i>)	1470	James II., Ireland	1689
1093	Edward IV. (<i>s</i>)	1471	Old Pretender	1708
Robert of Normandy	Queen of Henry VI.	1471	Pretender again	1715
1101	Earl of Richmond (<i>s</i>)	1485	Young Pretender	1745
The Scots	Lambert Simnel	1487	Ireland (see <i>Thurot</i>)	1760
The empress Maud	Perkin Warbeck	1495	Wales, the French	1797
1139	Spaniards and Italians, Ireland	1580	Ireland; the French land at Killala (<i>which see</i>)	1798
Ireland, by Fitz-Stephen (<i>s</i>)	Spanish Armada	1588		
Ireland, by Edward Bruce				
1315				
Isabel, queen of Edward II. (<i>s</i>)				
1326				

INVENTORS' INSTITUTE, established in 1862.

INVERNESS (N.W. Scotland), a city of the Picts up to 843. It was taken by Edward I.; retaken by Bruce, 1313; burnt by the lord of the Isles, 1411; taken by Cromwell, 1649; and by prince Charles Edward in 1746. He was defeated at Culloden, about five miles from Inverness, 16 April, 1746.

INVESTITURE OF ECCLESIASTICS, was a cause of discord between the pope and temporal sovereigns in the middle ages; and led to actual war between Gregory VII. and the emperor Henry IV. 1075-1085. The pope endeavoured to deprive the sovereign of the right of nominating bishops and abbots, and of investing them with the cross and ring. Henry V. gave up the right, 1111.

INVINCIBLE ARMADA or SPANISH ARMADA, see *Armada*.

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS. The practice of the Romish church of invoking the intercession of saints with God, particularly of the Virgin, has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, 593. The Eastern church began (in the 5th century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices.

IODINE (from the Greek *iōdes*, violet-like), was discovered by M. De Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris in 1812, and investigated by M. Clement, 1813. On the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet-coloured vapour, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees: it changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow colour, and starch into a purple.

IONA, ICOLMKILL, or HII, one of the Hebrides. About 563 St. Columba founded a monastery here, which flourished till the 8th century, when it was ravaged by the Norsemen. Other religious bodies afterwards were formed, and the isle was long esteemed sacred.

IONIA (in Asia Minor). About 1040 B.C. the Iones, a Pelasgic race, emigrated from Greece, and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities. They were conquered by the great Cyrus about 548 B.C.; revolted in 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimon, Ionia became independent and remained so till 387, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors; was annexed to the Roman empire, and conquered by the Turks.—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece). Corfu, the capital, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Cerigo, and Paxo. They were colonised by the Iones, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice. Population in 1862, 234,123.

The islands ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio	17 Oct. 1797
Passed into the republic of the seven islands under Russia and Turkey	21 March, 1800
Restored to France by treaty of Tilsit	7 July, 1807
Taken by the English	3-12 Oct. 1809
Formed into an independent state under the protection of Great Britain (sir Thos. Maitland, lord high commissioner)	5 Nov. 1815
A constitution ratified	11 July, 1817
A university established at Corfu	1823

The constitution liberalised during the government of lord Seaton	1848-9
In consequence of complaints, Mr. W. E. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, &c., without result	Nov. 1858
Sir H. Storks, lord high commissioner	2 Feb. 1859
The parliament declare for annexation to Greece, March, 1861, and April, 1862	
The islands annexed to Greece, 28 May; king George I. arrives at Corfu (see Greece)	6 June, 1864

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, an improvement on the Doric, was invented by the Ionians about 1350 B.C. *Vitruvius*. Its distinguishing characters are the slenderness and flutings of its columns, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital.

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS, founded by Thales of Miletus about 600 B.C. distinguished for its abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. They held that water was the origin of all things.

IOWA, a western state of North America, was organised as a territory 12 June, 1838; and admitted into the Union, 28 Dec. 1846. Capital, Des Moines.

IPSUS (Phrygia), BATTLE OF, 301 B.C., by which Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom of Syria by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. The latter led into the field an army of about 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The former had 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. *Plutarch*.

IPSWICH (Suffolk), the Saxon Gippeswic, was ravaged by the Danes, 991. Wolsey was born here, 1471; founded a school in 1525. The port was greatly improved by the erection of wet docks, 1837-42. The railway to London was opened 25 June, 1846; and the new town-hall, 29 Jan. 1868.

IRELAND, anciently named Ierne and Hibernia, is said to have been first colonised by Phœnicians. Some assert that Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C.; that the descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B.C.; and that this was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. The population, by the census of 1861, was 5,764,543 (4,505,265 Roman catholics; 693,537 anglican church; 523,291 presbyterians; 45,399 methodists; other sects, 31,262; Jews, 393); see *Church of Ireland*.

Arrival of St. Patrick, about	A.D. 432	They build Dublin and other cities, about	800
Christianity established, about	448	Brian Boromhe totally defeats the Danes at Clontarf; and is killed	23 April 1014
The Danes and Normans, known by the name of Easterlings, or Ostmen, invade Ireland	795	[In the twelfth century Ireland is divided into	

IRELAND, *continued.*

- five kingdoms, viz. : Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually warred with each other.]
- Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the holy see, and held it as a fief of the Church . . . 1156
- Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, driven from his throne for his oppression . . . 1166
- Takes refuge in England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II. who promises to restore him . . . 1168
- Invasion of the English under Fitz-Stephen . . . 1169
- Landing of Strongbow at Waterford . . . "
- Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submission of the princes of the country, settles the government, and makes his son John lord of Ireland . . . 1177
- Ireland wholly subdued, and English laws and customs introduced by king John . . . 1210
- Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1315; crowned king . . . 1316
- Defeated and slain at Foughart, near Dundalk . . . 1318
- Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., marries Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of Ulster, which had not hitherto submitted to the English authority . . . 1351
- Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers, and gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honour of knighthood on their chiefs . . . 1394
- Richard again lands in Ireland . . . 1399
- The sanguinary Head act passed at Trim,* by the earl of Desmond, deputy . . . 1465
- Apparel and Surname act (the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames) . . . "
- "Poynings' law," subjecting the Irish parliament to the English council . . . 1494
- Great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds subdued . . . 1534
- Henry VIII. assumes the title of *king*, instead of *lord* of Ireland . . . 1542
- The reformed religion embraced by the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI. . . . 1547
- Ireland finally divided into shires . . . 1569
- Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's . . . 1571
- 700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry; they are treacherously butchered by the earl of Ormond . . . 1580
- O'Neill defeats the English at Blackwater . . . 14 Aug. 1598
- The insurrection of Tyrone, who invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale; defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy . . . 1601-2
- In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 511,465 acres of land in the province of Ulster became vested in the crown, and James I. after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish protestant subjects as choose to settle there . . . 1609-12
- More and Maguire's rebellion: the catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly massacre the protestant settlers in Ulster, to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius' day [some doubt the massacre] . . . 23 Oct. 1641
- O'Neill defeats the English under Monroe at Benburb . . . 5 June, 1646
- Massacre and capture of Drogheda . . . 11 Sept. 1649
- Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience between . . . 1649 & 1650
- Landing of James II. . . . 12 March, 1689
- 3000 protestants attainted . . . July, "
- William III. lands at Carrickfergus . . . 14 June, 1690
- Battle of the Boyne; James defeated . . . 1 July, "
- Treaty of Limerick (see *Limerick*) . . . 3 Oct. 1691
- Linen manufacture encouraged . . . 1696
- Excitement against Wood's halfpence (which see) . . . 1724
- Thurot's invasion (see *Thurot*) . . . 1760
- Indulgences granted to the catholics by the relief bill . . . 1778
- Ireland admitted to a free trade . . . 1779
- Released from submission to an English council . . . 1782
- The Genevese refugees are received in Ireland, and have an asylum given them in the county of Waterford . . . 1783
- Order of St. Patrick established . . . "
- Orange clubs, &c., formed (see *Diamond*) . . . 1795
- Irish rebellion commenced 4 May, 1798, and not finally suppressed until . . . 1799
- Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland . . . 1 Jan. 1801
- Emmet's insurrection . . . 23 July, 1803
- English and Irish exchequers consolidated . . . 5 Jan. 1817
- Visit to Ireland of George IV. . . . Aug. 1817
- The currency assimilated . . . 1 Jan. 1826
- Roman catholic emancipation act passed . . . 13 April 1829
- Customs consolidated . . . 6 Jan. 1830
- Dr. Whately, supporter of Irish National School system, becomes abp. of Dublin . . . 1831
- Poor laws introduced . . . 1838
- Great Repeal movement; meeting at Trim; (see *Repeal*) . . . 16 March, 1843
- O'Connell's trial (see *Trials*) . . . 15 Jan. 1844
- Trial of O'Connell and others for political conspiracy; found guilty (see *Trials*) . . . 12 Feb. "
- Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests (rank of the R. C. bishops recognised) . . . 18 Dec. "
- Irish National Education Society incorporated . . . 23 Sept. 1845
- Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland; the sufferers relieved by parliament . . . "
- Committal of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to attend a committee . . . 30 April, 1846
- William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland," or physical force party, secede from the Repeal Association . . . 29 July, "
- O'Connell's last speech in the commons . . . 8 Feb. 1847
- Grants from Parliament amounting to 10,000,000. made to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease . . . "
- Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73rd year; he had bequeathed his heart to Rome . . . 15 May, "
- Deputation from the Irish people (?)—Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, &c.—to Lamar-

* This act ordained, "That it shall be lawful to all manner of men that find any thieves robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparel, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off in the county of Meath, that the cutter and his ayders there to him cause the said head so cut off to be brought to the portreffe to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim; and that the said portreffe shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one ploughland in the barony, two-pence; and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny; and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one penny; and of every other cottier having house and smook, one half-penny," &c. Much slaughter is said to have ensued.

IRELAND, *continued.*

time and others, members of the provisional government at Paris	3 April, 1848	National Gallery founded	Feb. 1859
Great meeting of "Young Irelanders" at Dublin	4 April, "	Agitation against the Irish National School system	Sept. "
Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the "United Irishman"	13 May, "	Religious revival movement in the north, particularly at Belfast	Oct. "
State trials in the Irish Queen's Bench	15-27 May, "	Great emigration to America in the spring	1860
Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years	26 May, "	Many Irishmen enlist in the service of the pope, May, June; many return dissatisfied	July, "
Arrest of Gavan Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doheny, &c., for felonious writings, speeches, &c.	8 July, "	The remainder taken prisoners by the Sardinians are released, and return to Dublin, where they receive an ovation	Nov. "
Confederate clubs prohibited	26 July, "	Attempted revival of Repeal agitation	Dec. "
The Habeas Corpus act suspended	26 July, "	Agrarian outrages; alderman Sheehy murdered	23 Oct. "
O'Brien's rebellion suppressed	29 July, "	Census taken—population 5,764,543	8 April, 1861
Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurlies; he is conveyed to Kilmainham gaol, Dublin	5 Aug. "	Suspension of packet service between Galway and America through the company's breach of contract	23 May, "
Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, &c.	12 Aug. "	Visit of the prince of Wales, 29 June; and the queen and prince consort	24-31 Aug. "
Martin sentenced to transportation	14 Aug. "	Irish Law Court commission appointed,	13 Dec. "
Encumbered estates act passed	Sept. "	Numerous agrarian murders: Gustav Thiebault, 28 April; Francis Fitzgerald, 16 May, (and others); Michael Hayes shoots Mr. John Braddell	30 July, 1862
Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death	9 Oct. "	The primate, J. C. Beresford, abp. of Armagh, dies, aged 89	19 July, "
The Irish court of queen's bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason, and confirms the judgment of the court below,	16 Jan. 1849	An Orange demonstration at Belfast leads to destructive riots	17 Sep. "
O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue transported	9 July, "	Building for the catholic university founded,	20 July, "
Orange and catholic affray at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost	12 July, "	Great agricultural distress; many murders and outrages, end of 1862, beginning of	1863
Her majesty visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin castle	5 Aug. "	Galway packet service restored by subsidy of 70,000 (see <i>Galway</i>)	Aug. "
First court under the encumbered estates act (which see) held in Dublin	24 Oct. "	Insignificant "Nationalist" meeting	15 Aug. "
Queen's university in Ireland established,	15 Aug. 1850	Death of archbishop Whately	8 Oct. "
Synod of Thurlies condemns queen's colleges,	22 Aug. "	Great emigration of able-bodied labourers in	Jan. 1864
Roman catholic university originated, and large sums subscribed	5 May, 1851	Appearance of the Fenians (which see)	Jan. 1864
Death of R. Lalor Sheil, at Florence	25 May, "	Death of Smith O'Brien, descendant of king Brian Boroiuibe	18 June, "
McManus escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California,	5 June, "	Address of the "National Association" to liberate tenant capital; recover the property of the Catholic church, &c.	12 Jan. 1865
The Irish Tenant League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne	14 July, "	Opening of the International Exhibition at Dublin by the prince of Wales	9 May, "
First meeting of the "Catholic Defence Association"	17 Oct. "	General election favourable to the government and liberal party	July, "
Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land and arrives at New York	24 May, 1852	Importation of cattle from England prohibited on account of the plague	25 Aug. "
Cork National Exhibition	10 June, "	Seizure of the newspaper "Irish People" and 30 Fenians (see <i>Fenians</i>)	15-17 Sept.; 14 Oct. "
Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot; Mr. Dargan, a railway contractor, contributes towards it 26,000.	24 June, "	International Exhibition closed	9 Nov. "
"Tenant Right" demonstration at Warrington dispersed by the magistrates	3 July, "	Stephens escapes from gaol	24-25 Nov. "
Fierce religious riots at Belfast	14 July, "	Fenian trials began at Dublin, 27 Nov.; Thos. Clarke Luby convicted of treason-felony; sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude	1 Dec. "
Fatal election riot at Six-mile Bridge, 22 July, Irish members of parliament found a "Religious Equality Association"	10 Sept. "	O'Leary and others convicted, Dec.; O'Donovan or Rossa sentenced to imprisonment for life,	13 Dec. "
Cork Industrial Exhibition closed	2 Sept. "	More Fenians arrested and convicted at Cork and Dublin	Jan., Feb. 1866
Income tax extended to Ireland	May, 1853	Discovery of an arms manufactory at Dublin; the city and county proclaimed as put under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act,	11 Jan. "
Dublin Exhibition opens	12 May, "	Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians fly	17 Feb. "
Queen visits Ireland	29 Aug. "	Agitation respecting Irish church; debates in parliament	April, "
Tenant Right League conference	4 Oct. "	Lord Abercorn made lord lieutenant	July, "
Disastrous railway accident near Dublin	5 Oct. "	About 320 suspected Fenians remain in prison,	1 Sept. "
Dublin Exhibition closed	1 Nov. "	Great seizure of fire-arms	15 Dec. "
Train wiffully upset after an Orange demonstration at Londonderry, one person killed and many hurt	15 Sept. 1854	Clare and other counties proclaimed under Peace Preservation act	Dec. "
Religious riots at Belfast	Sept. 1857	Election riots at Dungarvan; capt. Barth Kelly killed	28 Dec. "
Progress of cardinal Wiseman in Ireland	Sept. 1858		
A packet from Galway reaches N. America in six days	Sept. "		
Proclamation against secret societies	Nov. "		
Arrests of members of Phoenix Society	Dec. "		
Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by marquess of Downshire) given up,	27 Jan. 1859		

* An amnesty was granted to O'Brien, 3 May, 1856, and he shortly after returned to Ireland.

IRELAND, *continued.*

Death of Wm. Dargan, promoter of Irish Exhibition . . . 7 Feb. 1867
 Irish college of science established at Dublin early in . . .
 Another Fenian outbreak (see *Fenians*) . . .
 Appointment of commission respecting church of Ireland agreed to . . . 24 June, "
 Chancery and Common-law Offices act passed, about . . . 20 Aug. "
 Irish church commission appointed, earl Stauhope chairman . . . 2 Nov. "
 More trials of Fenians . . . Nov. "
 Execution of Fenians (Allen, Gould, and Larkin) for murder of Brett, a policeman, at Manchester . . . 23 Nov. "
 Funeral demonstrations for them [at Cork, 24 Nov.; Dublin and Limerick . . . 1 Dec. "
 Party funeral processions prohibited . . . 12 Dec. "
 Protest of Irish noblemen and gentlemen against Irish church establishment signed, about . . . 12 Dec. "
 Declaration of many Roman catholic clergy professing loyalty, but claiming self-government for Ireland . . . 23 Dec. "
 Bishop Moriarty, of Kerry, publishes a circular censuring the funeral processions for Fenians, 30 Dec. "
 Prosecution of the "Irishman" newspaper for sedition . . . 10 Jan. 1868
 Arrest of Geo. Francis Train on his arrival from America, on suspicion of Fenianism; soon discharged (claimed 10,000*l.*) . . . 18 Jan. "
 Publication of facts proving the increased prosperity of the country . . . 28 Jan. "
 Great protestant defence meeting at Dublin, many peers present . . . 6 Feb. "

Habeas Corpus act suspended till 1 March, 1869 (83 persons detained on suspicion), Feb. 1868
 Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott, convicted of seditious libels in their newspapers (the "Weekly News" and "Irishman"), sentenced to imprisonment and fine . . . 18, 19 Feb. "
 Mr. Johnston, grand master of an Orange lodge, imprisoned for infraction of Party Processions act . . . March, "
 Train arrested for debt . . . 3 March, "
 Four nights' debate on Ireland in the Commons ended (Mr. Gladstone declared for disestablishment of the Irish protestant church), 16 March, "
 Irish reform bill introduced into the Commons, 19 March, "
 Debate on Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a committee on his resolutions for the disestablishment of the church (carried by 328 to 272), 30 March to early morning of . . . 4 April, "
 Mr. Featherstonhaugh, J. P., a deputy-lieut., shot dead while returning from Dublin (he had recently raised the rent of his tenants), 15 April, "
 Visit of prince and princess of Wales; arrive at Dublin; intense enthusiasm . . . 15 April, "
 The prince and princess at Punctestown races, 16 April, "
 The prince installed as a knight of St. Patrick, 18 April, "
 The prince and princess at review in Phoenix-park, 20 April; leave Dublin . . . 24 April, "
 Increased emigration to United States . . . April, "
 Mr. Gladstone's first resolution passed in the Commons (by 330 to 265) early on 1 May; second and third resolutions passed . . . 7 May "
 See *Dublin*.*

KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.†

KINGS.

979 or 980. Maol Ceachlin II. (Malachi) deposed.
 1001 or 1002. Brian Boroiu or Boroiu; slain after totally defeating the Danes at Clontarf, 23 April, 1014.
 1014. Maol Ceachlin II. restored; dies 1022 or 1023. [Disputed succession.]
 1058. Donough, or Denis, O'Brian, son.
 1072. Tirlach, or Turlough, nephew; dies 1086.
 1086-1132. The kingdom divided; fierce contests for it.
 1132. Tordel Vach; killed in battle.
 1166. Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.
 1172. Henry II. king of England; conquered the country, and became lord of Ireland.
 [The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who first styled himself *king*.]

GOVERNORS OF IRELAND (with various titles.)‡

1172. Hugues de Lasci. 1173. Richard Fitz-Gislebert, earl of Pembroke. 1176. Raymond le Gros. 1177. prince John (afterwards king), made lord of Ireland.

1184 et seq. Justiciars. The changes were so frequent that the more important officers only are given.
 1189, 1203, 1205. Hugues de Lasci.
 1199, 1204. Meiller Fitz-Henri (son of Henry II).
 1215, 1226. Geoffrey de Marre.
 1229-32-33. Maurice Fitzgerald.
 1308. Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall. 1312, Edmund le Botiller. 1316, Roger de Mortimer. 1320, Thomas Fitzgerald. 1321, John de Bermingham. 1327, earl of Kildare. 1328 and 1340, Prior Roger Uttagh. 1332, sir John D'Arcy. 1337, sir John de Cheriton. 1344, sir Ramul d'Ufford. 1346, sir Roger d'Arcy; sir John Moriz. 1348, Walter de Bermingham. 1355, Maurice, earl of Desmond. 1356, Thomas de Rokeby. 1357, Almeric de St. Amand. 1359, James, earl of Ormond. 1361, Lionel, duke of Clarence. 1367, Gerald, earl of Desmond. 1369 and 1374, William de Windsor. 1376, Maurice, earl of Kildare, and James, earl of Ormond. 1380, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. 1385, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford. 1399 and 98, sir John Stanley. 1391, James, earl

* Paupers in Irish workhouses in 1849, 620,000; in 1857, 65,000.
 Notes in circulation . . . £3,850,450 " £7,150,000.
 Bullion in Irish banks . . . 1,625,000 " 2,492,000.

† The list of Irish sovereigns, printed in previous editions, has been omitted to make room for authentic matter. The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high, as high as even before the Flood. The learned antiquary, Thomas Innes, of the Scots' College of Paris, expressed his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is *certain* history." "O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians, have rendered all uncertain, by deducing their history from the Deluge with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time."—Anderson. The "Annals of the Four Masters," edited by Dr. Donovan, were published in Irish and English in 1848.

‡ Lords justices and deputies, and latterly LORDS LIEUTENANT. It has been several times proposed to abolish the viceroyalty of Ireland, but without success. The last time 25 March, 1858.

IRELAND, *continued.*

- of Ormond. 1393, Thomas, duke of Gloucester. 1895, Roger de Mortimer, earl of March. 1398, Reginald Grey and Thomas de Holland.
- 1401 and 1408, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. 1413, sir John Stanley and sir John Talbot. 1420, James, earl of Ormond. 1423, Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March. 1425, sir John Talbot. 1427, sir John de Grey. 1428, sir John Sutton, lord Dudley. 1431 and 1435, sir Thomas Stanley. 1438, Leon, lord de Welles. 1446, John, earl of Shrewsbury. 1449, Richard, duke of York. 1461, George, duke of Clarence. 1470, earl of Worcester. 1478, John de la Pole, earl of Suffolk. 1481, Richard, earl of Kildare. 1483, Gerald, earl of Kildare. 1484, John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln. 1485, Jasper, duke of Bedford. 1494, Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII (his deputy, sir E. Poynings). 1496, Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1504. 1521, Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey. 1529, Henry, duke of Richmond. 1560, Thomas earl of Sussex. 1599, Robert, earl of Essex.
1603. Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, made earl of Devonshire. 1640, Thos., viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford. 1643 and 1648, James, marquess of Ormond. 1647, Philip de Lisle. 1649, Oliver Cromwell. 1657, Henry Cromwell. 1662, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1669, John Roberts, lord Roberts. 1670, John, lord Berkeley. 1672, Arthur Capel, earl of Essex. 1677, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1685, Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon. 1687, Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel. 1690, Henry Sydney, lord Sydney. 1695, Henry Capel, lord Capel.
1700. Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. 1703, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1707, Thomas, earl of Pembroke. 1709, Thomas, earl of Wharton. 1710, James, duke of Ormond, again. 1713, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury. 1717, Charles, duke of Bolton. 1721, Charles, duke of Grafton. 1724, John, lord Carteret. 1731, Lionel, duke of Dorset. 1737, William, duke of Devonshire. 1745, Philip, earl of Chesterfield. 1747, William, earl of Harrington. 1751, Lionel, duke of Dorset, again. 1755, William, duke of

Devonshire. 1757, John, duke of Bedford. 1761, George, earl of Halifax. 1763, Hugh, earl of Northumberland. 1765, Francis, earl of Hertford.

- 1767, George, viscount Townshend. 14 Oct. 1772, Simon, earl of Harcourt, 30 Nov. 1777, John, earl of Buckinghamshire, 25 Jan. 1780, Fred., earl of Carlisle, 23 Dec. 1782, Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, 14 April. " George, earl Temple, 15 Sept. 1783, Robert, earl of Northampton, 3 June. 1784, Charles, duke of Rutland, 24 Feb.; died 24 Oct. 1787. 1787, George, marquess of Buckingham (late earl Temple), again, 16 Dec. 1790, John, earl of Westmorland, 5 Jan. 1795, William, earl Fitzwilliam, 4 Jan. " John, earl Camden, 31 March. 1798, Charles, marquess Cornwallis, 20 June. 1801, Philip, earl of Hardwicke, 25 May. 1806, John, duke of Bedford, 18 March. 1807, Charles, duke of Richmond, 19 April. 1813, Charles, earl Whitworth, 26 Aug. 1817, Charles, earl Talbot, 9 Oct. 1821, Richard, marquess Wellesley, 29 Dec. 1828, Henry, marquess of Anglesey, 1 March. 1829, Hugh, duke of Northumberland, 6 March. 1830, Henry, marquess of Anglesey, again, 23 Dec. 1833, Marquess Wellesley, again, 26 Sept. 1834, Thomas, earl of Haddington, 29 Dec. 1835, Henry, marquess of Normanby, 23 April. 1839, Hugh, viscount Ebrington, afterwards earl Portescue, 3 April. 1841, Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, 15 Sept. 1844, William, lord Heytesbury, 12 July. 1846, John William, earl of Beesborough, 9 July; died 16 May, 1847. 1847, George William Frederick, earl of Clarendon, 26 May. 1852, Archibald William, earl of Eglinton, 28 Feb. 1853, Edward Granville, earl of St. Germain, Jan. 1855, George, earl of Carlisle, March. 1858, Archibald, earl of Eglinton, again, Feb., resigned. 1859, George, earl of Carlisle, again, June; died 5 Dec. 1864. 1864, John, lord Wodehouse, afterwards earl of Kimberley, 1 Nov. 1866, James, marquess of Abercorn, July.

IRELAND FORGERIES. In 1796 W. H. Ireland made public the Shakspeare manuscripts which he had forged, and deceived many critics. The play, "Vortigern," was performed at Drury-lane theatre on 2 April, 1796. He shortly after acknowledged the forgery, and published his "Confessions" in 1805. He died in 1835.

IRIDIUM AND OSMIUM. In 1804 Tennant discovered these two rare metals in the ore of platinum, in which, in 1845, Claus discovered a third, Ruthenium.

IRON found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forest having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles* [1407, *Hales*; 1283, *Clinton*.] The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phœnicians. Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain (*Gen.* iv. 22). Iron furnaces among the Romans were unprovided with bellows, but were placed on eminences with the grate in the direction of the prevailing winds. Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Dannemora is the greatest mine of Sweden.

Belgium was an early seat of the iron manufacture: coal said to have been employed at Marchele-dames, 1340.

British iron cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, 1543; *Rhymer's Fæderia*.

Iron-mills used for slitting iron into bars for smiths, by Godfrey Bochs, 1590.

Tinning of iron introduced from Bohemia, 1681. Till about 1730 iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not wholly give way to coal and coke till 1788.

The operation termed *puddling*, and other very great

improvements in the manufacture, invented by Mr. Henry Cort, between 1783 and 1836, who did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity.

Mr. Henry Bessemer made known his method of manufacturing iron and steel, which is considered to possess many advantages, 1856.

Strike of the puddlers and lock-out of the masters in Staffordshire, Northumberland, &c., lasted during March, April, and May, 1865.

Iron-workers of Great Britain determine to form one trades' union, with one executive, Oct. 1866.

Strike of iron workers in the north over, 31 Dec. 1866.

IRON, *continued.*

Mr. Wm. Robinson announced a method of making wrought iron from cast iron by means of magnetism, July, 1867.

One of the finest, thickest, and heaviest armour-plates ever rolled in the world was pressed into the very perfection of a manufactured armour-plate at the great Atlas Ironworks of sir John Brown and Co., Sheffield. The size of it when in the furnace was a little over 20 feet long by about 4 feet broad and 21 inches thick. Its rough weight was over 21 tons. It was built up in the furnace before being rolled by five mould plates, each 3 inches thick, and one solid plate of 6 inches. This mass when reduced by intense heat to the consistency of dough, was withdrawn from the furnace, and in the course of less than a quarter of an hour was passed between the enormous rollers many times.

In 1855, 3,217,154 tons of pig iron were produced; in 1857, 3,659,447 tons; in 1864, 4,767,951 tons; in 1865, 4,819,254 tons.

was reduced to a compact slab of iron of an uniform thickness of 15 inches, and then passed on to its bed to cool till fit for having its rough edges planed down to the proper dimensions, 6 Sept. 1867.

IRON PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1740	. . . 59 furnaces . . .	17,350 tons.
1788	. . . 77 " . . .	61,900 "
1796	. . . 121 " . . .	124,789 "
1802	. . . 168 " . . .	227,000 "
1806	. . . 227 " . . .	250,000 "
1820	. . . 260 " . . .	400,000 "
1825	. . . 374 " . . .	531,367 "
1840	. . . 402 " . . .	1,396,400 "
1848	. . . 623 " . . .	1,996,558 "
1852	. . . 655 " . . .	2,701,000 "

IRON CROWN (of Italy), of gold and precious stones, enclosing a thin ring of iron, said to have been forged from the nails of Christ's cross, was made by order of Theudelinde for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards, 591. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy; Napoleon I. at Milan, on 26 May, 1805, put it on his head, saying, "*Dieu me l'a donnée; gare à qui y touchera.*" (God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it.) He founded the order of the Iron Crown, which still continues. The crown was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians, on 23 April, 1859. After the peace of Vienna in 1866, the crown was given up to general Menabrea on 11 Oct., and presented to king Victor Emmanuel, at Turin, on 4 Nov. The order of the "Crown of Italy" was established in March, 1868.

IRON-MASK, THE MAN WITH THE. * A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined (1679-1703) under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Sainte Marguerite, and afterwards at the Bastille. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to despatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. He died 19 Nov. 1703.

IRON-PLATED SHIPS, see under *Navy of England*, and *United States*, 1862.

IRRIGATION, practised in the east and in Egypt from the most remote ages. It was strenuously advocated for India by sir A. Cotton and others at the Social Science Congress at Manchester, Oct. 1866. In 1865 acts were passed for utilising London sewage in the irrigation of grass land, and the results are said to be favourable.

IRUN (a frontier village of Spain). On 16 May, 1837, the British auxiliary legion under general Evans, marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun (held by the Carlists), which after a desperate resistance, was carried by assault, 17 May.

IRVINGITES, followers of Edward Irving,† now called the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852 lighted candles were placed on the magnificent altar, and burning of incense during prayers was prescribed. The Gothic church in Gordon-square was solemnly opened 1 Jan. 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer it a tenth of their income. They had 30 chapels in England in 1851.

* The following conjectures have been made as to his identity:—An Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died ten years before the mask); the count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude; the duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia; James, duke of Monmouth, executed on Tower-hill; a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., either by cardinal Mazarine, or by the duke of Buckingham; the twin brother of Louis XIV. (a conjecture received by Voltaire and others); Fouquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV.; and a count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III., duke of Mantua. M. Delort and the right hon. Agar Ellis (afterwards lord Dover) endeavoured to prove Matthioli to have been the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron; but of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fasted behind the head with a padlock.

† Edward Irving was born 15 Aug. 1792, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1819. In 1822 he attracted immense crowds of most distinguished persons to his sermons at the Scotch church, Hatton-garden. A new church was built for him in Regent-square in 1827. Soon after, he propounded new doctrines on the human nature of Christ; and the "Utterances of Unknown Tongues" which began in his congregation with a Miss Hall and Mr. Taplin, 16 Oct. 1831, were countenanced by him, as of divine inspiration. He was expelled from the Scotch church, 15 March, 1833. His church, "reconstituted with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry," was removed to Newman-street. He died 8 Dec. 1834.

ISAURIA (a province in Asia Minor), was retaken from the Saracens by the emperor Leo III., who founded the Isaurian dynasty, which ended with Constantine VI. in 797.

ISERNIA (S. Italy). Here the Sardinian general, Cialdini, defeated the Neapolitans, 17 Oct. 1860.

ISLÂM, or **ESLÂM**, submission to God, the name given to *Mahometanism* (*which see*).

ISLE OF FRANCE, MAN, &c., see *Mauritius, Man, &c.*

ISLES, BISHOPRIC OF. This see contained not only the Hebrides, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, 360. The Isle of Ily was in former ages a place famous for sanctity and learning, and early the seat of a bishop; it was denominated Icolmkill from St. Columba, the companion of St. Patrick, founding a monastery here in the 6th century, which was the parent of above 100 other monasteries in England and Ireland. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been joined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made a seventh post-revolution and distinct bishopric; see *Bishops*.

ISLY (N.W. Africa). Here Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chief, was totally defeated by the French, under Bugeaud, 14 Aug. 1844.

ISMAIL (Bessarabia). After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm 22 Dec. 1790; when Suwarrow, the most merciless warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison (30,000 men) to the sword, and delivered up Ismail to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women. By the treaty of Paris in 1856 Ismail was restored to Turkey. It was ceded to Moldavia in 1856.

ISPAHAN was made the capital of Persia by Abbas the Great, in 1590. It ceased to be so in 1796, when Teheran became the capital.

ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF, see *Jews*.

ISSUS (Asia Minor), the site of Alexander's second great battle with Darius, whose queen and family were captured, Oct. 333 B.C. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners.

ISTAMBOUL, see *Constantinople*.

ISTHMIAN GAMES received their name from the Isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed: instituted by Sisyphus, about 1406 B.C., in honour of Melicertes, a sea-god. *Length*. They were re-instituted in honour of Neptune by Theseus about 1239 B.C.; and their celebration was held so sacred, that even a public calamity did not prevent it. The games were revived by Julian A.D. 362.

ISTRIA was finally subdued by the Romans, 177 B.C. After various changes it came under the rule of Venice in 1378.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, based on Latin, is said by Dante to be formed of a selection of the best portions of the different dialects. Pure elegant poetry was written by Guido Cavalcanti, who died 1301; and good prose, by Malespini, about 1250.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS.*

	Born	Died		Born	Died		Born	Died
Dante	1265	1321	Tasso	1544	1595	Volta	1745	1826
Petrarca	1304	1374	Galileo	1564	1642	Leopardi	1798	1837
Boccaccio	1313	1375	Metastasio	1698	1782	Monti	1754	1828
Ariosto	1474	1533	Goldoni	1707	1795	Gioberti	1801	1852
Machiavelli	1469	1527	Parini	1729	1799	Nicolini	1782	1861
Guicciardini	1482	1540	Alfieri	1749	1803	Manzoni	1784	

ITALIAN REPUBLIC was the name given to the remodelled Cisalpine republic. Napoleon Bonaparte, president, Jan. 1802.

ITALY (either from Italus, an early king, or *italus*, a bull calf) is called the garden of Europe. The invading Pelasgians from Greece, and the Aborigines (Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans), combined, form the renowned Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome, founded 753 B.C. Previous

* The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art. 1. *Trecento* (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled "the triumvirate of the Trecento." 2. *Quattrocento* (four hundred), from 1375 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de' Medici in the 15th century. During this period Latin was revived, to the prejudice of Italian. 3. *Cinquecento* (five hundred), from about 1480 to 1550. A sensuous style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail. 4. *Seicento* (six hundred), from 1550 to 1700. The bad taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. *Seicentisti* is a term of reproach. The *Trecento* and *Cinquecento* were the most flourishing periods.

to the 15th century it was desolated by intestine wars and the interference of the German emperors; since then, Spain, France, and Germany have struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain predominated in Italy during the 16th and 17th centuries; but was compelled to yield to the house of Austria at the beginning of the 18th. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-8 changed the government of Italy; but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace in 1814. In 1848 the Milanese and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky; see *below*. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till war broke out in April, 1859. The Austrians were defeated, and the kingdom of Italy, comprising Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Romagna, Naples, and Sicily was re-established, 17 March, 1861, by the Italian parliament (consisting of 443 deputies from 59 provinces). On 29 Oct. 1861, the internal government was re-organized; the 59 provinces were placed under prefects, subject to four directors-general. In 1861, the population was 21,728,529. War with Austria was declared 18 June, 1866; and on 3 Oct., peace was signed at Vienna, and Venetia was ceded to Italy; see *below* for the events. Estimated population, according to the census of 1862, 24,263,320. For other details see *Rome* and the various Italian cities throughout the volume.

Italy (Saturnia) fabled to have been ruled by Saturn during the golden age. B.C.
Arrival of Cœntrus from Arcadia, 1710; and of Evander about 1240
Æneas the Trojan lands in Italy, defeats and kills Turnus, marries Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, and founds Lavinium, in South Italy 1182, &c.
Greek colonies (see *Magna Græcia*) founded 974-443
Romulus builds Rome 753
[For subsequent history, see *Rome*.]
Odoacer, leader of the Heruli, establishes the kingdom of Italy 476
The Ostrogoths invade Italy, and retain it till 491
They are expelled by the Imperial generals Narses and Belisarius 552
[See *KINGS OF ITALY*, p. 403, and *Iron Crown*.]
Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany, 568; who overrun Italy 596
Venice first governed by a doge 697
Popin gives Ravenna to the pope 754
Charlemagne invades Italy, 774; crowned emperor of the west at Rome by pope Leo III. 800
The Saracens invade Italy and settle at Bari 842
Genoa becomes important 1000
The Saracens expelled by the Normans 1016-17
Pope Gregory VII., surnamed Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by Matilda, countess of Tuscany, mistress of the greater part of Italy 1073-85
Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to ecclesiastical investitures, begin about 1073, and long agitate Italy and Germany.
Rise of the Lombard cities . . . about 1120
Who war with each other 1144
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors 1125
Wars of the Guelfs and Ghibelines (which see) begin about 1161
Frederic I. (Barbarossa) interferes: his wars 1154-75
Lombard league formed 1167
His defeat at Legnano . . . 29 May, 1176
Peace of Constance . . . 1183
Civil wars again 1199, &c.
Wars of Frederick II. and the Lombard league 1236-50
His natural son, Manfred, king of Sicily, defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento, by Charles of Anjou 26 Feb. 1266
Who defeats Conradin, at Tagliacozzo 23 Aug. 1268
The Visconti rule at Milan 1277
The Sicilian vespers, March 30; the French expelled from Sicily 1282
Clement V. (pope, 1305), fixes his residence at Avignon in France 1309
Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar 1338
First doge of Genoa appointed 1339
Charles VIII. of France invades Italy, and conquers Naples, 1495; loses it in 1496

Louis XII. joins Venice and conquers Milan (soon lost) 1499
League of Cambray (1508) against Venice, which is despoiled of its Italian possessions 1509
Leo X. pope, patron of literature and art 1513-22
Wars of Charles V. and Francis I. 1515-21
Francis defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia 1575
Parma and Placentia made a duchy for his family by pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese) 1545
Peace of Cateau Cambresis 1559
War of the Mantuan succession 1627-31
Catinat and the French defeat the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia 4 Oct. 1693
War of Spanish succession commences in Italy 1701
Battle of Turin 7 Sept. 1706
Division of Italy at the peace of Utrecht 11 April, 1713
The duke of Savoy becomes king of Sardinia 1718
Successful French campaign in Italy 1745
Milan, &c., obtained by the house of Austria, 1706; confirmed by treaty of Aix-la Chapelle 1748
Italy overrun by the French 1796
Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio: Cisalpine republic founded 1797
Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte 1798
The Russians, under Suwarrow, defeat the French at Trebia, &c. 1799
Bonaparte crosses the Alps, 16-20 May; defeats the Austrians at Marengo 14 June, 1800
The *Cisalpine* becomes the *Italian* republic (Bonaparte president) 1802
Napoleon crowned king of Italy 26 May, 1805
Eugène Beauharnois made viceroy of Italy . . .
Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg; ratified 1 Jan. 1806
The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon, 1814; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria 7 April, 1815
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice, March; supported by the king of Sardinia and by the pope April, 1848
The king defeated at Novara, 23 March; and Lombardy reverts to Austria May, 1849
[See *Sardinia and Austria*.]
"Napoléon III. et l'Italie" published Feb. 1859
The Austrian ultimatum rejected by Sardinia 26 April, "
The Austrians cross the Ticino, 27 April; and the French enter Genoa 3 May "
Peaceful revolutions at Florence, 27 April, "
Parma, 3 May; Modena 15 June, "
The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30-31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Marignano, 8 June; Solferino 24 June, "
Provisional governments established at Florence, 27 April; Parma, May; and Modena [the sovereigns retire] 15 June, "
Insurrection in the papal states; Bologna, Ferrara, &c. 13-15 June, "

ITALY, *continued.*

- Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops . . . 20 June, 1859
- The allies cross the Mincio . . . 1 July, "
- Armistice between Austria and France . . . 8 July, "
- Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca . . . 11 July, "
- Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia . . . 11 July, "
- Italy dismayed at the peace; agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, &c.; resignation of Count Cavour as minister . . . July, "
- The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia . . . 12 July, "
- Garibaldi exhorts the Italians to arm . . . 19 July, "
- Grand duke of Tuscany abdicates . . . 21 July, "
- Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, 17 Aug.; and at Modena . . . 16 Aug. "
- Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna enter into a defensive alliance, and declare annexation to Piedmont, 20 Aug.-10 Sept.; fiscal restrictions between them and Piedmont abolished . . . 10 Oct. "
- Assassination of col. Anviti at Parma . . . 5 Oct. "
- Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians . . . Oct. "
- Tuscany, &c., choose the prince Eugene of Carignano-Savoy, as regent of central Italy, 5 Nov.; the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncompagni, 14 Nov. "
- Treaty of Zurich (establishing Italian confederacy, &c.), signed . . . 10 Nov. "
- Garibaldi retires from Sardinian service, 18 Nov. "
- New Sardinian constitution proclaimed . . . 7 Dec. "
- The pope condemns the pamphlet "*Le Pape et le Congrès*" . . . 31 Dec. "
- The emperor Napoleon recommends the pope to give up the legations . . . 31 Dec. "
- The pope refuses, and denounces the emperor, 8 Jan. 1860
- Count Cavour charged with the formation of a ministry . . . 16 Jan. "
- Annexation to Sardinia voted for (by universal suffrage) in Parma, Modena, and the Romagna; 13 March; Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by the king . . . 18-22 March, "
- Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed, 24 March; approved by the Sardinian parliament . . . 29 May, "
- The French troops retire from Italy . . . May, "
- Vain insurrections in Sicily, 4 April; 2 May, "
- Garibaldi lands at Marsala in Sicily, 11 May; and assumes the office of dictator, 14 May; he defeats the Neapolitans at Calatimuri, 15 May; and at Melazzo, 20 July; by a convention the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (see Sicily) . . . 30 July, "
- Garibaldi lands at Reggio in Calabria, 18 Aug.; enters Naples; king Francis retires . . . 7 Sept. "
- Insurrection in Papal States, 8 Sept.; the Sardinians enter, 11 Sept.; defeat the papal troops at Castel-fidardo, 18 Sept.; take Ancona . . . 17-29 Sept. "
- Victor-Emmanuel takes the command of his army . . . 4 Oct. "
- The Sardinians enter kingdom of Naples, 15 Oct.; defeat Neapolitans at Isernia . . . 17 Oct. "
- Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at the Volturno, 1 Oct. 1860; meets Victor-Emmanuel, and says, "King of Italy!" the latter replies, "I thank you!" . . . 26 Oct. "
- By universal suffrage (plebiscitum), Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, 21 Oct. "
- Capri bombarded; the Neapolitans retire, 2 Nov.; and are defeated at the Garigliano, 3 Nov. "
- Victor-Emmanuel enters Naples as king, 7 Nov.; Garibaldi resigns the dictatorship and retires to Capri . . . 9 Nov. "
- Victor-Emmanuel receives homage from the Neapolitan clergy, &c.; gives money to encourage education; appoints a ministry, including Pocerio, &c. . . Nov. 1860
- Siege of Gaeta commences; attack by sea prevented by the presence of the French fleet, 3 Nov. &c. "
- Treaty of Zurich signed (see Zurich) . . . 10 Nov. "
- Decree in honour of Garibaldi's army, 16 Nov. "
- Reactionary movements suppressed, Nov.-Dec. "
- Prince of Carignan-Savoy appointed lieutenant of Naples . . . Jan. 1861
- The French fleet retires from Gaeta, 19 Jan.; after severe bombardment it surrenders; Francis II. retires to Rome . . . 13 Feb. "
- Monastic establishments in Naples abolished, with compensation to the inmates; schools established . . . Feb. "
- Assembly of the first Italian parliament, 18 Feb., which decrees Victor-Emmanuel king of Italy . . . 26 Feb. and 14 March, "
- Naples unsettled through reactionary intrigues of the papal party . . . March and April, "
- Italy recognised by Great Britain . . . 31 March, "
- Order for the levy of 70,000 soldiers . . . April, "
- Cavour forms a new ministry, including members from all parts of Italy . . . April, "
- The pope protests against the kingdom, 15 April, "
- Altercation in parliament between Cavour and Garibaldi, 18 April; reconciled . . . 25 April, "
- Bourbonist brigands defeated . . . 7 May, &c. "
- Prince of Carignan resigns; San Martino appointed lieutenant . . . 13 May, "
- Death of Count Cavour, aged 52 . . . 6 June, "
- Ricasoli forms a ministry to continue Cavour's policy . . . 11 June, "
- The kingdom recognised by France . . . 24 June, "
- San Martino resigns the government of Naples; active measures taken against the insurgents and brigands by Cialdini, his successor, appointed . . . 16 July, "
- The king opens the exhibition of Italian industry at Florence . . . 14 Sept. "
- The kingdom recognised by Portugal and Belgium, 1 Oct.; divided into fifty-nine prefectures, &c. . . 13 Oct. "
- Skirmishes in the south with brigands and foreign emissaries in the cause of Francis II. . . Oct. "
- Cialdini retires, and La Marmora becomes lieutenant-general of Naples . . . 2 Nov. "
- Brigandage still prevailing in the south, aided by the king of Naples; insurgents defeated; and many killed . . . 19 Nov. "
- José Borges, a Spaniard, lands in Calabria, 15 Sept.; calls on the people to rise for Francis II., Sept.; taken and shot . . . 8 Dec. "
- The reactionary warfare continues; cruelties of the brigands lead to reprisals, Dec. 1861, Jan. and Feb. 1862
- Ricasoli compelled to resign by court influence, 1 March; Rattazzi forms an administration . . . 3 March, "
- The kingdom recognised by Prussia . . . 1 March, "
- Surrender of Civitella del Tronto, the last Bourbon fortress in Sicily . . . 14 March, "
- Triumphant progress of Garibaldi through Italy, establishing rifle clubs . . . March and April, "
- Mr. J. F. Bishop, an active English Bourbonist propagandist, captured . . . 2 April, "
- Conspiracy among the Neapolitan soldiers at Milan suppressed . . . 19 April, "
- The king received at Naples with great enthusiasm . . . 28 April, "
- The French general Guyon aids in the suppression of the Bourbonist brigands . . . April, "
- The kingdom recognised by Russia . . . 3 July, "
- Garibaldi proceeds to Sicily; at Marsala he calls for volunteers, giving as his watchword "Rome or death!" . . . 19 July, "
- Calls on the Hungarians to rise . . . 26 July, "

ITALY, *continued.*

The king issues a proclamation against his proceedings, as tending to rebellion . . .	3 Aug.	1862
Garibaldi enters Catania, and organises a provisional government . . .	19 Aug.	"
Sicily proclaimed to be in a state of siege, 21 Aug.; and put under general Cialdini, 22 Aug.	21 Aug.	"
Garibaldi issues his last proclamation; embarks at Catania; lands at Melito, in Calabria, and marches towards Reggio, 25 Aug.; La Marmora proclaims a state of siege, 26 Aug.; Garibaldi and his followers fall in with the royalists, under Pallavicini, at Aspromonte, where, after a short skirmish, he is wounded and taken prisoner, 29 Aug.; removed to Varignano, near Spezzia. 1 Sept.	25 Aug.	"
Mr. J. F. Bishop sentenced to ten years' imprisonment . . .	6 Sept.	"
General Durando issues a diplomatic circular condemning Garibaldi's proceedings, yet asserting the necessity of the Italian government possessing Rome. . .	10 Sept.	"
A subscription in England enables professor Partridge, of King's College, London, to go to Garibaldi . . .	19 Sept.	"
Princess Maria Pia married by proxy to the king of Portugal . . .	27 Sept.	"
Garibaldi issues a rhetorical appeal to the English nation, urging its intervention for the cause of liberty. . .	28 Sept.	"
Inflammatory manifesto addressed to the people of Italy by Joseph Mazzini . . .	Sept.	"
Amnesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers . . .	5 Oct.	"
Sharp reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Durando's note . . .	8 Oct.	"
End of state of siege in Naples & Sicily 17 Oct.	17 Oct.	"
Disorderly encounter between Italians and Austrians on the banks of the Po . . .	1 Nov.	"
Father Passaglia and 10,000 (out of 80,000) Italian priests sign a declaration against the temporal authority of the pope . . .	Nov.	"
Garibaldi removed to Pisa, 9 Nov.; ball extracted from his foot by Zanetti . . .	23 Nov.	"
Meeting of Parliament; determined opposition to Rattazzi, 18 Nov.; he resigns . . .	30 Nov.	"
New ministry formed by Farina . . .	9 Dec.	"
It declines further negotiations with France on the Roman question . . .	18 Dec.	"
Commercial treaty with France signed, 17 Jan.	17 Jan.	1863
Farina resigns; Minghetti succeeds, 24 March.	24 March	"
Grand Cavour canal for irrigation of Piedmont opened . . .	1 June,	"
Income tax bill passed . . .	July,	"
Tristany and other bandits captured . . .	July,	"
Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed, . . .	6 Aug.	"
Death of Farina . . .	5 Sept.	"
Several bandits captured on board the French ship <i>Aunis</i> ; given up to France, July; restored to Italy . . .	12 Sept.	"
The army of Piedmont (50,000) consolidated by La Marmora and expanded into the "army of Italy" (250,000) . . .	Oct.	"
The king visits Naples; reviews National Guard, &c. . .	11-17 Nov.	"
General election; triumph of the moderate party . . .	Jan.	1864
Garibaldi's visit to England amidst much enthusiasm . . .	April,	"
Franco-Italian convention signed (French troops to quit Rome in two years [from 6 Feb. 1865], Florence to be the capital of Italy, &c.) . . .	15 Sept.	"
Riots at Turin in consequence; many persons killed by the military . . .	21-22 Sept.	"
Minghetti and his colleagues blamed; resign; a ministry formed by La Marmora . . .	24 Sept.	"
Garibaldi denounces the convention . . .	10 Oct.	1864
Desperate state of the finances announced by Sella, the minister; he proposes stringent remedies . . .	Nov.	"
Railway from Turin to Florence opened, 4 Nov.	4 Nov.	"
The convention approved by the chamber of deputies, 19 Nov.; by the senate (after an able speech by Cialdini, 6 Dec.) . . .	6 Dec.	"
Decree for transfer of the capital published, . . .	11 Dec.	"
Prince Humbert resides at Naples . . .	Dec.	"
Demonstration against the king at Turin, 30 Jan.; he goes to Florence . . .	3 Feb.	1865
Amnesty for political offences published; brigandage in the Neapolitan and Roman states increasing * . . .	March,	"
Fruitless negotiations with the pope by Vezzezi respecting the position of bishops, April to July, . . .	July,	"
The king and court proceed to Florence, 13 May; he opens the Dante festival, the 60th anniversary of the poet's birth, 14 May, . . .	14 May,	"
Mr. Moens, a British subject, seized and retained by brigands . . .	15 May,	"
45 monks and others arrested at Salerno on charge of a Bourbonist conspiracy 12 June, . . .	12 June,	"
Inauguration of a National Rifle Meeting at Florence; the king fires the first shot 18 June, . . .	18 June,	"
Numerous atrocities committed by brigands; Giardullo and 8 brigands captured 19 June, . . .	19 June,	"
The kingdom recognised by Spain . . .	June,	"
Mr. Moens released after a ransom of 5000l. had been paid . . .	26 Aug.	"
Bank of Italy established . . .	7 Nov.	"
French troops leaving Italy; general election, the moderate party predominate . . .	Nov.	"
The new parliament meets at Florence, 18 Nov.	18 Nov.	"
Serious financial deficiency; heavy taxation proposed, 13 Dec.; much dissatisfaction; the ministers resign, 21 Dec.; a new ministry formed under La Marmora . . .	31 Dec.	"
Death of the patriot and soldier, Massimo D'Azeglio . . .	15 Jan.	1866
Formation of the "Consorzio Nazionale," a public subscription for reducing the national debt . . .	27 Feb.	"
Massacre of Protestants at Barietta, Naples; attributed to priests . . .	19 March,	"
Alliance with Prussia . . .	12 May,	"
Volunteers numerous enlisted 7 June, &c. . .	7 June,	1866
War declared against Austria . . .	18 June,	"
New ministry formed under Ricasoli . . .	20 June,	"
Royal manifesto to the people . . .	20 June,	"
The army, headed by the king, crosses the Mincio, 23 June; defeated at Custoza, . . .	24 June,	"
Venetia ceded to France by the emperor of Austria . . .	3 July,	"
Fruitless conflicts between the volunteers under Garibaldi; defeated at Monte Suello, . . .	4 July,	"
Garibaldi and the Austrians in the Tyrol July, . . .	July,	"
Bill for suppression of monasteries and confiscation of property passed . . .	7 July,	"
Cialdini crosses the Po, and enters Venetia, . . .	8 July,	"
Naval battle near Lissa; Italians defeated by Austrians (<i>Ré d'Italia</i> and <i>Paletro</i> blown up), . . .	20 July,	"
The Italians beaten at Versa; the last conflict, . . .	26 July,	"
Armistice for four weeks signed . . .	12 Aug.	"
Volunteers disbanded; Garibaldi retires to Caprera . . .	15 Aug.	"
Treaty of peace with Austria signed at Vienna, 3 Oct.; ratified . . .	12 Oct.	"
Court constituted at Florence to try admiral		

* In Dec. 1864, it was stated that 346 brigands had been killed in action; 453 taken in action, and 172 surrendered. About 300 remained to be tracked. Many pretend to be subjects of the ex-king Francis II. of Naples.

ITALY, *continued.*

Persano for breach of duty at battle of Lissa,	11 Oct.	1866	Menabrea's ministry formed; proclamation of Victor Emmanuel against the Garibaldian invasion	27 Oct.	1867
The Austrians retire from Peschiera,	9 Oct.		Riots at Naples, Turin, Pavia, and other places, suppressed	26-28 Oct. <i>et seq.</i>	
Mantua, 10 Oct.; Verona, 16 Oct.; Venice, 17 Oct.	17 Oct.		French army arrives at Civita Vecchia, 28 Oct.; two brigades enter Rome	30 Oct.	
General Menabrea pays to count Mensdorff a sum of money, and receives the iron crown of Italy	11 Oct.		Royal Italian troops enter papal territory; Menabrea's justificatory circular; suppression of insurrectional committees in Italy, 30 Oct.	30 Oct.	
National loan freely subscribed	Oct.		De Moustier's reply	1 Nov.	
Plebiscitum in Venetia for annexation with Italy, 641,753; against, 69	21 Oct.		Garibaldi defeated at Mentana, 3 Nov.; he retreats into Italy with his son; captured and sent to Varignano, gulf of Spezia	4 Nov.	
This result reported, and the iron crown presented to the king at Turin	4 Nov.		Fiery manifesto of Mazzini	8 Nov.	
The king enters Venice, 7 Nov.; visits Verona, Mantua, &c.	Nov.		Garibaldi sent to Caprera	25 Nov.	
Circular of Ricasoli to the prefects, recommending industrial development and commerce, forbidding agitation, and enjoining neutrality regarding Rome	15 Nov.		French proposal of a European conference on Roman question discussed	9 Nov.-Dec.	
Letter from Ricasoli to the clergy recommending a free church in a free state	26 Nov.		French troops left Rome for Civita Vecchia,	3 Dec.	
Persano committed for trial; examination begins	1 Dec.		Meeting of parliament; judicious firmness; an amnesty for Garibaldians proclaimed, 5 Dec.	5 Dec.	
Parliament opened by the king, who declares that "Italy is now restored to herself"	15 Dec.		Long army debate; vote against the ministry (201 to 199); Menabrea resigns	22 Dec.	
Sig. Tonello received by the pope, 15 Dec.; many bishops return to their dioceses	Dec.		His ministry reconstituted	5 Jan.	1868
Persano acquitted of cowardice at Lissa (to be tried for incompetence)	30 Jan.	1867	M. Cambay Digny's financial statement; great deficit; a grant tax proposed	21 Jan.	
Government proposal for investing part of the property of the religious bodies for support of clergy ("Free Church and Ecclesiastical Liquidation bill") brought forward	Jan.		Exculpatory letter of La Marmora issued, Feb.	Feb.	
Great reduction in the army (to 146,000) ordered	Jan.		Government financial measures announced	Feb.	
Defeat of the ministry on question of the right of public meetings in Venetia, 11 Feb.; parliament dissolved	13 Feb.		New order of knighthood, the "Crown of Italy," constituted	March,	
Ricasoli reconstructs his ministry	17 Feb.		Grant tax adopted after 21 days' debate, 1 April	1 April,	
The pope accepts Italian help to suppress brigandage	March,		Enthusiastic reception of the crown prince of Prussia	20, 21 April,	
Elections give a majority for government,	March,		Marriage of prince Humbert to his cousin Margherita at Turin	22 April,	
Resignation of Ricasoli, 5 April; a ministry formed by Rattazzi	8 April,		KINGS OF ITALY.		
Persano condemned; degraded and dismissed the service for disobedience, incapacity, and negligence	15 April,		476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invades Italy, and rules it; he was conquered and slain by		
Treaty of commerce with Austria signed at Florence	23 April,		493. Theodoric, king of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , an able prince. He put to death the philosophers Boethius and Symmachus, falsely accused, about 525.		
Public funeral of the patriot Carlo Poerio	1 May,		526. Athalaric, his grandson, dies of the plague.		
Italy joins in the conference at London respecting the Luxemburg question	7-11 May,		534. Theodatus elected; assassinated.		
National financial embarrassments; the king gives up part of his civil list; proposed sale of church lands, and reduction of expenditure	May <i>et seq.</i>		536. Vitiges elected.		
17,200,000 <i>l.</i> advanced for church lands by Fould and others of Paris	May,		540. Theodebald elected; assassinated.		
Church property bill passed	Aug.		541. Totila, or Baduila, a great prince; killed in battle against the imperial army under Narses.		
Garibaldi about to enter the Roman territory with volunteers captured by Italian government at Sinalunga (or Asinalunga) and sent to Alessandria	23 Sept.		552. Theias falls in battle. Italy subject to the eastern empire till		
Sent to Caprera, 27 Sept.; escapes to Leghorn, and is sent back	2 Oct.		568. Alboin, king of the <i>Lombards</i> , with a huge mixed army, conquers Italy; poisoned by his wife Rosamond, for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull.		
Bands of Garibaldians invade Roman territories	Sept.-Oct.		573. Clooph; assassinated.		
Garibaldi escapes from Caprera	15 Oct.		575. Autharis; poisoned.		
Embarkation of French troops at Toulon, suspended by the resignation of Rattazzi and his ministry	20 Oct.		591. Agilulph.		
Caldini tries to form a ministry in vain, 21 Oct.	21 Oct.		615. Adalald; poisoned.		
Garibaldi flies to Florence	22 Oct.		625. Ariold.		
The French minister Moustier's circular against the invasion	25 Oct.		636. Rotharis; married the widow of Ariold; published a code of laws.		
Garibaldians defeated at Viterbo	25 Oct.		652. Roduald (son); assassinated.		
Enter Roman territories; defeat papal troops, and take Monte Rotondo	26, 27 Oct.		653. Aribert I. (uncle).		
			661. Bertharit and Godebert (sons); dethroned by		
			662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento.		
			671. Bertharit re-established.		
			686. Cunibert (son).		
			700. Luitbert; dethroned by		
			701. Ragimbert.		
			701. Aribert II. (son).		
			712. Ansprand elected.		
			712. Luitprand (son), a great prince, and a favourite of the church.		
			744. Hildebrand (nephew); deposed.		
			744. Rachis, duke of Friuli, elected; became a monk.		
			749. Astolph (brother).		

ITALY, *continued.*

756. Desiderius (Didier), quarrelled with the pope Adrian, who invited Charlemagne into Italy; by whom Desiderius was deposed; and an end put to the Lombard kingdom.
 777. Pepin (son of Charlemagne).
 812. Bernard.
 820. Lothaire (son of Louis le Debonnaire).

EMPERORS.

875. Charles the Bald.
 877. Carloman.
 879. Charles the Fat.
 888. Berenger I.
 889. " and Guy.
 894. " and Lambert.
 921. " and Rudolph of Burgundy.

926. Hugh of Provence.

945. Lothaire II.

950. Berenger II. and Adalbert his son; deposed in 961 by the emperor Otho the Great, who added Italy to the German empire.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

1805. Napoleon proclaimed king of Italy, 18 March; crowned at Milan, 26 May; abdicated, 1814.
 1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. (of Sardinia), born 14 March, 1820; declared king of Italy by the parliament, 14 March, 1861.
Heir: Humbert, prince of Savoy (son), born 14 March, 1844; married his cousin Margherita, 22 April, 1868.

ITHACA, kingdom of Ulysses, *see* *Ionian Isles.*

ITINERARIES. The Roman Itinerarium was a table of the stages between important places. The "Itineraria Antonini," embracing the whole Roman empire, usually ascribed to the emperor Aurelius Antoninus, and his successors, A.D. 138-80, was probably based upon the survey made by order of Julius Caesar, 44 B.C. The "Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum" was drawn up for the use of the pilgrims about 333.

IVRY (near Évreux, N.W. France). Here Henry IV. totally defeated the League army, 14 March, 1590.

IVORY was brought to Solomon from Tarshish, about 992 B.C. (1 *Kings* x. 22). The colossal statues of Jupiter, Minerva, &c., by Phidias, were formed of ivory and gold, 444 B.C.

J.

J was distinguished from I by the Dutch scholars of the 16th century, and introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550. *Dufresnoy.*

JACOBINS, the original name of the Dominicans (*which see*). The Jacobin club (first called "club Breton") consisted of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who met in the hall of the Jacobin friars, at Paris, in Oct. 1789, to discuss political and other questions. Fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. *Burke.* The club was closed 11 Nov. 1794.

JACOBITES, a Christian sect, so called from Jacob Baradaeus, a Syrian, about 541; *see* *Eutychians.*—The partisans of James II. (Latin, Jacobus II.) were so named after his expulsion from England in 1688.

JACOBUS. A gold coin, so called from king James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck, 1603-25.

JACQUARD LOOM, *see* *Loom.*

JACQUERIE, a term applied to bands of revolted peasants (headed by one Caillet, called Jacques Bonhomme), who ravaged France during the captivity of king John in 1358, and were quelled with much bloodshed. Similar insurrections occurred in Germany. One was termed the *Bundschuh*, from the large shoe especially worn by peasants, in 1502; and another termed the Bund (or league) of the poor Conrad, 1514 and 1524, which also cost about 100,000 lives, and led to the insurrection of the anabaptists.

JAFFA, a seaport of Syria, celebrated in scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 862 B.C.), and where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (A.D. 38); in mythology the place whence Persens delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the caliph Omar, A.D. 636; by the Crusaders 1099; and by Bonaparte, 7 March, 1799; the French were driven out by the British in June, the same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Bonaparte; but this is doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan. 1837, when it is said that 13,000 persons were killed.

JAGELLONS, a dynasty which at times reigned over Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, beginning with Jagellon, duke of Lithuania (husband of Hedwig, daughter of Louis of Hungary, 1384), who became king of Poland as Ladislas III. or V. in 1399, and ending with Sigismund II., who died in 1572.

JAMAICA, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus, 3 May, 1494. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, with land forces commanded by Venables, 3 May, 1655. Population in 1861, 13,816 whites; 81,074 coloured; 346,374 blacks.

An awful earthquake here . . . 2 June, 1692
The Maroons (runaway slaves) permitted to settle in the north of the island . . . 1738
Devastating hurricanes in . . . 1722, 1734, & 1751
In June, 1795, the Maroons rose against the English, and were not quelled till . . . March, 1796
Many transported to Sierra Leone . . . 1800
Slave-trade abolished . . . 1 May, 1807
Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and 1000 persons drowned . . . Oct. 1815
Bishopric established . . . 1824
Liberation of the negro slaves; numerous plantations burnt; the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law . . . 22 Dec. 1831
Emancipation of the slaves . . . 1 Aug. 1834
About 50,000 die of cholera in . . . 1850
In May, 1853, the dissension between the colonial legislature and sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall; his successor, sir H. Barkly, arrived . . . Oct. 1853
Bishopric of Kingston established . . . 1856
Charles Henry Darling appointed governor . . . 1857
Edward John Eyre appointed governor . . . 1864
Negro insurrection begins at Morant-bay, by resisting the capture of a negro criminal; Oct.: the court-house fired on; baron Kesselholdt, rev. V. Herschell, and others cruelly murdered, and many wounded . . . 11 Oct. 1865
Rebellion spreads, and many atrocities are committed; it is suppressed by the energy of the governor, the military and naval officers, volunteers, the Maroons, and the loyal negroes . . . 13-24 Oct. "
George Wm. Gordon, a coloured member of the legislature, convicted of encouraging the rebellion, 21 Oct.: executed . . . 23 Oct. "
Paul Bogle executed . . . 24 Oct. "
Numerous executions . . . Oct. & Nov. "
Sir Henry Storks summoned from Malta, and sent to Jamaica, with Messrs. Russell Gurney and John B. Maule, as commissioners, to

inquire respecting the disturbances, and the measures taken in suppressing them . . . 11 Dec. *et seq.* 1865
Governor Eyre temporarily suspended; sir Henry Storks arrives in Jamaica . . . 6 Jan. 1866
The legislative assembly of Jamaica dissolves itself, and abrogates the constitution (which had existed 200 years) . . . 17 Jan. 1866
1600*l.* subscribed for at Jamaica for defence of gov. Eyre . . . Feb. "
Commission opened 23 Jan.; closed 21 March, "
They receive evidence of the existence of widely spread discontent during 1865: they reported that 439 persons had suffered by martial law; that about 1000 dwellings had been burnt; that about 600 (many women) had been flogged; that they considered the punishments inflicted excessive, the executions unnecessarily frequent, the burning the houses wanton; and that they saw no proof of Gordon's complicity in the outbreak; or in an organized conspiracy against government . . . 9 April, "
The "Jamaica Government act" passed in England . . . 23 March, "
Sir J. P. Grant gazetted governor in room of governor Eyre . . . 16 July, "
A "Jamaica Committee," J. S. Mill, chairman, propose prosecution of governor Eyre . . . 27 July, "
He arrives at Southampton 12 Aug.; welcomed by a banquet . . . 21 Aug. "
A committee for his defence formed . . . Sept. "
The governor, sir J. P. Grant, promulgates the new constitution; opening of the legislative council (consisting of the governor and six members) . . . 16 Oct. "
G. D. Ramsay, accused of murder, discharged by grand jury . . . 18 Oct. "
Warrants issued against gov. Eyre, col. Nelson, and lieut. Brand, Feb.; the grand jury discharges the bills, against Eyre, 29 March, and the others . . . 11 April, 1867

JAMES'S HALL, ST., near Piccadilly, erected for public meetings, &c., was opened on 25 March, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. The "Popular Monday Concerts" here began 14 Feb. 1859.

JAMES'S PALACE, ST., &c., London, was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital of the same name, 1530-6. It has been the official town-residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1698.

The Park, a marsh till Henry VIII. enclosed and laid it out in walks . . . 1530
Much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to plant limo-trees, and to lay out "the mall" for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall . . . 1668
William III. granted a passage into it from Spring-gardens . . . 1699
A grand display of fireworks took place here at the peace, when the pagoda bridge erected

here by sir W. Congreve was burnt . . . 1 Aug. 1814
The park improved by Geo. IV. . . 1827, *et seq.*
The enclosure first opened to the public in Jan. 1829: the opening by Carlton-steps in . . . 1831
The marble arch that fronted Buckingham-palace removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park . . . 29 March, 1851
An iron bridge over the ornamental water constructed . . . 1857
St. James's theatre opened . . . 14 Dec. 1835

JANISSARIES (Turkish *ieni tchéri*, new soldiers), an order of infantry in the Turkish army: originally, young prisoners trained to arms; were first organised by Orcan, about 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I. 1360; their numbers being increased by following sultans. In later days they degenerated from their strict discipline, and several times deposed the sultan. During an insurrection 14-15 June, 1826, when nearly 3000 of them were killed, the Ottoman army was re-organised, and a firman was issued on 17 June, abolishing the Janissaries.

JANSENISTS, persons who embraced the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, who died in 1638. He was a pious prelate; but the publication of his "*Augustinus*," 1640, a book in which he maintained the doctrine of free grace, kindled a fierce controversy, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII. in 1642. Through the Jesuits, its vehement opponents, Jansenism, was condemned by Innocent X. in 1653, and by Clement XI., in

1713, by the bull *Unigenitus*. This bull the French church rejected. Jansenism still exists at Utrecht and Haarlem; see *Port Royalists*.

JANUARY derives its name from Janus, an early Roman divinity. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. In 1751 the legal year in England was ordered to begin on 1 Jan. instead of 25 March.

JANUS, TEMPLE OF, at Rome, was erected by Romulus, and kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. During above 700 years it was shut only—under Numa 714 B.C.; at the close of the first Punic war, 235 B.C.; and under Augustus, 29, 25, and 5 B.C.

JAPAN, an Asiatic empire, composed of Japan or Nippon, and 3850 isles, with between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 inhabitants. It was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, in the 13th century; and by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, about 1535 or 1542: whose countrymen shortly after obtained permission to found a settlement. The Jesuit missionaries who followed made a great number of converts, who sent a deputation to pope Gregory XIII. in 1582; but a fierce persecution of the Christians began in 1590, aggravated it is said by the indiscreet zeal and arrogance of the Jesuits: thousands of the converts suffered death; and the Portuguese were utterly expelled 1637-42. The Dutch trade with Japan commenced about 1600 under severe restrictions, and has since been frequently suspended. The learned Engelbert Kœmpfer visited Japan in 1690, and published an account of it with plates.

An American expedition, under commodore Parry, reaches Jeddo, and is favourably received; but remains only a few days, 8 July, 1853	Reparation demanded; 100,000 <i>l.</i> paid by the government; the prince of Satsuma resists payment of 25,000 <i>l.</i> , his portion; admiral Kuper enters the bay of Kagosima, and is fired upon; whereupon he bombards the town and burns the prince's steamers, 15 Aug. 1863
A treaty of commercial alliance concluded between the two countries, 31 March, 1854	The Japanese minister announces that the ports opened by virtue of the treaties will be closed, 24 June, "
A similar treaty with Great Britain, 14 Oct. "	The prince of Satsuma pays the 25,000 <i>l.</i> , 11 Dec. "
With Russia, 26 Jan. 1855	The Japanese government refuse to abide by the treaties; a combined fleet enters the straits of Simonosaki, 4 Sept.; and attacks and destroys the Japanese batteries, 5, 6 Sept. 1864
Nagasaki and Hakodadi opened to European commerce, 1856	Major Baldwin and lieutenant Bird murdered, 20 Nov.; two assassins executed, Dec. "
Commercial treaty with Russia, 19 Aug. 1858	Sir Harry Parkes appointed to succeed sir R. Alcock as envoy, April 1865
Lord Elgin visits Japan, with a present of a steamer for the emperor, and is honourably received, July; obtains the treaty of Jeddo, opening Japan to British commerce, 26 Aug. "	Treaties with England, France, &c., ratified, 25 Nov. "
The secular emperor dies (aged 36), 16 Sept. "	Two more ports opened, Jan. 1866
Mr. (afterwards sir) Rutherford Alcock appointed consul-general, Dec. 1858; envoy extraordinary, Nov. 1859	Death of the tycoon: his successor said to be favourable to foreigners, Sept. "
A Japanese embassy visits Washington, New York, &c., United States, 14 May-30 June, 1860	Civil dissensions reported, Oct. "
Received at Paris, 13 April; London, June; in Holland, Prussia, &c., July-Sept. 1862	Town of Yokohama and third part of European settlement destroyed by fire, 26 Nov. "
Attack on the British embassy at Jeddo; some persons wounded, 5 July, 1861	Jeddo and other places opened to trade, by the government, 25 April, 1867
Another attack on the English chargé d'affaires frustrated, 26, 27 June, 1862	Visit of sir Harry Parkes to the tycoon, Setsu Bashu, 1 May, "
Foreign ministers transfer the residence from Jeddo to Yokohama, 27 June, "	Prince Minbontaiyou, brother of the tycoon, arrives at Dover, 2 Dec.; presented to the queen, 4 Dec. "
Mr. Richardson murdered and his companions cruelly assailed by a Japanese noble and his suite, 14 Sept. "	Osaka and Niogo opened to European commerce, 1 Jan. 1868
The batteries and vessels of the prince of Nagato fire on an English and a French vessel at the entrance of the straits of Simonosaki, 15, 19 Nov. "	Insurrection of the Daimios, and war with the Mikado—foreigners neutral, 27 Jan.-Feb. "
Some English, French, and American vessels bombard his forts and his vessels, 15-19 July, 1863	

JARNAC (W. France). On 13 March, 1569, the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, here defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Condé, who was killed in cold blood by Montesquieu. The victor (seventeen years of age), on account of his success here and at Moncontour, was chosen king of Poland.

JASMINE or **JESSAMINE** (*Jasminum officinale*), native of Persia, &c., was brought hither from Circassia, before 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came from the East Indies, in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine in 1656.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, frequently occupied by the Russians; taken by them in 1739 and 1769. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here 9 Jan. 1792.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1595. The latter, who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619; see *Batavia*. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the

unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British, 18 Sept. 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814.* In Aug. 1860, the Swiss soldiers aided by the natives here mutinied, but were soon reduced, and many suffered death. The diminished prosperity of Java led to warm discussions in the Dutch chamber in 1866.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST. (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soult's strong position here was taken by general Hill and Marshal Beresford, 10 Nov. 1813.

JEDDA, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On 15 June, 1858, the fanatic Mahometans massacred twenty-six of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families; but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, commodore Pullen bombarded the town, 25, 26 July. On 6 Aug. eleven of the assassins were executed; the ringleaders afterwards.

JEDDO or **YEDDO**, the capital of Japan, on the island of Nippon, contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The emperor's palace is said to have a hall of audience supported by pillars of massive gold, and three towers, each nine stories high, covered with gold plates. On 23 Dec. 1854, and 11 Nov. 1855, severe earthquakes occurred: during the latter 57 temples, 100,000 houses, and about 30,000 persons were destroyed. Here was signed the treaty of 26 Aug. 1858; see *Japan*.

JE MAINTIENDRAI, "I will maintain." The motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England, he continued this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.

JEMAPPES (N.W. Belgium), the site of the first pitched battle gained by the French republicans (under Dumouriez), in which 40,000 French troops forced 19,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by redoubts and many cannon, 6 Nov. 1792. The number killed on each side was reckoned at 5000.

JENA and **AUERSTADT** (Central Germany), where two battles were fought, 14 Oct. 1806, between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded at Jena by Napoleon, and at Auersstadt by Davoust: the Prussians by prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the king of Prussia at the latter. The Prussians were defeated, losing nearly 20,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field-pieces; the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin, and issued the Berlin decree (*which see*).

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, founded 1803; see *Vaccination*.

JERSEY. The chief island of the channel archipelago (which includes Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, &c.), formerly held by the Romans in the 3rd and 4th centuries after Christ—Jersey being termed *Cesarea*. The isles were captured by Rollo, and thus became an appanage of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by his descendant, William the Conqueror. The inhabitants of the Channel Islands preferred to remain subjects of king John, at the period of the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus, and while retaining the laws, customs, and (until lately) the language of their continental ancestors, have always remained firm in their allegiance to England. Almost every war with France has been characterised by an attack on Jersey, the most successful of which, under the baron de Rullecour, was defeated by the English garrison and Jersey militia, commanded by major Pierson, 6 Jan. 1781. Mr. J. Bertrand Payne, in his "*Armorial of Jersey*" and his "*Gossiping Guide*" has exhaustively treated the general and family history of the island. The population of the isles in 1861, was 91,147.

JERUSALEM, called also **SALEM**, 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv. 18). Its king was slain by Joshua, 1451 B.C. It was taken by David, 1048 B.C. who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David; see *Jeus*.

The first temple founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; and solemnly dedicated on Friday . . . 30 Oct. 1004

[See under article *Jeus*.]

Jerusalem taken by the Persians, A.D. 614; retaken by the emperor Heraclius, 628; by the Saracens, 637; and by the Crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword; a new kingdom founded . . . 15 July, 1099

The "code of Jerusalem," a code of laws, established by Godfrey of Bouillon, king . . . 1100

King Guy defeated at Tiberias, and Jerusalem taken by Saladin . . . 1187

By the Turks, who drive away the Saracens, . . . 1217 & 1239

Surrendered to the emperor Frederic II. by treaty . . . 1228

Taken by the Turks . . . 1517

Held by the French under Bonaparte . . . Feb. 1799

The protestant bishopric of Jerusalem erected, under the protection of Great Britain and

* The English promoted free labour instead of forced; but the Dutch reverted to the old system, and in 1830 abolished free labour, introducing the "culture system," by which the government controls the cultivation of the land and buys the produce at its own price.

JERUSALEM, *continued.*

Prussia; S. M. S. Alexander consecrated bishop . . . 7 Nov. 1841
 Convention for the preservation of the holy sepulchre, signed on behalf of Russia, France, and Turkey . . . 5 Sept. 1862
 Jerusalem and the neighbourhood was surveyed by a party of royal engineers between Sept. 1864 & June, 1865
 Population about 18,000 . . . 1866
 CHRISTIAN KINGS.
 Godfrey of Bouillon . . . 1099

Baldwin I. 1100
 Baldwin II. 1118
 Fulk of Anjou 1131
 Baldwin III. 1144
 Amauri (or Almeric) 1162
 Baldwin IV. 1173
 Sibyl, then his son Baldwin V. 1185
 Guy de Lusignan 1186
 Henry of Champagne 1192
 Amauri de Lusignan 1197
 Jeanne de Brienne 1210
 Emperor Frederic II. 1229-39

"JERUSALEM DELIVERED," the great Italian epic, by Tasso, was published in 1580.

JESTER is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and those of other men, under the disguise of a waggish story." Several of our kings, particularly the Tudors, kept jesters. Rayhere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's priory, West Smithfield, London, 1133, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

JESUITS, the society or company of Jesus, was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, and afterwards canonised. Having been wounded in both legs at the siege of Pampeluna, in 1521, he devoted himself to theology, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. He dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society at Paris, 16 Aug. 1534. He presented its institutes, in 1539, to pope Paul III., who made many objections; but Ignatius adding to the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, 27 Sept. 1546. The number of members was not to exceed sixty, but that restriction was taken off by another bull, 14 March. 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII. granted many privileges. Francis Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brethren, carried the order to the extremities of the habitable globe, but it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris; see *Paraguay* and *Jansenists*.

The society condemned by the Sorbonne, Paris, 1554; expelled from France, 1594; re-admitted, 1604; but after several decrees is totally suppressed in France and its property confiscated. . . . 1764
 Ordered by parliament to be expelled from England, 1579, 1581, 1586, 1602; and finally by the Relief act in . . . 1829
 Expelled from—Venice, 1607; Holland, 1708; Portugal, 1759; Spain . . . 1767

Abolished by Clement XIV. (at the meeting of the Bourbon sovereigns). . . . 21 July, 1773
 Restored by Pius VI. 7 Aug. 1814
 Expelled from—Belgium, 1818; Russia, 1820; Spain, 1820, 1835; France, 1831, 1845; Portugal, 1834; Sardinia, Austria, and other states, 1848; Italy and Sicily. . . . 1860
 The chief of the order appeals to the king of Sardinia for redress of grievances . . . 24 Oct. .
 Report of the order; total number of Jesuits 8167; in France, 2422; in . . . 1866

JESUIT'S BARK, called by the Spaniards fever-wood, from the cinchona or chinchona tree, discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535 (and used by the order). Its virtues were not generally known till 1633, when it cured of fever the lady of the viceroy (Chinchona) at Peru. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver, and was introduced into France in 1649; and it is said to have cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was dauphin. It came into general use in 1680, and sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. The cinchona plant, largely planted in the Neilgherry hills, India, in 1861, is thriving greatly, and also at Ceylon; see *Quinine*.

JESUS CHRIST, the SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, stated to have been born on Monday, 25 Dec. A.M., 4004, in the year of Rome, 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era; see *Nativity*. The following dates are given by ecclesiastical writers. Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry, A.D. 30. He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament on Thursday, 2 April, 33; was crucified on Friday, 3 April, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose 5 April; ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet on Thursday, 14 May; and the Holy Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost, 24 May. The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was affirmed by the council of Nice, 325.

JEWELLERY, worn by most of the early nations. Pliny the elder, says he saw Lellia Paulina (the most beautiful woman of her time, and wife of Caius Cesar, and afterwards of Caligula) wearing ornaments which were valued at a sum equal to 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel in 1434, and extensively encouraged in England about 1685. The standard of gold for jewellery was lowered by parliament in 1854.

JEWISH DISABILITIES, see under *Jews*, "general history," p. 410.

JEWISH ERA AND CALENDAR. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucida until the 15th century, when a new mode of computing was adopted. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years. The Jewish year consists of either twelve or thirteen months, of 29 or 30 days. The civil year commences with the month *Tisri*, immediately after the new moon following the autumnal equinox; the ecclesiastical year begins with *Nisan*.

Civil year, 5628.	Sebat 25 Jan. 1863	Thammuz 21 June, 1868
Tier, begins 30 Sept. 1867	Adar 24 Feb. "	Ab 20 July, "
Marchesvan 30 Oct. "	Nisan or Abib 24 March, "	Elul 19 Aug. "
Chislew 28 Nov. "	Ijar 23 April, "	
Thebet 27 Dec. "	Sivan 22 May, "	

JEWS, the descendants of Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1898, B.C.
Gen. xvii.

Call of Abram B.C. 1921	Holofernes (apocryphal) killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith B.C. 656
Isaac born to Abraham 1896	In repairing the temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn
Birth of Esau and Jacob 1837	Passover 624
Death of Abraham 1822	Nebuchadnezzar subjugates Judea 605
Josiah sold into Egypt 1729	He takes Jerusalem after a long siege 588
The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile; Moses born 1571	Jerusalem fired, the temple burnt, the walls razed to the ground 587
The Passover instituted. The Israelites go out of Egypt, and cross the Red Sea 1491	
The law promulgated from Mount Sinai "	
The tabernacle set up 1490	KINGS.
Josiah leads the Israelites into Canaan 1451	Saul began to reign B.C. 1095
The first bondage (Othniel, judge, 1405) 1413	David, king of Judah, 1055; of all Israel, 1048
The second bondage (Ehud, 1325) 1343	Solomon 1015
The third bondage (Deborah and Barak, 1285) 1305	PROPHETS.
The fourth bondage (Gideon, 1245) 1252	<i>n.c. Kings of Judah.</i>
The fifth bondage (Jephthah, 1187) 1206	975. Rehoboam Jeroboam I. Abijah.
The sixth bondage 1157	958. Abijah Nadab (954) Azariah.
Sargon slays the Philistines 1136	953. Baasha Hanani.
Samuel governs as judge, about 1120	930. Elah Jehu.
Samson pulls down the temple of Dagon 1117	929. Zimri "
Isaac made king 1095	925. Omri "
David slays Goliath, about 1063	918. Ahab Elijah.
Death of Saul; David made king 1055	914. Jehoshaphat Elisha.
David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital 1048	897. Ahaziah Elisha.
Solomon lays the foundation of the temple 1012	896. { Jehoram or } Jahaziel.
Which is dedicated 1004	889. Jehoram "
Death of Solomon; the kingdom divided 975	885. Ahaziah "
	884. Athaliah Jehu. "
KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.	878. { Joash or Je- } "
Jeroboam establishes idolatry 975	857. { hoahaz. } Jehonahaz.
Bethel taken from Jeroboam; 500,000 Israelites slain 957	839. Amaziah Jehoash (841)
Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah 906	825. Jeroboam II.
The Syrians besiege Samaria 901	810. { Uzziah or } "
Elijah translated to heaven 896	784. { Azariah. } "
Miracles of Elisha the prophet 895	773. Anarchy.
The Assyrian invasion under Pul 771	772. Zechariah. Joel.
Pekah besieges Jerusalem 741	772. { Shallum, } "
Samaria taken by the king of Assyria; the ten tribes are carried into captivity, and an end is put to the kingdom of Israel 721	761. { Menahem. } "
	759. Pekahiah. "
	759. Pekah. { Isaiah and } "
KINGDOM OF JUDAH.	758. Jotham { Micah. }
Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the temple 971	742. Ahaz "
Abijah defeats the king of Israel; 50,000 men are slain in battle 957	730. Hoshea.
Asa defeats the Ethiopians; abolishes idolatry. Jehoahaphat orders the law to be taught, 912; defeats the Ammonites, &c. 896	726. Hezekiah { [Captivity, } "
Corruption and death of Athaliah 884	698. Manasseh. { 721.] }
Hamel desolates Judah 857	643. Amon "
Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem; 120,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day 741	641. Josiah "
Hezekiah abolishes idolatry 726	610. { Jehoahaz } "
Sennacherib invades Judea, but the destroying angel enters the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them 710	599. { (Shallum), } "
	599. { Jehoahazim, } "
	599. { (Coniah), } "
	599. { Zedekiah } "
	599. { Daniel. } "
	599. { Ezekiel. } "
	BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.
	Daniel prophesies at Babylon B.C. 603

JEWS, *continued.*

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, refusing to worship the golden image, are cast into a fiery furnace, but are delivered by the angel
Obadiah prophesies
Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar
He is cast into the lions' den; he prophesies the return from captivity, and the coming of the Messiah

RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY.

Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews and rebuilding of the temple
Haggai and Zechariah prophesies
The second temple finished 10 March,
The Jews delivered from Haman by Esther
Ezra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses
Here begin the 70 weeks of years predicted by Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Redeemer
The walls of Jerusalem built
Malachi the prophet
[The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to Eusebius, in 442 B.C.; and from this time Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.]

Alexander the Great marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but it is said, on seeing Jaddus, the high-priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen such a figure in a vision in Macedonia, inviting him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian empire into his hands; he now goes to the temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews
Jerusalem taken by Ptolemy Soter
Ptolemy Philadelphus said to employ 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures
Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants
Government of the Maccabees begins
Treaty with the Romans; the first on record with the Jews
Judas Hyrcanus Aristobulus, assumes the title of "king of the Jews"
Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey

The temple plundered by Crassus
Antipater made intendant of Judea by Julius Cæsar
Herod, son of Antipater, marries Mariamne, granddaughter of the high priest
Invasion of the Parthians
Herod employs the aid of the senate; they decree him to be the king
Jerusalem taken by Herod, and the Roman general Sosius
Herod rebuilds the temple
JESUS CHRIST
Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judea A.D.
John the Baptist begins to preach
John the Baptist beheaded
Christ's ministry and miracles
His crucifixion and resurrection
The Jews persecuted for refusing to worship Caligula
Receive the right of Roman citizenship
Claudius banishes Jews from Rome
Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and temple are sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish 8 Sept.
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem (calling it Ælia Capitolina), and erects a temple to Jupiter
Rebellion of Bar-cochba; final desolation of Judea
More than 580,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans in

See article *Jerusalem*.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Jews first arrive in England
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests
500 Jews besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each other's throats to avoid their fury
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John
The Rabbi Maimonides died
700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest on a loan of 20s.
Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, passed
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast, signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm.
267 Jews hanged and quartered, accused of clipping coin
15,660 Jews banished from England.
Much pillaged and persecuted in France during the 14th and 15th centuries.
A fatal distemper raging in Europe; they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and numbers are massacred.
Jews are banished from Spain, Portugal, and France (considered by them as great a calamity as the destruction of Jerusalem).
Edicts against Jews rescinded by pope Sixtus V.
Jews favoured in Holland
After having been banished England 370 years, they are permitted to return by Cromwell, who grants a pension to Manasseh Ben Israel
Statute to compel them to maintain their protestant children enacted
Jews acquire right to possess land in England.
Bill to naturalise the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent
Statute to naturalise them in England passed.
Repealed on the petition of all the cities
The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France
Sitting of the great Sanhedrim of Paris convened by the emperor Napoleon
Jews' hospital, London, founded
London society for promoting Christianity among the Jews established
Jews' free school, London, established.
Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azov to converted Jews
Jews' orphan asylum founded
Mr. David Salomons elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one); an act passed to enable him to act
Bill for Jewish emancipation in England lost on the second reading by a majority in the commons, 228 against 165
Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London, and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred
Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it
Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus (see *Damascus*)
Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, &c.
Baron Lionel de Rothschild returned to parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6619 votes; his opponent, lord John Manners, polling only 3104
Alderman Salomons elected member for Greenwich
Neither permitted to sit

JEWS, *continued*.

The Jews' Oaths of Abjuration bill passed the house of commons	3 July, 1851	Alderman Salomons elected M. P. for Greenwich: baron Meyer de Rothschild for Hythe, 15 Feb. 1859
Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London at the general elections, July, 1852: March, 1857: July, 1857: and	July, 1865	Protest respecting the seizure of the boy Mortara signed at London by the abp. of Canterbury, and bishops, noblemen and gentlemen, sent to the French ambassador, Oct.; and presented to lord John Russell
Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm	3 Sept. 1852	Oppressive laws against the Jews in the Austrian empire annulled
The Jewish Oath bill passed in commons, 15 April: thrown out in the lords	29 April, 1853	Act passed permitting Jewish M.P.s to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian"
Alderman Salomons the first Jewish lord mayor of London	9 Nov. 1855	Additional political privileges granted to the Jews in Russia, 26 Jan.; and in Poland, June, 1862
The Jewish Oath bill several times passed in the commons and thrown out in the lords	1854-7	Jews persecuted at Rome
Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, forcibly taken from his parents by order of the archbishop of Bologna, on the plea of having been baptised when an infant by a Roman Catholic maid-servant	24 June, 1858	Alderman Benjamin Samuel Phillips, second Jewish lord mayor
An act passed enabling Jews to sit in parliament by resolution of the house	July, "	Persecution of Jews at Bucharest reported, July, 1866
Baron Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat as M.P. for London	26 July, "	A synagogue at Berlin, said to be the largest and most beautiful in the world, consecrated, 5 Sept. "
To commemorate this event he endowed a scholarship in the City of London School	"	Jewish emancipation bill, Hungary, received royal assent
The French government having in vain urged Mortara's restoration to his parents, sir Moses Montefiore proceeds to Rome (but obtains no redress)	22 Dec. "	Benjamin Disraeli, of Jewish extraction, premier of England
		Jews' synagogue at Barnsbury, London, N., founded by baron F. Rothschild, 24 Dec. 1867, consecrated

JOAN OF ARC, the maid of Orleans, was born at Domremy. She pretended that she had a divine commission to expel the English, who under the duke of Bedford were besieging Orleans. Charles VII. entrusted her with the command of the French troops, and she raised the siege, and entered Orleans with supplies, 29 April, 1429; the English, who were before the place from 12 Oct. preceding, abandoned the enterprise 8 May following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, 18 June, 1429. In her various achievements no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, 25 May, 1430; and, after a trial, burnt for a witch at Rouen, 30 May, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, the work of the late princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, 13 Sept. 1851, and the 435th anniversary of the deliverance of the city was celebrated there on 14 May, 1865; see *Patay, Battle of*.

JOCKEY CLUB, instituted in the reign of George II., (1727-60) is mentioned in Heber's "Racing Calendar," 1758. Rules were made in 1828, afterwards revised.

JOHN, ST., KNIGHTS OF, see *Malla*.

JOHN, ST.,* see *Newfoundland, Cambridge, and Oxford*.

JOHN'S GATE, ST. (St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London), a fine vestige of monastic building, was the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540), and was the place where the *Gentleman's Magazine* was first published, 6 March, 1731. The house was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and their friends.

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, names well known, as standing pledges for the prosecution of suits. In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer to the crown for an amercement or fine set upon the plaintiff, for raising a false accusation, if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it. And in 1285, 13 Edw. I. sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made deliverance of the distress, to receive pledges for pursuing the suit, and for the return of the property, if return were awarded. But this becoming a matter of form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used until the form was declared to be no longer necessary by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, an ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1489.†

JOHNSON'S CLUB, see *Literary Club*.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES (good and bad) have been very numerous during the present century (especially in 1825 and 1846). Many acts have been passed for their

* On St. John's or Midsummer eve, 23 June, bonfires are still made in Ireland, and in some parts of England, and thought to be the relic of a pagan custom—resembling the Phœnician worship of Baal.

† This house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table, which on a previous occasion had nigh proved fatal. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

regulation; the most important in 1844, 1855, 1857 and 1858. An important act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trading companies and other associations passed in 1862, was amended in 1867; see *Companies*, and *Limited Liability*.

JOURNALS, see *Newspapers*.

JOURNAL DES SAVANTS, see *Reviews*.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, commenced in 1547, first ordered to be printed in 1752, when 5000*l.* were allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work. The journals of the HOUSE OF PEERS (commencing 1509) were ordered to be printed in 1767.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer in 1567. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, left on shore here by his captain for mutiny in 1705, lived alone more than four years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers in 1709. From his narrative De Foe is said to have derived his *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, published in 1719.

JUBILEES. The Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee every fifty years, 1491 B.C. (*Lev.* xxv. 8). Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1300. It was ordered to be celebrated every fifty years by pope Clement VI.; and by Urban VI. every thirty-third year; and by Sixtus V. every twenty-fifth year.

Shakspeare's Jubilee, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Shakspeare's birth-place, Stratford-on-Avon, 6, 7, 8, Sept. 1769
A Shakspeare festival at Stratford, 23 April, 1836
National jubilee in England on account of

George III. entering into the 50th year of his reign . . . 25 Oct. 1809
Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and of the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family . . . 1 Aug. 1814
A Shakspeare festival at Stratford . . . 23 April. 1855

JUDAH, see *Jews*.

JUDGES appointed by God, when the Israelites were in bondage, ruled from 1402 B.C. till the election of Saul as king, 1095; see *Jews*, *Justices*, *Circuits*, *Lords Justices*, and *Vice-Chancellors*.

Judges punished for bribery, and Thomas de Weyland banished. . . 1289
William de Thorp hanged for bribery . . . 1351
John de Cavendish beheaded by the Kentish rebels . . . 1382
Tresilian, chief justice, executed for favouring despotism, and other judges condemned . . . 1388
The prince of Wales said to have been committed by judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench . . . 1412
Sir Thos. More, ld. chancellor, beheaded, 6 July, 1535
Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, on a charge of treason, . . . 13 Feb. 1641
Three judges impeached . . . 1680

Judge Jefferies committed by the Lord mayor to the tower, where he died . . . 1689
The judge's office made tenable for life (during good behaviour) instead of during the pleasure of the crown (by 13 Will. III. c. 2) . . . 1702
Their commissions made permanent, notwithstanding the demise of the crown (by 1 Geo. III. c. 23) . . . 1761
Three additional judges appointed, one to each law court, 1784; and again in . . . 1830
A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, 5 May, 1811
Two new vice-chancellors appointed . . . 1841
A third vice-chancellor and two new chancery judges (styled lords-justices) appointed . . . 1851

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, see *Privy Council*.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION of married persons may now be decreed by the Divorce Court, established by act of parliament in 1857. The persons separated may not marry again.

JUGGERNAUT, or "Lord of the World," one of the incarnations of Krishna, is an idol formed of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermilion. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually; some are crushed by the wheels of the car (so lately as Aug. 1864); a great many never return; and, to the distance of fifty miles, the way is strewn with human bones. The temple of Juggernaut has existed above 800 years. The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June, 1851.

JUGURTHINE WAR. Jugurtha murdered his cousin Hiempsal, king of Numidia, and usurped his throne, 118 B.C. He gave him a share in the government, but killed him in 112. He then provoked the Romans to war. Cæcilius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and Marius brought him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph, 106 B.C., where he was put to death in 104. This war has been immortalised by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN PERIOD (invented by Joseph Scaliger, about 1583), a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting

4713 from the Julian period, our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For *Julian era*, see *Calendar*, and *Year*.

JULIERS, a Prussian province; was made a duchy in 1356; became the subject of contention on the extinction of the ruling family in 1609; was allotted to Neuburg in 1659; seized by the French in 1794; and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

JULY, the seventh, originally fifth, Roman month, named by Marc Antony from *Julius*, the surname of Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it.

JUNE, the sixth month, owes its name to *Junius*, which some derive from *Juno*, and others from *Juniores*, this being for the young, as the month of May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his *Fasti*, introduces Juno as claiming this month.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS began in the *Public Advertiser*, 21 Jan. 1769.*

JUNKER PARTY (*Junker*, German for *young noble*), a term applied to the aristocratic party in Prussia, which came into power under Otho von Bismarck-Schönhausen, appointed prime minister 9 Oct. 1862. Their political organ is the *Kreuz-Zeitung*.

JUNO, the planet, discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, 1 Sept. 1804. Its distance from the sun is 254 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolution in four years and 128 days, at the rate of nearly 42,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated by German astronomers at 1424 English miles.

JUNONIA, festivals in honour of Juno, celebrated at Rome, and instituted 431 B.C.

JUPITER, known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said 3000 B.C. The discovery of the satellites, incorrectly attributed to Simon Mayr (Marius) in 1609, was made by Galileo on 8 Jan. 1610; see *Planets*.—**JUPITER AMMON'S** celebrated temple in Libya was visited by Alexander, 332 B.C. Cambyse's army sent against this temple perished miserably, 525 B.C.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY was established in Feb. 1855, and opened with an address by sir R. Bethell on 12 May following.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates real and personal, for false verdicts. *Lumbard*. But by most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half denizens, and the other half aliens, stat. 28 Edw. III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV. 1833.—**GRAND JURIES** (of not less than 12 or more than 23 persons), decide whether sufficient evidence is adduced to put the accused on trial.—The constitution of 1791 established the trial by jury in France.—An imperial decree abolished trial by jury throughout the Austrian empire, 15 Jan. 1852.—Trial by jury began in Russia, 8 Aug. 1866.†

“**JUSTE MILIEU**,” according to Louis-Philippe (in 1830), is the only principle of government which can secure the welfare of France.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. They were first nominated by William I. in 1076. *Stow*. Persons termed conservators of the peace in each county were appointed by 1 Edw. III. c. 2, 1327; and their duties were defined in 1360. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz. 1580. *Hawkins*; see *Eyre*.

JUSTICES, LORDS, were appointed by English sovereigns to govern during their

* They have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), serjeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts, Charles Lloyd, Samuel Dyer, general Lee, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, lord George Sackville and sir Philip Francis. The last-named is generally considered to have been the author. Junius said, “I am the depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me.”

† **COMMISSION OF JURIES**.—About the year 927, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury empaneled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or fire, candlelight excepted, till they are unanimous.—Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it. *Leon Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, 9 Oct. 1791. *Phillips*. In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, juries decide by a majority; in France, since 1831, a majority of two-thirds is required.

absence; especially by William III., and George I. and II. (1695-1760). George III. never left England. In Sept. 1824, when George IV. went to Hanover, lords justices were appointed, the duke of York being the first. No such appointment has been made during the present reign, it having been decided by the law authorities in 1843 to be unnecessary when the queen went to France. Ireland was sometimes ruled by *lords justices*.—Two *lords justices of the court of appeal in chancery*, having rank next after the chief baron of the exchequer, were appointed from 1 Oct. 1851, salary 6000*l*.

1851. Sir James L. Knight-Bruce, resigned Oct. died 7 Nov. 1866.	1866. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 29 Oct., became lord-chancellor 29 Feb. 1868.
„ Thos. lord Cranworth (afterwards lord-chancellor).	1867. Sir John Holt, July; resigned Feb. 1868.
1853. Sir George Jas. Turner, Jan., died 9 July, 1867.	1868. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, 8 Feb.
	„ Sir Wm. Page Wood, March.

JUSTICIARS. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitalis Justicia*, or *Justiciarius Anglie*. These judges continued until the erection of the courts of king's bench and the common pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborn, in 1067; and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261.

JUSTINIAN CODE compiled by a commission appointed by the emperor Justinian I. Feb. 528, wherein was written what may be termed the statute law (scattered through 2000 volumes, reduced to fifty). It was promulgated, April, 529. To this code Justinian added the Digest, or Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels, promulgated 16 Nov. 534. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*Corpus Juris Civilis*).

JUTE, the fibres of two plants, the chonch and isbund (*Corchorus olitorius* and *Corchorus capsularis*), since 1830 extensively cultivated in Bengal for making gunnycloth, &c. Jute has been much manufactured at Dundee as a substitute for flax, tow, &c., and in July, 1862, assertions were made that it could be employed as a substitute for cotton. In 1853, 275,578 cwts., in 1861, 904,092 cwts., and in 1866, 1,625,903 cwts., of undressed jute were imported into the United Kingdom.

JUTLAND (Denmark), the Jutes settled in our southern counties. South Jutland was taken by the allies in 1813, and restored in 1814.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. In 1838, an act was passed for instituting a prison for instructing and correcting juvenile offenders, and the military hospital at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight was appropriated for this purpose. An act for their application was passed in 1854.

K.

KAABA, see *Caaba*.

KABYLES, see *Algiers*.

KADSEAH, see *Parsees*.

KAFFRARIA, an extensive country in S. Africa, extending from the north of Cape Colony to the south of Guinea. Our war with the natives began in 1798.

The Kaffirs, headed by Mokanna, a prophet, attack Grahamstown; repulsed with much slaughter . . . 1819
Again defeated, 1828, 1831 . . . 1834
The Kaffirs rise; sir Harry Smith, the governor, proclaims martial law, and orders the inhabitants to rise *en masse* for the defence of the frontier . . . 31 Dec. 1850
Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloof follow, and colonel Fordyce and

several officers and men of the 74th regiment are killed . . . 6 Nov. 1851
Wreck of the *Birkenhead* with reinforcements from England (see *Birkenhead*) . . . 26 Feb. 1852
The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the governor-general, Cathcart, attacked and defeated them . . . 20 Dec. „
The conditions offered by Cathcart accepted, and peace restored . . . 9 March, 1853

KAGOSIMA, see *Japan*, 1863.

KAINARDJI (Bulgaria). Here a treaty was signed, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which opened the Black Sea, and gave the Crimea to the latter.

KALAFAT, on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Widdin. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omer Pacha when they crossed the river, 28 Oct. 1853. In December, prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian army, determined to storm their entrenchments. The conflict lasted from 31 Dec. to 9 Jan. 1854, when the Russians were compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, 6 Jan.; see *Citate*. Kalafat was invested 28 Jan. and general Schilders attacked it vigorously on 19 April, without success, and the blockade was raised 21 April.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, produces a symmetrical reflection of various transparent substances placed between, was invented by Dr. (afterwards sir David) Brewster, of Edinburgh; it was suggested in 1814, and perfected in 1817; see *Debuscope*.

KALITSCH (Poland). Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, Nov. 19, 1706, and here the Saxons, under the French general Reynier, were beaten by the Russians under Winzingerode, Feb. 13, 1813.

KALI YUGH, see *Cali Yugh*.

KALMAR, see *Calmar*.

KALMUCK, see *Tartar*.

KALUNGA FORT (E. Indies), attacked unsuccessfully by the company's forces, and general Gillespie killed, 31 Oct. 1814; and again unsuccessfully, 25 Nov. It was evacuated by the Nepalese, 30 Nov. same year.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula, E. coast of Asia, was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, 1690; taken possession of by Russia, in 1697; and proved to be a peninsula by Behring, in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being winter. The amiable captain Clarke, a companion of captain Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, 22 Aug. 1779, and was buried in the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

KAMPTULICON, a substance used for flooring, patented by Elijah Galloway in 1843, and manufactured since 1851, by Messrs. Tayler, Harvey, and Co. It is composed of India-rubber and cork, combined by masticating machines.

KANGAROOS, animals indigenous to Australia (first seen by captain Cook, 22 June, 1770), were bred at San Donato, the estate of prince Demidoff, in 1853, and since.

KANSAS, a western state in N. America, organised as a territory, 30 May, 1854; admitted into the union, 29 Jan. 1861; and left open to slavery, contrary to the Missouri Compromise; see *Slavery in America*. During greater part of 1855 this state was a scene of anarchy and bloodshed through efforts to make it a slave state.

KARRACK, see *Carrack*.

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, renowned for its defence by general (now sir William) Fenwick Williams, with 15,000 men, and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition, against the Russian general Mouravieff, with an army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The siege lasted from 18 June, to 28 Nov. 1855. The sufferings of the garrison were very great from cholera and want of food. The Russians made a grand assault on 29 Sept. but were repulsed with the loss of above 6000 men, and the garrison were overcome by famine alone. *Sandwith*. Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug. 1856.

KATSBACH (Prussia); near this river the Prussian general Blucher defeated the French under MacDonald and Ney, 26 Aug. 1813. He received the title of prince of Wahlstatt, the name of a neighbouring village.

KEBLE COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in memory of the rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," born 25 April, 1792, died 29 March, 1866. The first stone of the building was laid by the archbishop of Canterbury, 25 April, 1868.

KEEPER OF THE KING'S CONSCIENCE. The early chancellors were priests, and out of their supposed moral control of the king's mind grew the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king's conscience is therefore now the officer who presides in the court of chancery; see *Chancellor*, and *Lord Keeper*.

KEEPER (LORD) OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND differed only from the lord chancellor in that the latter had letters patent, whereas the lord keeper had none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116. The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz. 1562. *Cowell*; see *Chancellor*. The office of lord keeper of the great seal of Scotland was established in 1708, after the union.

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire), was built about 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was enlarged and fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor.† Queen Elizabeth

* On accepting general Williams' proposal for surrendering, general Mouravieff said:—"General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history; and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war, without outraging humanity." In 1856 the general was made a baronet, with the title of sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and granted a pension.

† After the battle of Evesham and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, by prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) 1265, Montfort's younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sus-

conferred it on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. His entertainment of the queen commenced 19 July, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l*.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey). The Chartist demonstration, 10 April, 1848, took place on the common. It was directed to be laid out as a public pleasure ground in 1852.

KENSINGTON PALACE was purchased by William III., from lord chancellor Finch, who made the road through its park. The gardens were improved by queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died here. Here died George, prince of Denmark, and George II.; and here queen Victoria was born, 24 May, 1819. In Aug. 1855, by permission of the government, a military band played in Kensington gardens on Sundays, in presence of about 60,000 persons. The practice was discontinued in 1856, being objected to by many persons; but bands were ordered to play in other parks during the week.

KENT, see *Britain*, and *Holy Maid*. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror, was made earl of Kent, 1067; and Henry Grey was made duke of Kent in 1710; he died without male heirs in 1740. Edward, son of George III., was created duke of Kent in 1799. He was father of queen Victoria, and died in 1820; see *England*.

KENT, an East Indiaman, of 1350 tons burthen, left the downs 19 Feb. 1825, bound for Bombay. In the Bay of Biscay she encountered a dreadful storm, 28 Feb. On the next day she accidentally took fire, and all were in expectation of perishing, either by the tempest or the flames. The *Cambria*, captain Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and nearly all on board were saved. The *Kent* blew up, 2 March.

KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief bill.

KENTUCKY, a western state of N. America, admitted into the union 1792. It declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South in April, 1861, but was invaded by the southern troops in August. On their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the union, 27 Nov. 1861. In the campaign that ensued sharp skirmishes took place, and on 19 Jan. 1862, the confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated and himself killed at Mill Spring, and in March no confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky; see *United States*.

KEROSELENE, a new anæsthetic, derived from the distillation of coal-tar by Mr. W. B. Merrill, of Boston, U.S., was tried and made known early in 1861.

KERTCH, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus, late a flourishing town on the straits of Yenikale, sea of Azof. It was entered by the allies (English and French) 24 May, 1855; the Russians retired after destroying stores, &c. The place was totally dismantled by the allies, and the inhabitants removed.

KET'S REBELLION: a revolt in July, 1549, instigated by William Ket, a tanner, of Norfolk. He demanded the abolition of inclosures and the dismissal of evil counsellors. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but were quickly defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell; Ket and others were tried 26 Nov. and hanged soon after.

KEW (Surrey). The palace was successively occupied by the Capel family and Mr. Molyneux; by Frederick, prince of Wales, 1730, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, 4 Nov. 1818. A new palace erected by George III., under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contained a fine collection of plants, and were decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Mr. Aiton retired from his office of director, after fifty years service . . . 1841
Succeeded by sir William Hooker, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. The royal kitchen and forcing gardens incorporated with the botanic gardens . . . 1847
The Meteorological Observatory presented to the British Association . . . 1842

Collections in the museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of sir William Hooker, given by him in . . . 1847
Under his charge the gardens were greatly improved, and magnificent conservatories erected.
He died 12 Aug. 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Joseph D. Hooker . . . 1865

KEYS. The invention is ascribed to Theodore of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B.C.

KHERSON, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came under the sway of the great Mithridates about 120 B.C., and afterwards of that of Rome, A.D. 30. It continued important, and its possession was long disputed by the Russians and Greeks. It was taken by Vladimir, grand-duke of Russia, in 988, when he and his army tained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III., to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "*Dictum de Kenilworth*," or "*ban of Kenilworth*," enacting that all who took up arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for five years.

received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians; and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1475. What ancient remains the Turks and Tartars had spared, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol. Since the foundation of Odessa in 1792, Kherson has declined. Potemkin, the favourite of Catherine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, and John Howard, the English philanthropist, who died here 20 Jan. 1790, is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory.

KHIVA, in Turkistan, Asia, governed by a khan. An expedition sent against it by the emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1839 perished through the rigour of the climate in 1840. Russian influence is extending.

KHYBER PASS, Afghanistan; see *India*, 1839, 1842.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire), renowned for its carpet manufactures, established about 1735. It was made a parliamentary borough again in 1832.

KIEL, chief town of Holstein, a seaport, and a member of the Hanseatic league in 1300. The university was founded in 1665. By a treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed here 14 Jan. 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden; see *Norway*. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here 9 Sept. 1850. By the convention of Gastein between Austria and Prussia, 14 Aug. 1865, the former was to govern Holstein, but Kiel to be held by Prussia as a German federal port. This was annulled in 1866 by the issue of the war.

KILCULLEN (Kildare). Here a large body of the insurgent Irish defeated the British forces commanded by general Dundas, 23 May, 1798. The general in a subsequent engagement overthrew the rebels near Kilcullen-bridge, when 300 were slain.

KILDARE (E. Ireland). The Curragh or race-course here was once a forest of oaks. Here was the nunnery of St. Bridget, founded by her in the 5th century, and here was a building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the nuns kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the reformation. The see was one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland; St. Conleth, who died 519, the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. The see is valued, by an extent returned, 30 Hen. VIII., at 60*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Irish per year. Kildare was united to Dublin in 1846; see *Dublin*. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the rebellion, commenced in Kildare, 23 May, 1798. On that night, lieut. Gifford of Dublin, and a number of other gentlemen, were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was quelled in 1799.

KILFENORA (Clare), a bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Fachnan. Cardinal Paparo, in 1152, rendered it a suffragan see to Cashel; but in 1660 it was annexed to Tuam, and afterwards united to Killaloe.

KILKENNY (S. E. Ireland), an English settlement about 1170. The castle was built 1195, by Wm. Marshall, earl of Pembroke. At the parliament held here by Lionel duke of Clarence 1367, the statute of Kilkenny was passed.* After a siege the town surrendered to Cromwell, 28 March, 1650, on honourable terms.

KILLALA (Mayo) was invaded by a French force landing from three frigates, under general Humbert, 22 Aug. 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar and Colooney followed; and the French were defeated at Ballynarnock, 8 Sept. same year.

KILLALA (Sligo), an early see. The author of the tripartite life of St. Patrick, says, "that in 434 he came to a pleasant place where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of the said river he built a noble church called Killaladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop." The see of Ardhory was united to Killala in the 17th century; and both became united to Tuam in 1839; see *Tuam*, and *Bishops*.

KILLALOE (Clare), a see supposed to have been founded by St. Molna, whose disciple, St. Flannan, son to king Theodoric, consecrated at Rome by pope John IV. in 639, was also bishop. At the close of the 12th century, Roscrea was annexed to Killaloe, and Kilfenora has been held with it. Clonfert and Kilmacduagh were united to them in 1836.

KILLIECRANKIE (a defile in Perthshire). Here the forces of William III. commanded by general Mackay were defeated by the adherents of James II. under Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, 27 July, 1689.

KILMACDUAGH (Galway). This see was held with Clonfert, from 1602. St. Coleman

* It enacted, among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infants, and gossiping with the Irish, be deemed high treason." And again, "if any man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparel, or any other guise or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs."

was its first bishop, in the 7th century. It was valued, 29 Eliz. 1586, at 13l. 6s. 8d. per annum. It is now united to Killaloe.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin), the noble asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, built by Wren, was founded by Arthur, earl of Granard, marshal-general of the army in Ireland, 1675; and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan, in 1679.

KILMALLOCK (Limerick). An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoallog or Molach about 645, and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the 13th century. *Ware*. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth in 1584. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the duke of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642; see *Fenians*, March 1867.

KILMORE (Armagh), an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called Brefnienses, from Brefney, and sometimes Triburnenses, from Triburna, a village; but in 1454, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedleimid into a cathedral. Florence O'Connacty, the first bishop, died in 1231. Valued, 15 Jas. I. with Ardagh, at 100l. per annum. The joint see of Elphin and Ardagh was united to it in 1841.

KILSYTH (central Scotland). Here Montrose defeated the Covenanters, 15 Aug. 1645, and threatened Glasgow.

KINBURN, a fort, at the confluence of the rivers Bug and Dnieper, taken by the English and French, 17 Oct. 1855. Three floating French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, on the principle of horizontal shell-firing, were very effective. On the 18th the Russians blew up Oczakoff, a fort opposite.

KINDER-GARTEN (children's garden), a system of education devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, in Germany, in 1849, and in England in 1851. The system, founded mainly on self-tuition, and enlivened by toys, games, and singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-Garten," published in 1858; and has been partially adopted in English schools.

KING: German *König*, Latin *Rex*, Scythian *Reis*, Spanish *Rcy*, Italian *Rè*, and French *Roy*, are all said to come from the Hebrew *Rosch*, chief or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom, 2245 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth, 2188 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 *Samuel* viii., 1112 B.C. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings; and kings were the first rulers in Rome.

King of England.—The style was first used by Egbert, 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy; see *Britain*.

The plural phraseology, *we, us, our*, was first adopted among our English kings by king John. 1199

The title of "king of France" assumed, and the French arms quartered, by Edward III., in right of his mother. 1340

Pope Leo X. conferred the title of "Defender of the Faith" on Henry VIII. 11 Oct. 1521

Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into king. 1542

The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne. 1707

That of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor," "George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith" (France being omitted) 1 Jan. 1801

Hanover omitted in the queen's style 21 June, 1837

The queen was proclaimed in all the important places in India, as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America,

and Australia, queen," &c. 1 Nov. 1858

The national assembly decreed that the title of "king of France," should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "king of the French" 16 Oct. 1789

The royal title abolished. 1792

Louis XVIII. styled "by the grace of God king of France and Navarre" 1814

Louis-Philippe I., the late sovereign, was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French" (see *France*) 9 Aug. 1830

The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own life-time politically obtained them the title of "king of the Romans." The first emperor so elected was Henry IV. 1053

Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he was elected "king of the Romans" (but failed in succeeding to the imperial crown) 1156

The style "king of Rome" was revived by Napoleon I. who conferred it on his son, upon his birth 20 March, 1811

The title "king of Italy" was conferred on Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia by the Italian parliament. 17 March, 1861

KINDRED, TABLE OF, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1563.

KING-OF-ARMS: three for England,—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These offices are very ancient: Clarenceux is so named from Lionel, third son of Edward III., the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter; see *Garter*. Lionel having by his wife the honour of Clare, was made duke of Clarence; which dukedom afterwards escheating to Edward IV., he revived the office of Clarence king-at-arms. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king-at-arms, by Edward VI., 1552; but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

KING'S ADVOCATE, see *Queen's*.

KING'S BENCH or **QUEEN'S BENCH**, COURT OF, obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis*.

CHIEF JUSTICES IN ENGLAND.

1266. John Fitz James.
1539. Sir Edward Montagu.
1546. Sir Richard Lyster.
1552. Sir Roger Cholmely.
1553. Sir Thomas Bromley.
1554. Sir William Portman.
1556. Sir Edward Saunders.
1559. Sir Robert Catlyn.
1573. Sir Christopher Wray.
1591. Sir John Popham.
1607. Sir Thomas Fleming.
1613. Sir Edward Coke.
1616. Sir Henry Montagu.
1620. Sir James Ley.
1624. Sir Ranulph Crewe.
1626. Sir Nicholas Hyde.
1631. Sir Thomas Richardson.
1635. Sir John Brampton.
1643. Sir Robert Heath.
1648. Henry Rolle.
1655. John Glyn.
1659. Sir Richard Newdigate.
1659. Robert Nicholas.
1660. Sir Robert Foster.
1663. Sir Robert Hyde.
1665. Sir John Kelyng.
1671. Sir Matthew Hale.
1676. Sir Richard Raynsford.
1678. Sir William Scroggs.
1681. Sir Francis Pemberton.

1683. Sir Edmund Saunders.
" Sir George Jefferies, afterwards lord Jefferies and lord chancellor.
1685. Sir Edward Herbert.
1687. Sir Robert Wright.
1689. Sir John Holt.
1709. Sir Thomas Parker, afterwards lord Parker and earl of Macclesfield and lord chancellor.
1718. Sir John Pratt.
1725. Sir Robert Raymond, afterwards lord Raymond.
1733. Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards lord Hardwicke and lord chancellor.
1737. Sir William Lee.
1754. Sir Dudley Ryder.
1756. William Murray, lord, afterwards earl of Mansfield.
1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon, 9 June.
1802. Sir Edward Law, 12 April; created lord Ellenborough.
1818. Sir Charles Abbott, 4 Nov.; afterwards lord Tenterden.
1832. Sir Thomas Denman, 7 Nov.; created lord Denman; resigned.
1850. John, lord Campbell, March; afterwards lord chancellor.

1859. Sir Alexander Cockburn, June.

CHIEF JUSTICES IN IRELAND.

1690. Sir Richard Reynell, 6 Dec.
1695. Sir Richard Pyne, 7 June.
1709. Allan Brodrick, 24 Dec.
1711. Sir Richard Cox, 5 July.
1714. William Whitshed, 14 Oct.
1727. John Rogerson, 3 April.
1741. Thomas Marlay, 29 Dec.
1751. St. George Caulfield, 27 Aug.
1760. Warden Flood, 31 July.
1764. John Gore, 24 Aug.; afterwards earl Annaly.
1784. John Scott, 29 April; afterwards earl of Clonmel.
1798. Arthur Wolfe, 13 June; afterwards lord Kilwarden (killed in Emmet's insurrection, 23 July, 1803).
1803. William Downes, 12 Sept.; afterwards lord Downes.
1822. Charles Kendal Bushe, 14 February.
1841. Edward Pennefather, 10 November.
1846. Francis Blackburne, 23 Jan.
1852. Thomas Lefroy, March.
1866. James Whiteside, July.

KING'S BENCH PRISON (Southwark), near the site of one of the oldest prisons of London, long used for the confinement of debtors. Here, it is said, prince Henry (afterwards Henry V.) was committed by Justice Gascoigne. The prison was burnt down by the London rioters, 7 June, 1780; see *Gordon's No-popery Mob*. It was built in 1781, and contained about 230 rooms. Formerly, the debtors were allowed to purchase the liberties, to enable them to have houses or lodgings without the walls, or to purchase day-rules, to go out of the prison under certain regulations. The rules included St. George's Fields, &c. A consequence of the bankruptcy act, 1861, was the release of many insolvent debtors; and an act was passed in 1862 "for discontinuing the queen's prison and removal of the prisoners to Whitecross-street prison."

KING'S COLLEGES, see *Aberdeen*, and *Cambridge*. King's College, London, incorporated 14 Aug. 1829, and opened 8 Oct. 1831. It was incorporated with the university of London in 1837. The hospital was founded in 1839.

KING'S COUNSEL, the first under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, made so, *honoris causa*, without patent or fee, in 1604, by James I. The first modern king's counsel was sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper, in 1663.

KING'S COUNTY (Ireland), so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary of England, in 1556.

KING'S EVIL (scrofula), formerly supposed to be cured by the king's touch; the first being Edward the confessor, in 1058. In the reign of Charles II. 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, 12 March, 1712, her intention to touch publicly. The custom was dropped by George I., 1714.

KING'S SPEECH. The first from the throne is said to have been by Henry I., 1107.

KINGSTON, see *Hull*.—**KINGSTON**, Jamaica, was founded in 1693, after the great earthquake in 1692 which destroyed Port Royal; it was constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 500,000*l.* of property, 8 Feb. 1782; another fire in 1843. The bishopric was established in 1856; see *Jamaica*.

KINGSTON TRIAL. The duchess of Kingston was arraigned before the lords in Westminster-hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married first, captain Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, and next, during his lifetime, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, 15-22 April, 1776. She was found guilty, but, on pleading the privilege of peerage, the punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees.

KINGSTOWN (Dublin). The harbour here was commenced in June, 1817. The name was changed from Dunleary in compliment to George IV., who here embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, 3 Sept. 1821. The Kingstown railway from Dublin was opened 17 Dec. 1834.

KISSING the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, 1 *Samuel* x. 1, &c. The "kiss of charity," or "holy kiss," commanded in the Scriptures (*Romans* xvi. 16, &c.), was observed by the early Christians, and is still recognised by the Greek church and some others. Kissing the pope's foot began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the 8th century.

KIT-CAT CLUB, of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen, instituted in 1703, to promote the Protestant succession. Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members. It took its name from its dining at the house of Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook in King-street, Westminster.

KITT'S, see *Christopher's, St.*

KNEELING. The knee was ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, about the year 1275, by the order of the pope (see *Philippians* ii. 10). The ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord is said to have begun in the 8th century.

KNIGHTS. The word knight is derived from the Saxon *Cniht*, a servant (*i.e.*, servant to the king, &c.). The institution of the Roman knights (*Equites* or horsemen, from *equus*, a horse), is ascribed to Romulus, about 750 B.C., when the curiæ elected 300. Knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstane, by Alfred, A.D. 900. *Spelman*. The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100. *Ashmole's Institutes*. All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III. 1254. *Salmon*. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. Cervantes' "Don Quixote," a satire on knight-errantry, was published in 1605; see *Bannard, Chivalry, Tournaments*.

PRINCIPAL MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.*

Albert, Saxony	1850	Calatrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III.	1158	Danebrog, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V.	1672
Alcantara, instituted about	1156	Catherine, St., Palestine	1063	Death's Head (<i>female</i>), by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe-Masburg	1799
Alexander Nevskoi, St., Russia	1722	Catherine, St., Russia (<i>female</i>)	1714	Denis, St., France	1217
Amaranta, Sweden (<i>female</i>)	1645	Charles, St., Würtemberg	1759	Dog and Cock, France	900
Andrew, St., Russia	1698	Charles III. (or the Immaculate Conception), Spain	1771	Dove of Castile	1579
Andrew, St., Scotland (see <i>Thistle</i>)	787, 1540, 1687	Charles XIII., Sweden	1811	Dragon, Hungary	1037
Angelic Knights, Greece	337, 1191	Chase, Würtemberg	1702	Dragon Overthrown, German	1400
Anne, St., Holstein, now Russia	1735	Christ, Livonia	1203	Eagle (see <i>Black, Mexican, Red, White</i>)	1400
Annonciada, Savoy, about	1360	Christ, Portugal and Rome	1317	Ear of Corn and Ermine, Brittany, about	1440
Anunciada, Mantua	1618	Christian Charity, France	1558	Elephant, Denmark (about 1190), by Christian I.	1450
Anthony, St., Hainault	1382	Cincinnati, America	1783	Elizabeth, St., Portugal and Brazil	1540
Anthony, St., Bavaria	1382	Compostello (see <i>St. James</i>).	1618	Elizabeth Theresa, Austria (<i>female</i>)	1730
Avis, Portugal, about	1162	Conception of the Virgin	1618	Esprit, St., France	1579
Bannerets, England, 1360. Renewed. See <i>Bannerets</i>	1485	Concord, Prussia	1660	Ferdinand, St., Naples	1500
Bath, England, 1399. Renowned. See <i>Bath</i>	1725	Constantine, St., Constantinople, about 313; by emperor Isaac, 1190; Parma, 1699; since removed to Naples	1268	Ferdinand, St., Spain	1518
Bear, Switzerland	1213	Crescent, Naples, 1268. Revived	1464	Fidelity, Baden	1719
Bee, France (<i>female</i>)	1703	Crescent, Turkey	1801	Fidelity, Denmark	1730
Belgie Lion	1815	Cross of Christ	1217	Fools, Cleves	1500
Bento d'Avis, St., Portugal	1162	Cross of the South, Brazil	1822	Francis I., Two Sicilies	1500
Black Eagle, Prussia	1701	Crown of Italy	1868	Francis Joseph, Austria	1840
Blaise, St., Armenia, 12th century	1608	Crown of Oak, Netherlands	1861	Frederick, Würtemberg	1530
Blood of Christ, Mantua	1366	Crown, Prussia	802	Friedland (or Crown Royal), France	1800
Bridget, St., Sweden	1234	Crown Royal, France (Friesland)	1818		
Broomflowers, France	1708	Crown, Würtemberg			
Brotherly (or Neighbourly) Love, Austria (<i>female</i>)					

* Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson, Carlisle, and the "Almanach de Göttinge;" the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815.

KNIGHTS, continued.

Garter (which see), England	1349	Joseph, St., Tuscany	1807	Red Eagle, Prussia, 1705, 1712,	
Generosity, Brandenburg	1685	Julian of Alcantara, St.	1156	1734. Revived	1792
Gnet, France	726	Knot, Naples	1352	Redeemer (or Saviour), Greece	1833
George, St., and the Reunion,		La Calza, Venice, about.	737	Remi, St. (or Holy Vial), about	499
Naples	1800 and 1819	Lamb of God, Sweden	1564	Rosary, Spain	1212
George, St., Angelic Knights	1191	Lazarus, St., France, before		Rose, Brazil	1829
George, St., Austria	1470, 1494	1154; united with that of		Round Table, England, by	
George, St., Defender of the		St. Maurice, Savoy	1572	Alfred (see Garter).	516 or 528
Immaculate Conception,		Legion of Honour, France	1802	Rue Crown, Saxony	1807
Bavaria	1729	Leopold, Austria	1808	Rupert, St., Germany	1701
George, St., England (see Gar-		Leopold, Belgium	1832	Saviour, Aragon	1118
ter).		Lily of Aragon	1410	Saviour, or Redeemer, Greece	1833
George, St., Genoa	1349	Lily of Navarre, about	1043	Saviour of the World, Sweden	1561
George, St., Hanover	1839	Lion, Holland	1815	Savoy, Italy	1815
George, St., Ionian Isles	1818	Lion (see Sun)	1808	Seale, Castile, about	1316
George, St., Rome	1492	Lion of Zähringen, Baden	1812	Seal, Castile, 1330. Revived	1700
George, St., Russia	1769	Lioness, Naples, about	1399	Sepulchre, St., Palestine	1099
George, St., Spain	1317	Loretto, Lady of	1587	Seraphim, Sweden	1260 or 1265
George, St., Venice	1200	Louis, Bavaria	1827	Ship and Crescent, France	1269
Gerion, St., Germany	1190	Louis, Hesse Darmstadt	1807	Slaves of Virtue, Germany	
Glave, Sweden	1522	Louis, St., France	1693	(female)	1662
Gly, Turkey	1831	Louisa, Prussia (female)	1814	Stanislas, St., Poland	1765
Golden Angel (afterwards St.		Malta (see Hospitaliers)		Star, France	1022
George), about	312	Maria de Merced, St., Spain	1218	Star, Sicily	1351
Golden Fleece, instituted at		Maria Louisa, Spain (female)	1792	Star of the Cross (female),	
Bruges by Philip the Good,	1429	Maria Theresa, Austria	1757	Austria	1668
Golden Lion, Hesse Cassel	1770	Mark, St., Venice, about 828.		Star of India	1861
Golden Shield and Thistle,		Renewed	1562	Star of the North, Sweden	1748
France	1370	Martyrs, Palestine	1014	Stephen, St., Hungary	1764
Golden Spur, by Pius IV.	1559	Maurice, St., Savoy	1434	Stephen, St., Tuscany	1561
Golden Stole, Venice, before	737	Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria	1806	Sun and Lion, Persia	1808
Gregory, St., Rome	1831	Medjidie, Turkey	1852	Swan, Flanders, about	500
Griffin, Hanover	1815	Merit, Hesse Cassel	1769	Swan, Prussia (female)	1440
Henry, St., Saxony	1736	Merit, Prussia	1740	Sword (or Silence), Cyprus,	
Henry the Lion, Brunswick	1834	Merit, Saxony	1815	about	1192
Brunswick, Spain	1814	Mexican Eagle	1805	Sword, Sweden, 1525. Re-	
Hohenloern, Prussia	1851	Michael, St., France	1469	vived	1748
Holy Ghost, France	1579	Michael, St., Germany	1618	Templars (see Templars)	1119
Italy Vial (St. Remi), France	499	Montjoie, Jerusalem, before	1180	Teste Morte (Death's Head),	
Hospitaliers (which see), 1009;		Neighbourly Love, Austria		Württemberg (female)	1652
of Rhodes, 1308; of Malta,	1521	(female)	1708	Teutonic, Austria, about 1190;	
Hulst, St., Germany, by		Nicholas, St., Naples	1382	1522; Reorganised	1840
the duke of Juliers and		Noble Passion, Saxony	1704	Thistle of Bourbon	1370
Cleres	1444	Oak of Navarre, Spain	722	Thistle, Scotland, 809. Re-	
Ira Cross, Prussia	1813	Olaf, St., Sweden	1847	vived	1540, 1687
Ira Crown, Lombardy, 1805,	1816	Osmanli, Turkey	1861	Thomas of Acon, St., after	1377
Ira Helmet, Hesse Cassel	1814	Our Lady of Montesa	1316	Tolson d'or (golden fleece)	1429
Isabella, St., Spain, 1804; Por-		Our Lady of the Conception		Tower and Sword, Portugal,	
tugal (female)	1801	of Villa Vicosa	1818	1459. Revived	1808
Isabella the Catholic, Spain	1815	Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre	1043	Tuscan, or Hungarian knights,	
James, St., Holland	1299	Palatine Lion	1768	about	1562
James, St., Portugal	1310	Palm and Alligator, Africa,		Two Sicilies	1808
James, St., of the Sword, San-		granted to Gov. Campbell in	1837	Vasa, Sweden	1772
tiago, 1175; Spain and Por-		Passion of Jesus Christ,		Vigilance (or White Falcon),	1732
tugal		France	1384	Virgin Mary, Italy	1233
Janarus, St., Naples	1177	Patrick, St., Ireland	1783	Virgin of Mount Carmel,	
Jerusalem (see Malta)	1048	Paul, St., Rome	1540	France	1607
Jesus Christ, Rome, insti-		Pedro I., Brazil	1826	Wends, Mecklenburg	1864
tuted by John XXII., 1320.		Peter, Frederic Lewis, Old-		White Cross, Tuscany	1814
Reformed as Jesus and		enburg	1838	White Eagle, Poland, about	
Mary, by Paul V.	1615	Peter, St., Rome	1520	1325. Revived	1705
Joachim, St., Germany	1755	Pius, founded by Pius IV.	1559	White Falcon, Saxo Weimar	1732
John of Acon, St., after	1377	Pius IX., Rome	1847	Wilhelm, Holland	1815
John of Jerusalem, St. (see		Polar Star, Sweden. Revived	1748	Wing of St. Michael, Portu-	
Hospitaliers)	1048	Porcupine, France	1393	gal	1172
John, St., Prussia	1812	Reale, Naples, about.	1399	Wladimir, St., Russia	1282

FEMALE KNIGHTS. It is said that the first were the women who preserved Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance. Large immunities and favours were granted to the women and their descendants. Several female orders appear in the previous list. Ladies have been admitted to several male orders.

KNIGHTS OF GLYN AND KERRY IN IRELAND. The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzgerald,

who still enjoy the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by sovereigns in the 13th century.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, OR OF PARLIAMENT; summoned by the king's writ and chosen by the freeholders, first summoned by Simon de Montfort, in 1254, and in a more formal manner, 20 Jan. 1265. There are writs extant as far back as 11 Edward I. 1283. The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes.

KNIVES. In England, Hallamshire has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries; Chancer speaks of the "Sheffield thwytel." Stow says that Richard Mathews on the Fleet-bridge was the first Englishman who made fine knives, &c.; and that he obtained a prohibition of foreign ones, 1563. Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650; coming

originally from Flanders.—*Knife-cleaning machines* were patented by Mr. George Kent in 1844 and 1852; others have been invented, by Masters, Price, &c.; see *Forks*.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, a society which arose in 1853, in the United States of N. America. Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1855). They possessed several newspapers and had much political influence.

1. The Americans shall rule America.
2. The Union of these States.
3. No North, no South, no East, no West.
4. The United States of America—as they are—one and inseparable.
5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or in the administration of American law.
6. Hostility to the assumptions of the pope, through the bishops, &c., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.

7. Thorough reform in the naturalisation laws.
8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text-book.

A society was formed in 1855 in opposition to the above, called *Know Somethings*. Both bodies were absorbed into the two parties, Democrats and Republicans, at the presidential election in Nov. 1856.

KOH-I-NOOR, or "Mountain of Light," the East India Diamond; see *Diamonds*.

KOLIN or **KOLLIN** (Bohemia). Here the Austrian general Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the great of Prussia, 18 June, 1757. In commemoration, the military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress-queen.

KOMORN or **COMORN** (Hungary), an ancient fortress town, often taken and retaken during the wars with Turkey. Near it the Hungarians defeated the Austrians 11 July, 1849, but surrendered the town, 1 Oct. 1849.

KONIEH (formerly Iconium). Here the Turkish army was defeated by the pacha of Egypt, after a long sanguinary fight, 21 Dec. 1832. The grand vizier was taken prisoner.

KÖNIGGRÄTZ (Bohemia), near here was fought the decisive battle between the Austrians commanded by marshal Benedek, and the Prussians commanded by their king William I., 3 July, 1866. Prince Frederick Charles halted at Kammenitz on Monday 2 July, his troops commenced their march at midnight, and the first shot was fired about 7.30 A.M. 3 July. The attack began at Sadowa (after which the battle is also named) about 10 o'clock, and a desperate struggle ensued, the result appearing uncertain, till the army of the crown prince of Prussia arrived about 12.30. When Chlum, which had been taken and lost seven times by the Prussians, was taken for the eighth time, the fate of the day was decided; the retreat of the Austrians, at first orderly, eventually became a hasty disastrous flight. Above 400,000 men were engaged in this battle, one of the greatest in modern times. The Austrians are said to have lost 174 guns, about 40,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The Prussian loss was about 10,000 men. The victory gave the supremacy in Germany to Prussia; unity to North Germany, and Venetia to Italy. It has led to the legislative independence of Hungary.

KÖNIGSBERG, the capital of east Prussia, was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1255, and became the residence of the grand master in 1457. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1365. It was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1657, and here Frederick III. was crowned the first king of Prussia in 1701. It was held by the Russians 1758-64, and by the French in 1807. Here the present king and queen were crowned, Oct. 18, 1861.

KÖNIGSTEIN TUN (Nassau, Germany), most capacious, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was railed in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's holds 800 tons; see *Heidelberg Tun*.

KORAN or **ALCORAN** (**AL-KURAN**), the sacred book of the Mahometans, was written about 610, by Mahomet (who asserted that it had been revealed to him by the angel Gabriel in twenty-three years), and published by Abubeker about 635. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. The leading article of faith preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. *Gibbon*. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; into French 1647; into English by Sale 1734; and into other European languages 1763 *et seq.* It is a rhapsody of 6000 verses, divided into 114 sections; see *Mahometanism*, &c.

KOREISH, an Arab tribe which had the charge of the Caaba, or sacred stone of Mecca, and strenuously opposed the pretensions of Mahomet. It was defeated by him and his adherents, 623-30.

KOSZTA AFFAIR. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on 21 June was seized by a boat's crew

from the Austrian brig *Huzzar*. By direction of the American minister at Constantinople, captain Ingraham of the American sloop *St. Louis*, demanded his release; but having heard that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transported to Trieste, he demanded his surrender by a certain time, and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel on 2 July; Koszta was then given up. On 1 Aug., the Austrian government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Koszta returned to the United States.

KRASNOI (central Russia). Here the French defeated the Russians, 15 Aug. 1812; and here they were themselves defeated after a series of conflicts, 14-18 Nov. following.

KREASOTE, see *Creasote*.

KREMLIN, a palace at Moscow, built by Demetri, grand-duke of Russia, about 1376. It was burnt down in Sept. 1812, and re-built in 1816.

KU KUX KLAN, the name of a secret society in the southern states of the Union, principally in Tennessee in North America, bitterly opposed to the ruling men. Early in 1868, this society issued lists of proscribed persons, who if they did not quit the country after warning became liable to assassination. General Grant endeavoured to suppress this society in April.

KUNNERSDORF, BATTLE OF, see *Cunnersdorf*.

KUNOBITZA, in the Balkan. Here John Hunniades, the Hungarian, defeated the Turks, 24 Dec. 1443.

KURRACHEE, a flourishing port in N. W. India, was taken by the British, 3 Feb. 1839.

KUSTRIN or CUSTRIN (Prussia), a fortified town, besieged and burnt by the Russians, 22 Aug. 1758; taken by the French in 1806; given up, 1814.

L.

LABARUM, see *Standards*.

LABORATORY. The Royal Institution laboratory, the first of any importance in London, was established in 1800. In it were made the discoveries of Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and Frankland; see *Royal Institution*.

LABOURERS, STATUTE OF, regulating wages, enacted 1350. A conference of philanthropists on the condition of agricultural labourers was held at Willis's rooms, Westminster, 28 March, 1868.

LABOURING CLASSES DWELLING HOUSE ACTS, passed, 1855, and May 1866; see *Working-Men*.

LABRADOR (North America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; visited by Corte Real in 1500; made a Moravian missionary station in 1771.

LABUAN, an Asiatic island N. W. Borneo; ceded to the British in 1846, and given up to sir James Brooke in 1848. The bishopric was founded 1855. Governor, John Pope Hennessy, 1867; see *Borneo*.

LABURNUM, called also the golden chain and *Cytisus Laburnum*, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, &c., about 1576. *Ashe*.

LABYRINTH. Four are mentioned: the first, said to have been built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B.C.; the second, of Arsinoë, in Egypt, in the isle of Mæris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, about 683 B.C.; the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stalactite grotto; and the fourth at Clusium, in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of Etruria, about 530 B.C. *Pliny*. The labyrinth of Woodstock is connected with the story of Fair Rosamond; see *Rosamond*. The Maze at Hampton Court, was formed in the 16th century.

LACE of very delicate texture was made in France and Flanders in 1320. Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483; but it was used in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London; and its value, when manufactured, has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold. A framework knitter of Nottingham, named Hammond, is said to have invented a mode of applying his stocking-frame to the manufacture of lace from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1768. *Macculloch*. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1809, 1817, &c.), Morley and Leaver (1811, &c.), that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost 17*l.* may now be had for 7*s.* (1853). *Ure*. The process of "gassing," by which cotton lace is said to be made

equal to fine linen lace, was invented by Samuel Hall of Basford, near Nottingham. He died in Nov. 1862.

LACEDÆMON or LACONIA (*Tzakonia*), see *Sparta*.

LACTEALS (absorbent vessels connected with digestion), were discovered in a dog by Jasper Asellius of Cremona, 1622, and their termination in the thoracic duct by Pecquet, 1651; see *Lymphatics*.

LADRONE ISLES (N. Pacific), belonging to Spain, discovered by Magellan, in 1520. He first touched at the island of Guam. The natives having stolen some of his goods, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Thieves. In the 17th century they obtained the name of Marianne's islands from the queen of Spain.

LADY. The masters and mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out bread to the poor weekly; and were therefore called *Lafords* and *Lef-days*—signifying *bread-givers* (from *hlaf*, a loaf): hence Lords and Ladies. Wedgwood considers this fanciful, and derives the words from the Anglo-Saxon, *laford*, lord, and *hlæfðig* lady.—LADY DAY (March 25), a festival instituted about 350, according to some authorities, and not before the 7th century according to others; see *Annunciation*. The year was ordered to begin on Jan. 1st, in France in 1564; and in Scotland, by proclamation, on 17 Dec. 1599; but not in England till 3 Sept. 1752, when the style was altered.

LAGOS, in the Bight of Benin (Africa), was assaulted and taken by the boats of a British squadron, under commodore Bruce, 26, 27 Dec. 1851. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade. In 1862, the place was ceded to the British government, and created a settlement: Henry Stanhope Freeman, first governor.

LAGOS-BAY (Portugal). Here was fought a battle between admiral Boscawen and the French admiral De la Clue, who lost both his legs in the engagement, and died next day, 17, 18 Aug. 1759. The *Centaure* and *Moderate* were taken, and the *Redoubtable* and *Océan* run on shore and burnt: the scattered remains of the French fleet got into Cadiz.

LA HOGUE (N. W. France), BATTLE OF, 19 May, 1692, between the English and Dutch combined fleets, under admirals Russell and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English attacked the French near La Hogue, gaining a splendid victory, burning thirteen of the enemy's ships, destroying eight more, forcing the rest to fly, and thus preventing a threatened descent upon England.

LAHORE (N. W. India), was taken by Baber about 1520, and was long the capital of the Mongol empire. It fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1798. It was occupied by sir Hugh Gough 22 Feb. 1846, who in March concluded a treaty of peace.

LAKE DWELLINGS contain relics of the stone, iron, and brass ages. Herodotus (about 450 B.C.) described the Pæonians as living on platforms in Lake Prasias. In 1855, Dr. Keller discovered the remains of lake habitations which had been supported on piles in several Swiss lakes ages ago. His book was published in England in 1866.

LAKE POETS, a term applied to Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their having resided in the neighbourhood of the lakes of Westmoreland.

LAKE REGILLUS (Italy), where, tradition states, the Romans defeated the Latian auxiliaries of the expelled Tarquins, about 499 B.C.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN, ERIE, AND ONTARIO. These lakes were the scenes of many actions between the British and Americans in the war of independence (about 1776 and 1777), and in the war of 1813-14.

LAMAISM, the religion of Mongolia and Thibet, is a corrupt form of Buddhism (*which see*).

LAMBETH PALACE. A considerable portion was built in the 13th century, by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel was erected in 1196. The tower of the church was erected about 1375; and other parts of the edifice in the 15th century. Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was barbarously killed here by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed the registers and public papers, 14 June, 1381. The domestic portion of the palace was greatly enlarged for archbishop Howley (who died 1848), by Mr. Blore, at an expense of 52,000*l.*; see *Canterbury*, and *Articles*.

LAMIAN WAR, 323 B.C., between Athens and her allies (excited by Demosthenes, the orator), and Antipater, governor of Macedon. Antipater fled to Lamia, in Thessaly, and was there besieged. He escaped thence and defeated his adversaries at Cranon, 322 B.C.

LAMMAS-DAY, the 1st of August, one of our four cross quarter-days of the year. Whitsuntide was the first, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last;

and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. *Lanmas* probably comes from the Saxon, *hlammæsse*, loaf-mass, because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat; and anciently, those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high mass.

LAMPETER COLLEGE (Cardiganshire), was founded by bishop Burgess in 1822, and incorporated 1828. Henry James Prince, founder of the Agapemone (*which see*), was one of the revivalist brotherhood, begun among the students here about 1836.

LAMPS. The earthen lamp of Epictetus the philosopher sold after his death for 3000 drachmas, 161. Lamps with horn sides were the invention of Alfred. London streets were first lighted with oil-lamps in 1681, and with gas-lamps in 1814. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was patented by M. Aimé Argand in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the present century. On his principle are founded the lamp invented by Carcel about 1803, and since 1825, the moderator lamps of Levasseur, Hadrot, and Neuburger; see *Safety Lamp*.

LANARK (W. Scotland), was a Roman station, and made a royal burgh 1103.

LANCASHIRE was created a county palatine by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry first duke of Lancaster, in 1359, and succeeded him in 1361. The court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1376. On the accession of Henry IV. in 1399 the duchy merged into the crown. Net revenue to the queen in 1866, 29,000*l.*; total receipts, 42,545*l.*; see *Cotton*.

LANCASTER, supposed to have been the *Ad Alaunam* of the Romans. Lancaster was granted by William I. or II. to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle upon its hill. It was taken by the Jacobites, Nov. 1715 and Nov. 1745. It was disfranchised for bribery by the Reform act of 1867.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS, on a system of education by means of mutual instruction, devised by Joseph Lancaster about 1796, but were not much patronised till about 1808. The system led to the formation of the British and Foreign School society, in 1805, whose schools are unsectarian, and use the Bible as the only means of religious instruction. Lancaster was accidentally killed at New York in 1838.

LANCASTRIANS, see *Roses*.

LANCET, a weekly medical journal, edited by Thomas Wakley, surgeon (afterwards coroner for Middlesex and M.P. for Finsbury), and first published in the autumn of 1823. An injunction obtained by Mr. Abernethy against the publication of his lectures in the *Lancet*, was dissolved by the lord chancellor in 1825. The proprietors of the "*Lancet*" have at various times employed medical men as commissioners of enquiry. The reports of the Analytical Sanitary Commission of the "*Lancet*" in 1851-54, were published by Dr. A. H. Hassall, as "*Food and its Adulterations*," in 1855. The "*Lancet*" commissioners (three physicians) enquired into the state of workhouse infirmaries in London, 1865, and in the country, 1867.

LAND was let generally in England for 1*s.* per acre, 36 Hen. VIII. 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l.* in 1600; about 14,000,000*l.* in 1688; in 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his Income Tax of 10 per cent. on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, that of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in his estimate were exempted much land, and the inferior class of houses. The rental of the United Kingdom was estimated at 59,500,000*l.* in 1851. An act for rendering more easy the transfer of land was passed in 1862; see *Agriculture*.

A species of *Land-tax* was exacted in England in the 10th century, which produced 82,000*l.* (see *Danegeld*) in 1018
Land Banks were proposed by Yarranton in 1648
The *Land-tax* imposed 1699, grew out of a subsidy scheme of 4*s.* in the pound, which produced 500,000*l.* in 1692
Ministers were left in a minority in the House of Commons on the *land-tax bill* in 1767; it being the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the Revolution. Its rate varied in different years from 1*s.* to 4*s.* in the pound.
Mr. Pitt made the tax perpetual at 4*s.* in the pound, but introduced his plan for its redemption . . . 2 April, 1798
The tax in 1810 produced 1,418,337*l.*; in 1820,

1,338,420*l.*; in 1830, 1,423,618*l.*; in 1840, 1,298,622*l.*; in 1852, 1,151,613*l.*
Lord Braybrooke's successful experiment in Essex, of allotting small portions of land to poor families, to assist them and relieve the parish poor-rates . . . 1819
[The little colony was first called *Pauper Gardens*, but afterwards *New Village*, and it is calculated that 200*l.* per annum were saved to the parish.]
Landed Estates Court, established to "facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland" (see *Encumbered Estates Act*) . . . 1858
The Land Registry office was opened in . . . 1862
From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land-tax had yielded 227,000,000*l.*

LAND CREDIT COMPANY (for Silesia), established by Frederick the Great; see *Crédits Foncières*, 1763.

LANDEN or **NEERWINDEN** (Belgium). Near here the French under marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies, commanded by William III. of England, chiefly through the cowardice of the Dutch, 19 July (N.S. 29), 1693. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

LANDGRAVE (from *land* and *grave*, a count), a German title, which commenced in 1130 with Louis III. of Thuringia, and became the title of the house of Hesse about 1263.

LANDLORD, see *Rent*.

LANDSHUT (Silesia), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Laudohn, 23 June, 1760.

LANGENSALVA (N. Germany). Here the Hanoverian army on its way to join the Bavarians was attacked by the Prussians, who were defeated with the loss of about a thousand killed and wounded, and 912 prisoners, 27 June 1866. The victory was of little avail, for the Hanoverians were soon surrounded by Falckenstein, and compelled to capitulate on honourable terms on 29 June.

LANGOBARDI, see *Lombards*.

LANGSIDE (S. Scotland), where the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, defeated the army of Mary queen of Scots, 13 May, 1568. Mary fled to England and crossed the Solway Frith, landing at Workington, in Cumberland, 16 May. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former by the Jews and Christians, and many profound modern philosophers. Some suppose Hebrew to have been the language spoken by Adam; others say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue. "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," *Genesis* xi. 1. The original European languages were thirteen, viz.: Greek, Latin, German, Slavonian, spoken in the east; Welsh; Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish; Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus; Tartarian; the old Illyrian; the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chaucin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in east Friesland. From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the Teutonic sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, &c. There are 3664 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects. *Adelung*. George I. in 1724, and George II. in 1736, appointed regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England. In 1861 and 1862 professor Max Müller lectured on the "Science of Language" at the Royal Institution, London.* He divides languages into three families:—

I. ARYAN (in Sanskrit, *noble*).
Southern Division. India (Prakrit, and Pali; Sanskrit; dialects of India; Gipsy).
Iranic (Persi; Armenian, &c.).

Northern Division.
Celtic (Cymric: Cornish, Welsh, Manx, Gaelic, Breton, &c.).
Italic (Oscan; Latin; Umbrian;—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, &c.).
Illyric (Albanian).
Hellenic (Greek, and its dialects).
Wendic (Lettic: Old Prussian; *Slavonic dialects*,—Bohemian, Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, &c.).
Teutonic (*High German*: Modern German; *Low German*: Gothic; Anglo-Saxon; Dutch; Frisian;

English. *Scandinavian*: Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic).

II. SEMITIC: *Southern*. Arabic (including Ethiopic and Amharic). *Middle*. Hebraic (Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician inscriptions). *Northern*. Aramaic (Chaldee, Syriac, Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh).

III. TURANIAN (from *Tura*, *swift*ness).
Northern Division. Tungusic (Chinese, &c.); Mongolic; Turkic; Samoyedic, and Finnic.
Southern Division. Taic (Siamese, &c.); (Himalayan: Malayic (Polynesian, &c.); Gangetic; Lemitic (Burmese, &c.); Munda; Tamulic.

LANGUE D'O'C, see *Troubadours*.

LANGUEDOC (a province, S. France), formed part of the Roman Gallia Narbonensis; was named Gothia, as having been held by the Visigoths 409, who were expelled by the Saracens, in turn driven out by Charles Martel in the 8th century. In the dark ages the country was named Septimania (probably from its containing seven important towns): afterwards Languedoc (from its dialect, see *Troubadours*), about 1270, when annexed to the monarchy. It suffered during the persecutions of the Albigenses and Huguenots.

* Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti (1774-1848) knew 114 languages or dialects; and Niebuhr knew 20 languages in 1807, and more afterwards.

LANDSDOWN (Somersetshire). The parliamentary army under sir Wm. Waller was here defeated, 5 July, 1643.

LANTERNS of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred; and it is supposed that horn was used for window lights also, as glass was not known, 872-901. *Stone*. London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, 1415.

LANTHANUM, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium, by Mosander in 1839.

LAOCOÖN, an exquisite work of Grecian art, in marble, modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and other eminent statuaries (about A.D. 70); it represents the death of the Trojan hero, Laocoön, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil, *Æneis* ii. 200. It was discovered in 1506 in the Sette Salle near Rome, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

LAODICEA, see *Seven Churches*.

LAON (N. France). Here a succession of actions between the allies (chiefly the Fraguais) and the French, was fought under the walls of the town, which ended in the defeat of the latter with great loss, 9-10 March, 1814.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. In 1785 La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command, and was last heard of from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently dispatched in search of Perouse; but no certain information was obtained until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on the New Hebrides, authenticated by articles which he brought to Calcutta, 9 April, 1828.

LAPLAND or **SAMELAND** (N. Europe), nominally subject to Norway in the 13th century, and now to Sweden and Russia.

LA PLATA, see *Argentine Republic*.

LARCENY, French, *larcen*; Latin, *latrocinium*; see *Theft*.

LAURENTIALIA, see *Laurentalia*.

LARGS (Ayrshire, S. Scotland). Here the great expedition of Haco of Norway was finally defeated by Alexander III. after a succession of skirmishes, 3 Oct. 1263.

LA ROTHIERE (France), **BATTLE OF**, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussian and Russian armies, which were defeated with great loss after a desperate engagement, 1 Feb. 1814. This was one of Napoleon's last victories.

LARYNGOSCOPE, an instrument consisting of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the posterior part of the cavity of the mouth. By its means the vocal chords of the interior of the larynx, &c., are exhibited, and have been photographed. One constructed by Dr. Türk was modified, in 1857, by Dr. Czermak, who exhibited it in action in London in 1862. A similar apparatus is said to have been constructed by Mr. John Avery, a surgeon in London, in 1846, and used by M. Garcia.

LATERAN, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John, was originally a palace of the Laterani, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Constantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1377. Eleven councils have been held there.

LATHAM-HOUSE (Lancashire), was heroically defended for three months against the parliamentarians, by Charlotte, countess of Derby. She was relieved by prince Rupert, May, 1644. The house was, however, surrendered 4 Dec. 1645, and dismantled.

LATHE. The invention is ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Daedalus, about 1240 B.C. Pliny ascribes it to Theodore of Samos, about 600 B.C.

LATIN KINGDOM, EMPIRE, &c., see *Latium, Eastern Empire* 1204, and *Jerusalem*.

LATIN LANGUAGE (founded on the Oscan, Etruscan, and Greek), one of the original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French and Spanish; see *Latium*. A large portion of our language is derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about 581; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the 7th century. The use of Latin in law deeds in England gave way to the common tongue about 1000; was revived in the reign of Henry II.; and again was replaced by English in the reign of Henry III. It was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1558, and in conveyancing and in courts of law in 1731 (by 4 Geo. II. c. 25). A corrupt Latin is still spoken in Roumelia.

PRINCIPAL LATIN WRITERS.	Died		Died		Died
Plautus	B.C. 184	Julius Caesar	B.C. 44	Virgil	B.C. 19
Ennius	169	Cicero	43	Tibullus	18
Terence	(<i>flourishes</i>) 166	Catullus	40	Horace	8
Cato the Elder	149	Sallust	34	Celsus	(<i>flourishes</i>) A.D. 17
Lucilius	103	Vitruvius	(<i>flourishes</i>) 27	Livy	18
Lucretius	52	Propertius	26	Ovid	18

LATIN LANGUAGE, *continued.*

	<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>
Paterculus	A.D. 31	Pliny the Younger (<i>fls.</i>)	A.D. 100	Aulus Gellius (<i>flourishes</i>)	A.D. 169
Persius	62	Statius	(<i>about</i>) 100	Apuleius	174
Lucan	65	Tacitus	(<i>flourishes</i>) 100	Arminianus Marcellinus	200
Seneca	65	Silius Italicus	101	Claudian	408
Pliny the Elder	79	Martial	(<i>flourishes</i>) 104	Macrobius	415
Quintilian	(<i>flourishes</i>) 80	Suetonius	(<i>about</i>) 120	Boethius	524
Valerius Flaccus	81	Juvenal	128	(See <i>Fathers of the Church</i> .)	

LATITAT, an ancient writ, directing the sheriff to apprehend persons to be brought before the King's Bench court, had its name from its being supposed that he was lurking, or lying hid, and could not be found in the county to be taken by bill. The writ was abolished by the Uniformity of Process act, 23 May, 1832.

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 162 B.C. It is the extent of the earth, or of the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in 1737, in latitude 66°20, measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69·493 miles. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69°292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68°732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 61°743. Mudge, in England, made it 69°148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69°12; and Biot, 68°769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 68°63—less than at the equator, and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid (which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others), instead of an oblate spheroid; see *Longitude*.

LATIUM, now **CAMPANIA** (Italy), the country of Latinus, king of Janiculum, 1240 B.C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium under *Æneas*, and Alba under Ascanius; see *Italy*, and *Rome*.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, see *Mormonites*.

LA TRAPPE, see *Trappists*.

LAUDANUM, see *Opium*.

LAUENBURG, a duchy, N. Germany; was conquered from the Wends by Henry the Lion of Saxony, about 1152; ceded to Hanover, 1689; incorporated with the French empire, 1810; ceded to Denmark, 1815; annexed by Prussia, 14 Aug. 1865; possession taken 15 Sept. following; see *Gastein*. Population in 1855, 50,147.

LAUFACH, Bavaria (S. W. Germany), was taken by the Prussians under Wrangel on 13 July, 1866, after a sharp action, in which the Hessians were defeated, the Prussian needle gun being very efficacious.

LAUREATE, see *Poet Laureate*.

LAUREL was sacred to Apollo, god of poetry; and from the earliest times the poets and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. Petrarch was crowned with laurel, 8 April, 1341.—The *Prunus laurocerasus* was brought to Britain from the Levant, before 1629; the Portugal laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, before 1648; the royal bay, *Laurus indica*, from Madeira, 1665; the Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, from Spain, before 1713; the glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, from China, 1806 or 1821.

LAURENTALIA were festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Acca Laurentia, or Larentia, who is said to have been either the nurse of Romulus or Remus, or a rich dissolute woman, who bequeathed her property to the Roman people. They commenced about 621 B.C., and were held on the last day of April and the 23rd of December.

LAURUSTINE, *Viburnum Tinus*, an evergreen shrub, was brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1596.

LAUSANNE, capital of the canton of Vaude, Switzerland. Here Gibbon completed his "Decline and Fall," 27 June, 1787. The International Workmen's congress assembled here Sept. 1867.

LA VALETTA, see *Malta*.

LAVALETTE'S ESCAPE. Count Lavalette, for joining the emperor Napoleon on his return in 1815, was condemned to death, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife, 20 Dec. 1815. Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, esq., and captain J. H. Hutchinson, were convicted of aiding the escape, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, 24 April, 1816. Lavalette was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

LA VENDÉE (W. France). The French royalists of La Vendée took arms in March, 1793, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the republicans, between 12 July, 1793, and 1 Jan. 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Their leader, Henri, comte de Larochejaquelein, was killed, 4 March, 1794. A short peace was made at

La Jaunay, 17 Feb. 1795. The war was terminated by gen. Hoche in 1796. A treaty of peace was signed at Lucçon, 17 Jan. 1800; see *Chouans*.

LAVENDER, *Lavandula spica*, brought from the south of Europe, before 1568.

LAW, see *Codes, Canons, Common Law, Civil Law, Digest*. The Jewish law was given by God, and promulgated by Moses, 1491 B.C.

The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos (1807 B.C.) were the first Attic laws; they were reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C.; whose code was superseded by that of Solon, 594 B.C.

The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 444 B.C.; they remained in full force for 700 years, and formed a race totally different from all others living in civilised society.

The Roman laws, the Twelve Tables, were published 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly a thousand years.

BRITISH LAWS.

The British Laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon in . . . A.D. 590

Saxon laws of Ina published about . . . 700

Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common law of England, is said to have been arranged about (see *Common Law*) . . . 886

Edward the Confessor collected the laws in . . . 1065

Stephen's charter of general liberties . . . 1136

Henry II.'s confirmation of it . . . 1154 and 1175

The maritime laws of Richard I. (see *Oleron*) . . . 1194

Magna Charta, by king John, 1215; confirmed by Henry III. 1216 *et seq.* (see *Magna Charta*, and *Forest's Charter*).

Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, declared, "That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact, as to prevent the execution of justice" . . . 21 May, 1784

LAWYERS.

Readers of the bar, or barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. . . 1291

Serjeants, the highest members of the bar, were alone permitted to plead in the court of Common Pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, in . . . 1604

Law Association charity founded in . . . 1817

Incorporated Law Society formed in 1823; plan enlarged, 1825; a charter obtained, 1831; renewed, 1845. The building in Chancery-lane, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in . . . 1829

Juridical Society established in . . . 1855

A professorship of *International law*, at Cambridge, endowed by bequest of Dr. Wm. Whewell, master of Trin. Coll. . . . 1867

See *Barristers, Counsel*.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, founded in 1843. It holds meetings during the session of parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its first chairman was lord Brougham, who introduced the subject of Law Reform by a most eloquent speech in the house of commons, on 7 Feb. 1828. Many acts for Law Reform have been passed since, and vigorous measures were proposed by the late lord chancellor Westbury.

LAW-COURTS.—Commissioners appointed in 1859 reported in favour of the concentration of the law-courts in London, on a site near Carey-street, Chancery-lane. The estimated expense was about 1,500,000*l.*, which it was recommended to take from the accumulated Chancery fund, termed "Suitors' fund." Acts of parliament to carry out the plan were passed in 1865 and 1866.

Royal commission to inquire into the operation and constitution of the English courts of law, &c. issued 18 Sept. 1867.

LAW REPORTS: A new and more economical plan of preparing and publishing law reports was finally adopted by a committee of barristers on 11 March, 1865 (see *Year-books*).

Expenditure for law and justice from the public purse, exclusive of county rates, in the year 1865-6, 2,344,540*l.*

LAW'S BUBBLE. John Law, of Edinburgh (1681), was made comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France; and the deluded rich of every rank subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value; so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. In 1720 this fabric of false credit fell to the ground, spreading ruin throughout the country. Law died in poverty in 1729 at Venice. —The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in the fatal year 1720; see *South Sea*.

LAYAMON'S BRUT, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the Brut of Wace, made between 1100 and 1230, was published with a literal translation by sir Frederick Madden, in 1847.

LAYBACH (near Trieste, in Illyria). A congress met here in Jan. 1821, and was attended by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Naples. It broke up in May, after having issued two circulars, stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and put down popular insurrections.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY. Christopher Layer, a barrister, conspired with other persons to seize George I., the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and the principal officers of state, to take the Tower by surprise, to plunder the Bank, and finally to bring in the Pretender. He was hanged, 17 May, 1723. Bishop Atterbury was accused of complicity and attainted, but permitted to quit the country.

LAZARISTS (the Priests of the Mission), a congregation devoted to education, founded by St. Vincent de Paul, 1625; were so named from their first establishment in a house which once belonged to the military order of St. Lazarus. They are also called *Vincentines*.

LAZZARO, ST. (N. Italy). Here the king of Sardinia and the Imperialists defeated the French and Spaniards after a long and severe conflict, 4 June, 1746.

LAZZARONI (from *lazzaro*, Spanish for a pauper or leper), a term applied by the Spanish viceroys to the degraded beings in Naples, who lived like cattle, half-clothed and houseless. No man was born a *lazzaro*; and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one. The viceroy permitted the *lazzaroni* to elect a chief with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the goods brought to the markets. In 1647, Masaniello held the office; see *Naples*. In 1793, Ferdinand IV. enrolled several thousands of *lazzaroni* as pikemen (spontoneers), who generally favoured the court party. On 15 May, 1848, they were permitted, on the king's behalf, to commit fearful ravages on the ill-fated city. *Colletta*.

LEAD is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. Pattinson's valuable method for extracting the silver was made known in 1829. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons per annum. British mines produced 65,529 tons of lead in 1855; 69,266 tons in 1857; and 67,181 tons in 1865.

Lead pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in . . . 1236
In 1859, 23,690 tons of pig and sheet lead were imported, and 18,414 tons exported; in 1866, 36,446 tons imported; 25,291 tons exported.

LEAGUES. Four kings combined to make war against Ise, about 1913 B.C. (*Gen. xiv.*) The kings of Canaan combined against the invasion of the Israelites, 1451 B.C. The more eminent Greek leagues were the *Ætolian*, powerful about 320 B.C., which lasted till 189 B.C., and the *Achaean*, revived 280 B.C., which was broken up by the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C. The fall of these leagues was hastened by dissension.

Lombard leagues against emperors (see *Lombards*) . . . 1176 and 1225
Caddie league (*which see*) . . . 1400 *et seq.*
League of the Public Good was formed in Dec. 1465, by the dukes of Calabria, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis XI. of France, under pretext of reforming abuses; an indecisive battle was fought at Monthléry, 16 July; and a treaty was signed . . . 25 Oct. 1465
League of Cambray against Venice . . . 1508
Holy League (the pope, Venice, &c.), against Louis XII. 1510
League of Smalcald 1529
League of the Beggar (*Gueux*): the Protestants so called, though Roman Catholics joined the

league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders . . . 1566
The HOLY LEAGUE, so denominated by way of eminence, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was commenced at Peronne in 1576 and lasted till 1593, when Henry embraced Romanism.
League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics; of Halle, by Protestants . . . 1610
League against the emperor . . . 1676
Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the Church, and the regal authority (see *Covenant*) . . . 1638
League of Augsburg against France . . . 1686

LEAP-YEAR or **BISSEXTILE**, originated with the astronomers of Julius Caesar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar years at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned *twice*, hence called *bissextile* or *twice sixth*. This added day with us is Feb. 29th; see *Calendar*. This arrangement makes the year nearly three minutes longer than the astronomical year: to obviate this, 1700 and 1800 were not, and 1900 will not be leap-years, but 2000 will be one; see *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, &c.

LEARNING AND THE ARTS flourished among the Greeks, especially under Pisistratus, 537 B.C., and Pericles, 444 B.C.; and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, under Augustus. The Greek refugees caused their revival in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the invention of printing shortly before the period of the *Renaissance*. Leo X. and his family (the *Medici*) greatly promoted learning in Italy, in the 16th century; when literature revived in France, Germany, and England; see *Literature*, and authors under *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, and other *languages*.

LEASE (from the French *laisser*, to let), a kind of conveyance invented by serjeant Moore, soon after the statute of uses, 27 Henry VIII. 1535. Acts relating to leases were passed in 1856, and 1858.

LEATHER was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B.C. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, 23 Oct. 1778. *Phillips*. The duty on leather produced annually in

England, 450,000*l.* and in Ireland about 50,000*l.* It was abolished, 29 May, 1830. Many bankruptcies were declared in the leather trade, in the autumn of 1860 in England. In the case of Lawrence, Mortimore, and Co., enormous fraudulent dealings in bills were disclosed. A plan for making artificial leather out of cuttings, &c., was made known in 1860.—*Leather-dock* (invented by Messrs. Crockell, of Newark, U.S., and patented in 1849) is bleached cotton coated with a mixture of boiled linseed oil and turpentine, and coloured.

LECH, a river, S. Germany, near which the cruel general Tilly was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, 18 April, 1632. Tilly died of his wounds soon after.

LECTURES. Those on physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linacre, of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.) about 1502. *Clinical* lectures, at the bed-side of the patient, were begun by sir B. C. Brodie (1813-17); Mr. G. Macilwain, about 1824, gave surgical clinical lectures in connection with a dispensary; see *Gresham College, Boyle's Lectures, Royal and London Institutions*, &c. The political lectures of Thelwall, commenced in January, 1795, were interdicted by an act of parliament. In the autumn of 1857 and since, many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen lectured at mechanics' institutes. An act passed in 1855 prohibited the publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturers.

LEEDS (Yorkshire), the Saxon *Loidis*, once a Roman station, received a charter in 1627. Population in 1861, 207,165.

Seafield grammar school founded	1552	Great Reform meeting; Mr. Bright there,	8 Oct. 1866
Coloured Cloth hall built	1758	An additional M.P. given to Leeds by Reform	15 Aug. 1867
Literary and Philosophical society established. 1820		act	
Enfranchised by the Reform act (2 members) . 1832		Exhibition of art treasures, to be opened by the	19 May, 1868
Magnificent new town-hall opened by the queen,		prince of Wales	
and the mayor, Peter Fairbairn, knighted	7 Sept. 1858		

LEEK, the Welsh emblem, in consequence of a command from Dewi or David, afterwards archbishop of St. David's, in 519. On the day that king Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, Dewi is said to have ordered the soldiers to place a leek in their caps.

LEESBURG HEIGHTS, see *Ball's Bluff*.

LEEWARD ISLES, West Indies: Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin Isles, and Dominica. Governor-general of the British Isles, col. Stephen John Hill, 1863.

LEGACIES. In 1780 receipts for legacies were subjected to a stamp duty, and in 1796 the legacy duty was imposed. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1805, 1808, and 1845. The revenue derived from it varies considerably in amount in consecutive years; but it may be said to average about one and a half to two millions annually. In 1853, the legacy duty was extended to landed or real property; see *Succession Duty Act*.

LEGATES (*legatus*). Roman ambassadors; and also governors of the provinces into which Augustus divided the empire, 27 B.C. Legates are also ambassadors from the pope. The legate's court in England, erected in 1516 by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws, was soon discontinued.

LEGATIONS were the twenty administrative divisions in the states of the church, governed by legates. They rebelled in 1859-60, and are nearly all included in the kingdom of Italy; see *Rome*.

LEGHORN, *Livorno*, Tuscany, a mere village in the 15th century, owes its prosperity to the Medici family. It suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741; was entered by the French army, 27 July, 1796, but the British property had been removed. It was evacuated by the French in 1799, and retaken, 1800. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrians took this city from the insurgents, 12 and 13 May, 1849, and quelled a slight insurrection, July, 1857. In June, 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire; see *Tuscany*.

LEGION, *Legio*, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, first formed by Romulus, when it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 750 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5200 soldiers; and under Marius, in 88 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light-armed troops, about 5 B.C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. A legion was divided into ten cohorts, and every cohort into six centuries, with a vexillum, or standard, guarded by ten men. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. The French army has been divided into legions since Francis I; see *Thundering Legion*.

LEGION OF HONOUR, a French order embracing the army, civil officers, and other

individuals distinguished for services to the state ; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when first consul, 19 May, 1802. The order was confirmed by Louis XVIII. in 1815, and its constitution modified in 1816 and 1851. The honour was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian war, 1854-6, and in the Paris exhibitions of 1855 and 1867.

LEGITIMISTS, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France : whose representative is Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, born 29 Sept. 1820. They held a congress at Lucerne on 24-29 June, 1862, and agreed to continue a pacific policy.

LEGNAGO, a fortress on the Adige, N. Italy, one of the Quadrilateral. It was captured by the French in 1796 ; but reverted to the Austrians in 1815. It was surrendered to the Italians in Oct. 1866.

LEGNANO, Lombardy, where the emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese and their allies 29 May, 1176, which victory led to the treaty of Constance in 1183.

LEICESTER (central England), a bishopric for a short time in the 8th century, returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Here Richard III. was buried 25 Aug. 1485 ; and here cardinal Wolsey died, 29 Nov. 1530. During the civil war, it was taken by Charles I. 31 May, and by Fairfax, 17 June, 1645. The stocking manufacture was introduced in 1680.

LEIGHLIN (W. Carlow), a see founded by St. Lasarian, about 628. Burchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin. Bishop Doran, a worthy prelate, appointed in 1523, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged for the crime on the spot where he had committed the murder. *Beatson*. In 1600 Leighlin was united to Ferns ; the combined see united to Ossory in 1835 ; see *Ferns* and *Bishops*.

LEININGEN (or **LINANGE**), a principality partly in Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse, mediatised in 1806. The present prince Ernest, born 9 Nov. 1830, a captain in the British navy, is the son of prince Charles, the half-brother of queen Victoria. The first husband of the duchess of Kent, prince Enrich of Leiningen, died 4 July, 1814.

LEINSTER, a kingdom in 1167, now one of the four provinces of Ireland, divided into four archbishoprics by pope Eugenius III., at a national synod, held at Kells, 9 March, 1151-2, and in which his holiness was represented by cardinal Paparo. The abduction of Devorgilla, wife of O'Ruave, a lord of Connaught, by Dermot king of Leinster in 1152, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719, and was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766.

LEIPSIC (Saxony), an ancient city, famous for its university (founded 1409) and its fair (1458). At Breitenfeld, near here, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, under Tilly, 7 Sept. 1631 ; and the Imperialists were again defeated here by the Swedes, under Torstensson, 23 Oct. 1642. Here took place, on 16, 18 and 19 Oct. 1813, "the battle of the nations," between the French army and its allies, commanded by Napoleon (160,000), and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies (240,000 strong). The French were beaten, chiefly owing to 17 Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory was followed by the capture of Leipsic, of the rear-guard of the French army, and of the king of Saxony and his family. The 50th anniversary was celebrated 18 Oct. 1863.

LEITH, the port of Edinburgh, was burnt by the earl of Hertford in 1544. It was fortified by the French partisans of queen Mary in 1560, and surrendered to the English. The "Agreement of Leith" between the superintendents and ministers was made, Jan. 1572. The docks were commenced in 1720.

LEITHA, a river dividing the Austrian territories ; see *Austria*.

LELEGES, a Pelasgic tribe which inhabited Laconia about 1490 B.C., and after many contests merged into the Hellenes.

LEMURES. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The happy spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the unhappy *Lemures*. The Roman festival, *Lemuralia*, kept on 9, 11 and 13 May, is said to have been instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., to propitiate the spirit of the slaughtered Remus.

LENT (from the Saxon, *lencten*, spring). The forty days' fast observed in the Roman catholic church from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-day, said to have been instituted by pope

Telesphorus, 130. — The early Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday which is now called the first Sunday in Lent; and the four days beginning with Ash-Wednesday were added by pope Felix III., in the year 487, in order that the number of fasting days should amount to forty. — Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercubert, king of Kent, in 640 or 641. *Baker's Chron.* Flesh was prohibited during Lent; but Henry VIII. permitted the use of *white meats* by a proclamation in 1543, which continued in force until, by proclamation of James I., in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I., in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden; see *Ash-Wednesday*, *Quadragesima*.

LEON, KINGDOM OF, see *Spain*.

LEONINES, hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and the end, are said to have been first made by Leoninus, a canon, about the middle of the 12th century, or by pope Leo II. about 682.

LEPANTO (near Corinth), BATTLE OF, 7 Oct. 1571: when the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., commanded by don John of Austria, defeated the whole maritime force of the Turks, and checked their progress.

LEPROSY, a skin disease described in *Leviticus* xiii. (B.C. 1490), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia. It has now almost disappeared from Europe, except in the north and in Norway. It chiefly affected the lower classes, yet occasionally has proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce of Scotland died of leprosy in 1329. A hospital for lepers was founded at Granada, by queen Isabella of Castile, about 1504, and a large number of leper houses were founded in Britain. Dr. Edmondson met with a case in Edinburgh in 1809.

LERIDA, the ancient Ilerda, E. Spain, founded by the Carthaginians. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey's lieutenants, 49 B.C. It was made the residence of the kings of Aragon, 1149. It was captured for Philip V. by the French under the duke of Orleans, 13 Oct. 1707, and by Suchet, 13 May, 1810.

LETTERS, see *Alphabet*, *Anonymous*, *Belles Lettres*, *Copying Machine*, *Epistles*, *Literature*, *Marque*, and *Privateers*.

LETTRES DE CÂCHET, sealed letters issued by the king of France, beginning about 1679, by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed were thrown into prison, or sent into exile. The National Assembly decreed their abolition, 1 Nov. 1789.

LETTUCE, introduced into England from Flanders about 1520. It is said that when queen Catherine wished for a salad, she had to send to Holland or Flanders for lettuce.

LEUCTRA, in Bæotia, N. Greece, where the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, 8 July, 371 B.C. 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain. The Spartans gradually lost their preponderance in Greece.

LEUTHEN (S. Prussia), see *Lissa*.

LEVANT (the East), a term applied to Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, &c. Levant companies, in London, were established in 1581, 1593, and 1605.

LEVELLERS, a fanatical party in Germany, headed by Muncer and Storck in the 16th century, who taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, Muncer commanded the sovereign princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority; and on his march his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest fled; their leader was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen in 1525. The English "Levellers," powerful in parliament in 1647, were put down by Cromwell in 1649, and their leader Lilburn imprisoned. At the period of the French revolution some troops of persons, styled Levellers, appeared in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them and republicans, by Mr. John Reeves, Nov. 1792.

LEVELS. The great Level of the Fens is a low-lying district of about 2000 square miles, in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, said to have been overthrown by the sea during an earthquake, 368. It was long afterwards an inland sea in winter, and a noxious swamp in summer, and was gradually drained—by the Romans, the Saxons, and especially by the monks during the reigns of the Plantagenet kings. One of the first works on a large scale was carried out by Morton, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. A general drainage act was passed by the advice of lord Burghley, in 1601, but little work was done till the reign of James I., who, in 1621, invited over the great Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden, to assist in the general drainage of the country. After completing several great works, Vermuyden agreed (in 1629) to drain the "Great Level." He was at first prevented from proceeding with his undertaking through a popular outcry against foreigners; but eventually, aided by Francis, earl of Bedford, in spite of

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the great opposition of the people, for whose benefit he was labouring, he declared his great work complete in 1652. He also reclaimed much valuable land at Axholme, in Lincolnshire, 1626-30, and many Dutch and French protestants settled here about 1634; and a few of their descendants now remain. There are the Middle, Bedford, South, and North Levels.

The drainage of the Great Level employed the talents of Rennie (about 1807), and of Telford (1822), and of other eminent engineers.

In 1844 the Middle Level commission cut through certain barrier banks, and replaced them by other works.

These were reported unsound in March, 1862; and on 4 May, the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn, gave way.

High tides ensuing, about 6000 acres of fertile

land were inundated, causing a loss of about 25,000*l*. After unwearied, and, for a while, unsuccessful efforts, a new coffer dam was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Hawkshaw, which was reported sound in July.

Another inundation, begun through the bursting of a marshland sluice, near Lynn, was checked, 4 Oct. 1862.

LEVERIAN MUSEUM, formed by sir Ashton Lever, exhibited to the public at Leicester-house, London; it was offered to the public, in 1785, by the chance of a guinea lottery, and won by Mr. Parkinson, in 1785, who sold it by auction, in lots, in 1806.

LEVIATHAN, see *Steam Navigation*.

LEWES (Sussex), where Henry III., king of England, was defeated by Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons, 14 May, 1264. *Blaauw*. The king, his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and his son Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost; see *Evesham*.

LEXICON, see *Dictionaries*, and *Lexicography*.

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts), **BATTLE OF**, between Great Britain and the United States of America in the war of independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded, 19 April, 1775. The hostilities thus commenced continued to 1783.—**LEXINGTON**, a town in Missouri, U.S., fortified by the Federals, was attacked by the confederate general Price, on 29 Aug.; and after a gallant resistance by colonel Mulligan, surrendered on 21 Sept. 1861; see *United States*.

LEYDEN (Holland), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, important in the 13th century. From 31 Oct. 1573, to 3 Oct. 1574, when it was relieved, it endured a siege by the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In commemoration the university was founded, 1575. In 1699 two-thirds of the population perished by a fever, which, it is said, was aggravated by its improper treatment by professor De la Boe. The university was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, 12 Jan. 1807. The *Leyden jar* was invented about 1745, by Kleist, Muschenbroek, and others; see *Electricity*.

LIBEL. By the laws of Rome (those of the Twelve Tables), libels which affected the reputation of another were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth the greater the libel," the well known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed; see *Trials*, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1803, 1808 *et seq.*, and 1863.

Wm. Prynne, a puritan lawyer, fined 5000*l*., placed in the pillory, where his ears were cut off, and imprisoned, for writing "Histriomastix," a condemnation of stage plays; which was considered to be a libel on the queen, who favoured them, 1633; he was tried and further punished for his satirical writings in 1637

Fox's libel bill, which enlarged the discretionary power of juries in cases of libel, thrown out by the lords in 1791; passed in 1792

Blasphemous and seditious libels, on the second offence, made punishable with transportation in 1819

An action for libel was brought in the court of King's Bench by a bookseller named Stockdale, against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the house of commons; this action related to an opinion expressed in a parliamentary report of a book published by Stockdale, 7 Nov. 1836. Lord Denman, in giving judg-

ment, said he was not aware that the authority of the house of commons could justify the publication of a libel—an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the house, and to other actions by Stockdale,

Verdicts were given in his favour, and in Nov. 1839, the sheriffs took possession of Hansard's premises. This caused much excitement in parliament, and they were ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons, and were formally committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, 21 Jan., but immediately discharged: the conflict was maintained between the law officers and the commons till 1840

A law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in the publication of its reports and papers,

The severity of the law in respect to news-

LIBEL, *continued.*

papers relaxed by Lord Campbell's act, 6 & 7
 Vict. c. 96 1843
 A bill for relieving newspapers from actions for
 libel in reporting speeches at lawful public

meetings was read a third time in the
 commons Aug. 1867, but dropped; read a
 second time 1 April, 1868

LIBERIA, the negro republic on the coast of Upper Guinea, West Africa, was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society, which was established by Henry Clay in 1816. The independence of Liberia was proclaimed, 24 Aug. 1847; recognised by Europe in 1848; by America in 1861; and is stated to be flourishing (1868). The president visited the International Exhibition of London in 1862. Present president, Daniel B. Warner, elected 1864.

LIBERTINES (signifying freedmen and their sons), was a sect headed by Quintin, and Corin, about 1525, who held various monstrous opinions.

LIBRARIES. The first *public* library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens by Pisistratus, about 540 B.C. The second of note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Caesar set fire to Alexandria 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe. *Blair.*

The first *private* library was Aristotle's. *Strabo.*
 B.C. 334
 The first library at Rome brought from Mace-
 donia 167
 According to Plutarch, the library at Pergamon
 contained 200,000 books. It came into the
 possession of the Romans at the death of
 Attalus III., who bequeathed his kingdom to
 the Roman people 133
 The library of Appellicon, sent to Rome from
 Athens, by Sylla 86
 Library founded at Constantinople by Constan-
 tine, about A.D. 335
 Library at St. Mark's, Venice, begun, by gifts
 from Petrarch, 1352; enlarged by cardinal
 Bessarion 1468
 Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, collected
 a library of nearly 50,000 vols. at Buda; died
 1490
 The first public library in Italy was founded at
 Florence by Nicholas Niccoli, one of the great
 restorers of learning. At his death, he left
 his library to the public, 1436. Cosmo de'
 Medici enriched it with the invaluable Greek
 and Hebrew MSS. about 1560
 The Vatican Library at Rome, founded by pope
 Nicholas V. in 1447, and improved by Sixtus
 V., 1588, contains about 150,000 volumes and
 60,000 MSS.
 Imperial Library of Vienna, founded by Frede-
 rick III. in 1440, and by Maximilian I. 1500
 Royal (now Imperial) Library of Paris, by John
 1350, enlarged by Charles V., 1364. It was
 said to contain 85,000 volumes and 84,000
 MSS. in 1860. A new reading-room has been
 built.
 Royal Libraries founded at Copenhagen by
 Christian III. about 1533; Stockholm, by
 Gustavus Vasa, about 1540; at Munich, by
 Albert III. about 1550
 Escorial at Madrid, commenced with the
 foundation of that sumptuous palace, by
 Philip II. 1557
 Harvard University Library (*see Harvard*), Mas-
 sachusetts, U.S., founded 1632, endowed 1638
 Imperial Library at St. Petersburg (principally
 the spoils of Poland), founded 1714
 Astor Free Public Library, New York, founded
 by John Jacob Astor, by gift of 80,000l. 1839

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Richard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer
 of England, purchased thirty or forty volumes
 of the abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds'
 weight of silver 1341
 University Library, St. Andrew's, founded 1411
 Glasgow University Library, founded about 1473
 Sion College Library, founded 1630
 Royal Society Library, founded 1667
 Harleian Library (*which see*) begun 1705
 University Library, Cambridge, founded 1475;
 Geo. I. gave 6000 guineas to purchase Dr.
 Moore's collection 1715
 Bodleian Library at Oxford, founded,
 1598; opened 8 Nov. 1602; contains nearly
 400,000 volumes and upwards of 30,000 MSS.
 Cottonian Library, founded by Sir Robert Cotton
 about 1588; appropriated to the public, 1701;
 partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the
 British Museum 1753
 Radcliffe Library at Oxford, founded by the
 will of Dr. Radcliffe, 1714; opened 1749
 The Libraries of the Royal Institution (founded
 1803), the London Institution (1805), and the
 Royal College of Surgeons (1786), have *classi-*
fied catalogues.
 Library of the University of Dublin (1601), and
 the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1680),
 are extensive and valuable.*
 Library of East India Company, founded 1800
 Royal Libraries in England: that of Edward
 IV., mentioned 1480, increased in the reigns
 of Edw. VI. and James I.; much enlarged by
 Richard Bentley, while librarian, 1694-1735;
 added to the British Museum by Geo. II.,
 1759; rich library of Geo. III., presented to
 the nation, 1823; deposited in the British
 Museum 1829
 British Museum (*which see*) 1753

FREE LIBRARIES have been successfully estab-
 lished, since 1850, at Manchester, Liverpool,
 Salford, &c. Many others have been formed
 under acts passed in 1845, 1850 & 1856
 On 5 Nov. 1855, a proposal to establish a Free
 Library in the city of London was negatived,
 and in 1857 that in Marylebone was closed for
 want of support.

See Circulating Library.

* In 1609 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II. c. 33 (1662), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries; by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709), the number was increased to nine; by 41 Geo. III. c. 107, to eleven; which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 110 (1835): viz. the British Museum, the Bodleian, Oxford, the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin.

LIBYA (Africa), was conquered by the Persians, 524 B.C., and by Ptolemy Soter, 320.

LICENCES. This mode of levying money was introduced by Richard I. about 1190: but was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tournaments.

Games and gaming-houses licensed in London 1620
 Licence system for exciseable articles enforced
 in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II. 1660
 Lottery office-keepers to take out licences, and
 pay 50*s.* for each. This reduced the number
 from 400 to 51 Aug. 1778
 General licensing act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 61 1828
 Licences for public-houses granted in 1551, and

for refreshment-houses, with wine licences 1860
 The licensing system was applied to India as a
 kind of income-tax, 1859; ceased in 1861
 Acts for licensing plays and playhouses by the
 lord chamberlain, were passed in 1737 (10
 Geo. II. c. 28); and in 1843 (6 & 7 Viet. c. 68);
 and for music and dancing in public-houses,
 in 1752 (25 Geo. II. c. 36).

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire). The see of Mercia (at Lichfield) was founded about 656; removed to Chester 1075; to Coventry, 1102. In 1121 Robert Peche was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. By an order in council, Jan. 1837, the archdeaconry of Coventry was added to the see of Worcester, and Dr. Samuel Butler became bishop of Lichfield. This see has given three saints to the Romish church; and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Present income, 4500*l.* Lichfield cathedral was first built about 656. The present structure was built by Roger de Clinton, the 37th bishop, in 1148.* In Lichfield castle, king Richard II. kept his Christmas festival, 1397, when 200 tuns of wine and 2000 oxen were consumed. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI., 1549.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1781. James, earl of Cornwallis, died 1824.
 1824. Hon. Henry Ryder, died 31 March, 1836.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD.

1836. Samuel Butler, died 4 Dec. 1830.
 1839. James Bowstead, died 11 Oct. 1843.
 1843. John Lonsdale, died 19 Oct. 1867.
 1867. Geo. Aug. Selwyn, late bishop of N. Zealand
 (present bishop).

LICINIAN LAWS. In 375 B.C., C. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextius, tribunes of the people, promulgated various rogationes or laws to weaken the power of the patricians and benefit the plebs: one was to relieve the plebeians from their debts; another enacted that no person should possess more than 500 jugera of the public land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states; and the third, that one of the consuls should be a plebeian. After much opposition these were carried, and L. Sextius became the first plebeian consul, 365. Another law, 56 B.C. of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes; and another, about 103 B.C. (brought forward by P. Licinius Crassus), limited the expenses of the table.

LIEBENAU (Bohemia). Here was fought the first action of the seven weeks' war, 26 June, 1866; when the Austrians were compelled to retreat by the Prussians under general Von Horne.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a principality, S. Germany. Population, in 1861, 7994. Constitutional charter, 26 Sept. 1862. Prince John, born 5 Oct. 1840, succeeded his father Alois-Joseph, 12 Nov. 1858.

LIEGE (Belgium), a bishopric, under the German empire, from the 8th century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince-bishops. After a severe contest, the citizens were beaten at Brusthem, 28 Oct. 1467, and Liege taken by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who treated them with great severity. In 1482 Liege fell into the power of De la Marek, the Boar of Ardenues, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and was himself beheaded two years after. Liege was taken by the duke of Marlborough, 23 Oct. 1702; and by the French and others, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814; and with Belgium in 1830. Iron-works were established at Liege in the 16th century.

LIEGNITZ, see *Pfaffendorf*.

LIEUTENANTS, LORD, for counties, were instituted in England, 3 Edw. VI., 1549, and in Ireland in 1831. For the lords lieutenants of Ireland, see *Ireland*.

LIFE-BOAT, &c. It was stated, in Sept. 1865, that there were 185 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. 3619 lives were saved in 1864 by means of rocket apparatus, life-boats, &c. In the ten years, 1855-64, 30,261 lives were saved; in 1867, 1086 lives were so saved; see *Wrecks*.

* Walter de Langton (bishop in 1206), built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, and under bishop Heyworth (1420) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation, and was scandalously injured in the parliamentary war (when its monuments, its fine sculptures, and beautifully painted windows, were demolished); but it was repaired at the restoration, and again thoroughly in 1788.

LIFE-BOAT, *continued.*

Patent granted to Mr. Lukin for a life-boat . 1785
 A reward offered by a committee of gentlemen in South Shields for a life boat, 1788, obtained by Mr. Henry Greathead, of that town . 1789
 It was first put to sea, 30 Jan. 1790; and Mr. Greathead received 1200*l.* from parliament for this great means of saving life in cases of shipwreck.
 31 life-boats built, and 300 lives saved up to . 1804
 The duke of Northumberland offered a reward of 105*l.* for a life-boat fulfilling certain conditions, 1850; obtained by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth . 1851
 The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson, the *Challenger*, patented in Jan.; a cruise was made by him from Liverpool to London in it . 1852
 The *National Life-boat Institution*, founded in 1824; its journal first published, 1850. In 1856 its funds were enlarged by a bequest of 10,000*l.* from Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq. It is very effective.
 The *American Life-raft*, composed of cylinders lashed together, sailed from New York 4 June,

1867, navigated by three men, capt. John Mikes and Messrs. Miller and Mullane, and arrived at Southampton 25 July following.

LIFE-PRESERVER, the apparatus of capt. Manby (brought into use in Feb. 1808), effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, thrown by a shot from a mortar, with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-ball is provided with a hollow case of thick pasteboard, and a fuze and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuze is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. In 50 years, 58 vessels and 410 of their crews and passengers had been saved. Capt. Manby died 18 Nov. 1854, aged 89.

The **BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS**, invented by Mr. Charles Clifford, of London, in 1856, has been much approved of, and is generally adopted in the royal navy.

LIFE-GUARDS, *see Guards.*LIFE INSURANCE, *see Insurance.*

LIGHT. The law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Reaumur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by Roemer (1676) and Bradley (1720). Its velocity ascertained to be about 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 200,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon ball, about 1667. The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth. The undulatory theory of light, its polarisation, and its chemical action, have all been made known in the present century by Drs. Thos. Young, Fresnel, Malus, Arago, Biot, Brewster, Wheatstone, Ritter, Niepce, Daguerre, Talbot, &c.; *see Optics, Photography, Calorescence, and Fluorescence.*

LIGHTHOUSES, anciently called Pharos (and now *phare*, French; *faro*, Italian), from one erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, 550 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 285 B.C. There was one at Messina, at Rhodes, &c. The light was obtained by fire. A coal-fire light was exhibited at Tynemouth castle, Northumberland, about 1638. The first true lighthouse erected in England was the Eddystone lighthouse (*which see*) in 1758-60. Lights were exhibited in various places by the corporation of the Trinity-house early in the 16th century.

BRITISH LIGHTHOUSES.

The Commissioners on Lights, &c. (1861), report 171 shorelights in England, 113 in Scotland, and 73 in Ireland (total 357); and 47 floating-lights, 6 lighthouses building, April, 1867.

The French have 224 lighthouses on shore.

The source of light in our lighthouses is principally oil; but in harbour lights gas has been successfully used. Glass reflectors were used in 1780, and copper ones in 1807. A common coal fire-light was discontinued at St. Bees so recently as 1822. Fresnel's Dioptric system (*which see*), devised about 1819, was adopted for the first time in England by Messrs. Wilkins, at the direction of the corporation of the Trinity house, 1 July, 1836.

The most brilliant artificial light ever produced—derived from magneto-electricity by a machine

devised by professor Holmes—was first employed at the South Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, on 8 Dec. 1858; and at Dungeness (or Dungeness) in 1862. Mr. Holmes' arrangement, and a similar one constructed by M. Serin, were shown at the International exhibition, London, in 1862.

Mr. H. Wilde's apparatus for producing a most powerful magneto-electric light, on trial in northern lighthouses, Oct. 1866.

Lime-light (*which see*) employed at the S. Foreland lighthouse in 1861.

The cost of erecting the three great British lighthouses—viz., the Skerry-Vore (west coast) 158 feet high, was 83,126*l.*; the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, 145 feet high, 36,550*l.*; and the Bell Rock, Scotland, 117 feet high, 61,331*l.*

LIGHTNING-CONDUCTORS were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder-cloud. Richmann, of St. Petersburg, was killed while repeating these experiments, Aug. 1752. The first conductor in England was set up at Payue's Hill, by Dr. Watson. In 1766 one was placed on the tower of St. Mark, at Venice, which has since escaped injury, although frequently injured by lightning previously. A powder magazine at Glogau, in Silesia, was saved by a conductor in 1782; and, from the want of one, a quantity of gunpowder was ignited at Brescia in 1767, and above 3000 persons perished. In 1762, Dr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy; and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (since sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1820 to 1854, and published a work in 1843, detailing his experiments. In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, and

in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dock-yards. In 1854 parliament granted him 5000*l*.

LIGNY (near Fleurus, Belgium), where Napoleon defeated the Prussian army under Blücher, 16 June, 1815; see *Waterloo*.

LIGUORIANS or **REDEMPTORISTS**, a Roman catholic order, established in 1732 by Alfonso de Liguori, and approved by pope Benedict XIV. in 1759.

LIGURIANS, a Celtic tribe, N. Italy, invaded the Roman territory, and were defeated 238 B.C. They were not subjugated till 172 B.C.—The **LIGURIAN REPUBLIC**, founded in May, 1797, upon the ruins of the republic at Genoa, was incorporated with France in 1805, and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LILAC TREE, *Syringa*. The Persian lilac from Persia was cultivated in England about 1638; the common lilac by Mr. John Gerard about 1597.

LILLE, see *Lisle*.

LILY, a native of Persia, Syria, and Italy, was brought to England before 1460; the martagon from Germany, 1596.

LILYBÆUM, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 276 B.C., and relieved by the Carthaginians 275 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 241 B.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the second Punic war.

LIMA (Peru). In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded this city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the kings, 1535. Here he was assassinated, 26 June, 1541. Awful earthquakes occurred here, 1586, 1630, 1687, and 28 Oct. 1746. In 1854-5, thousands perished by yellow fever. Mr. Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, 11 Aug. 1857.

LIMBURG (Netherlands), a duchy in the 10th century; acquired by the dukes of Brabant about 1288; added to Burgundy about 1429; passed to the house of Austria in 1477; one of the United Provinces, 1609; conquered and annexed to the French republic, 1795; restored to the Netherlands, 1814; divided between Holland and Belgium, 1830; completely separated from the German confederation by treaty, 11 May, 1867.

LIME or **LINDEN TREE**, probably introduced in the 16th century. The limes in St. James's park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odoriferous trees, in his "*Fumifugium*" (1661). A lime-tree planted in Switzerland in 1410, existed in 1720, the trunk being thirty-six feet in circumference.

LIME-LIGHT, produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen on a surface of lime. This light evolves little heat and does not vitiate the air. It is also called *Drummond Light*, after its inventor, lieut. Thomas Drummond,* who successfully produced it as a first-class light in 1826, and employed it on the ordnance survey. It is said to have been seen at a distance of 112 miles. It was tried at the South Foreland lighthouse in 1861.

LIMERICK, anciently *Lumneach* (S. W. Ireland). About 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 853. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1200. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost; and its first mayor was Adam Servant, in 1198. It was taken by Ireton after six months' siege in 1655. In Aug. 1691, it was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honourable terms, 3 Oct. same year.† An awful explosion of 218 barrels of gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, 1 Feb. 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, 2 Jan. 1837. Awful and destructive tempest, 6-7 Jan. 1839.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act for limiting the liability of joint stock companies, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (passed 1855), was several times amended 1856-7-8. On 31 May, 1864, "3830 joint-stock companies had been formed and registered on the limited liability principle, and 938 had ceased to exist." Much calamity in 1866 was occasioned by the abuse of the system. The Companies act of 1862 was amended in 1867.

LINCELLES (N. France), where the allied English and Dutch armies defeated the French, 18 Aug. 1793. General Lake commanded three battalions of brave foot guards.

* He was born 1797, died 15 April, 1840. To him is attributed the maxim that "property has its duties as well as its rights."

† By the treaty it was agreed that all arms, property, and estates should be restored; all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed; and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low; the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured; relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed; permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who desired it; and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms. *Burns*.

LINCOLN, the Roman *Lindun Colonia*, and at the period of the conquest rich and populous. It was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1086. Without Newport-gate upon Lincoln plain was fought the battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, in which the king was defeated and taken prisoner, 2 Feb. 1141. Louis, dauphin of France, having been invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John's reign, was acknowledged by them as king of England here; but the nobility, summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester to crown Henry III., marched against Louis and the barons, and defeated them in a most sanguinary fight (called the Fair of Lincoln), 20 May, 1217; and Louis withdrew.

LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC OF. Sidnacester or Lindesse and Dorchester, two distinct sees in Mercia, were united about 1078, and the see was removed to Lincoln by bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who built a cathedral (1086), afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by bishop Alexander (1127) and bishop Hugh of Burgundy. The diocese is the largest in the kingdom, notwithstanding that the diocese of Ely (1109), and those of Oxford and Peterborough were formed from it in 1541, and were further enlarged from it in 1837. The see was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065*l.* per annum; and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Present income, 5000*l.* It has given three saints to the church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs four tons eight pounds.

RECENT BISHOPS OF LINCOLN.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1787. George Pretyman (afterwards Tomline), translated to Winchester, 1820. | 1820. Hon. George Pelham, died 1 Feb. 1827. |
| | 1827. John Kaye, died 19 Feb. 1852. |
| | 1852. John Jackson. |

LINCOLN'S-INN (London), derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I., which had been the bishop of Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's-inn-fields were laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and erroneously said to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square; Lincoln's-inn square being 821 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. William lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 21 July, 1683. The square (formed in 1618) was inclosed with iron railings about 1737. The new hall and other buildings were opened, 30 Oct. 1845, and the square planted. The *theatre* in Lincoln's-inn-fields was built in 1695; rebuilt in 1714; made a barrack in 1756, and pulled down in 1848.

LINDISFARNE or HOLY ISLAND, on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see, 635. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 793, and the monastery destroyed by them in 875. The see was removed to Chester-le-street in 900, and to Durham in 995 (or 990).

LINEN. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen, 1716 B.C. (*Gen.* xli. 42.)

First manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253
A company of linen-weavers established in London 1368
The art of staining linen became known, about 1579
A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the north-east part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture, which was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634; by William III. 1698

Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, permitted to be exported duty free 1695
Irish linen board established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, opened 1728; the board abolished 1828
A board of trustees to superintend the Scotch linen manufacture established 1797
Duty on linen taken off 1860
Dunfermline in Fifeshire, Dundee in Angus-shire, and Barnsley in Yorkshire, are chief seats of our linen manufacture.

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE (near Edinburgh), near which the forces of the earl of Angus, who held James V. in their power, defeated the forces of the earl of Lennox, who, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary, queen of Scots, was born in the palace of Linlithgow, 8 Dec. 1542, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, 14 Dec.

LINNEÆAN SYSTEM of botany, arranged by Linné or Linnæus, a Swede, 1725-30. He classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnæus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the *Linneæan Society* in London, which was instituted in 1788, and incorporated 26 March, 1802.

LION AND UNICORN, the former English, the latter Scottish, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James I. in 1603. The lions in Trafalgar-square, designed by sir Edwin Landseer, were uncovered, 31 Jan. 1867.

LIPPAU, see *Hussites*.

LIPPE, a constitutional principality (N.W. Germany). Population, Dec. 1861, 108,513. Reigning prince, Leopold, born 1 Sept. 1821; succeeded his father, Leopold, 1 Jan. 1851. Lippe became a member of the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

LIPPSTADT, see *Lützen*.

LISBON (Olisippo, and Felicitas Julia, of the ancients) was taken by the Arabs about 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I. of Portugal in 1147. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one, 1 Nov. 1755; see *Earthquakes*. The court fled to the Brazils, 10 Nov. 1807, and on 30 Nov. the French, under Junot, entered Lisbon, and held it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, 21 Aug. 1808. A military insurrection at Lisbon, 21 Aug. 1831, was soon suppressed, and many soldiers were executed; see *Portugal*.

LISLE (now Lille, N. France) has a strong citadel by Vauban. It was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and, though deemed impregnable, was taken after a three months' siege in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, 7 Oct. 1792.

LISMORE (S. Ireland). St. Carthage, first bishop, 636, says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one half is an asylum where no woman dare enter." The castle (built by king John when earl of Moreton, 1185), burnt in 1645, was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire. The cathedral, built 636, was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretus, king of Munster, about 1130; and the bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1363; and both to Cashel in 1339.

LISSA (or Leuthen, Silesia), BATTLE OF, in which the king of Prussia vanquished prince Charles of Lorraine; 6000 Austrians were slain, 5 Dec. 1757.—LISSA, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707.—LISSA, an island in the Adriatic. Near here the Italian fleet, commanded by Persano, was defeated with severe loss by the Austrian fleet commanded by Tegethoff, 20 July, 1866.

The Italians had 23 vessels, 11 of which were ironclads, and the Austrians had 23 vessels, 7 only being ironclads.

Persano, when in sight of the enemy, quitted his ship, the *Ré d'Italie*, and hoisted his flag on the *Affondatore*. His ironclads did not keep well together.

During the action, the ironclad, *Palestro*, took fire and exploded, and all on board perished

(except 19 out of 200 men), exclaiming, *Viva il Ré! Viva Italia!* The *Ré d'Italia* was surrounded and sunk by the Austrians. The *Ré di Portogello* disabled the Austrian line-of-battle ship, *Kaiser*, and compelled her to run ashore. Both parties soon after returned from the conflict, which had lasted 4 hours.

Admiral Persano was tried for misconduct and dismissed the service . . . 15 April, 1867

LITANIES (Greek *litaneia*, supplication), were first used in processions, it is said, about 469; others say about 400. Litanyes to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I. about 595. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed churches by Henry VIII. in 1543.

LITERARY CLUB (at first called "The Club" and "Johnson's Club"), founded by Dr. Johnson and sir Joshua Reynolds in 1764. Hawkins, Topham, Beauclerk, Goldsmith, Burke, Bennet, and Langton, were among the first members. The opinion formed of a new work by the club was speedily known all over London, and had great influence. The club still exists. Hallam, Macaulay, the marquess of Lansdowne, and bishop Blomfield, were members; Dr. Milman, dean of St. Paul's, was in the chair at the centenary dinner on 7 June, 1864.

LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, was founded in 1790, to relieve literary men of all nations, by David Williams,* the friend of Benjamin Franklin, and incorporated in 1818.

LITERARY PROPERTY, SOCIETIES, &c., see *Copyright, Societies, &c.*

LITERATURE, called also LETTERS and *Belles Lettres*, is held to comprehend eloquence, poetry, history, language, and their subordinates; see *Bible*, and also *Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese*.

* Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar, of Wadham college, Oxford, and translator of some of the works of Plato, was arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there, in 1738, died of a broken heart in want and misery, when nearly eighty years of age. The sympathy excited gave rise to this institution, since well supported. Williams was in early life a dissenting minister, and wrote on education. He was consulted by the early revolutionary party in France as to the form of a constitution for that country, &c. Dr. Priestley, sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished Englishmen, having been previously declared French citizens. He died 29 July, 1816.

LITHIUM, a metal, the lightest substance in nature except the gases (its specific gravity being 0.59), is obtained from an alkaline substance termed *lithia*; discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817.

LITHOGRAPHY (engraving on stone). The invention of it is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, whose first essays were executed about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as *polyautography*. It became partially known in England in 1801, *et seq.*, but its general introduction may be referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841. Improvements in the art have been made by Engelmann and many others; see *Printing in Colours*.

LITHOTOMY. The surgical operation of cutting for the stone, it is said, was performed by Ammonius, about 240 B.C. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about A.D. 17. The operation called the "high apparatus," was practised (on a criminal at Paris) by Colot, 1475; by Franco, on a child, about 1566; and in England by Dr. Douglass, about 1519. The "lateral operation," invented by Franco, much performed in Paris by Frère Jacques, in 1697, has been greatly improved. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis, and described by his pupil Marianus Sanctus, 1524.

LITHOTRITY (or bruising the stone). The apparatus produced by M. Leroy d'Etiolles in 1822 has since been improved.

LITHUANIA, formerly a grand-duchy, N. E. of Prussia. The natives (belonging to the Slavonic race) long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1386, their grand-duke Jagellon became king of Poland and was baptized: Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1501, when another duke, Casimir, became king of that country. The larger part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

LITURGIES (from the Greek *litai*, prayers, and *ergon*, work). The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the 4th and 5th centuries. The Romish church recognises four: the Roman or Georgian, the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mosarabic. The Greek church has two principal liturgies: St. Chrysostom's and St. Basil's, and several smaller ones. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the Apostles, to St. Ignatius, 250, to St. Ambrose (died 397), and to St. Jerome (died 420).

The present English Liturgy was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them.

At the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered . . . 1551

It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637, and was withdrawn . . . 1638

The Liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, dean May, and secretary Smith.

John Knox is said to have used a liturgy for several years. The rev. Robert Lee, of Edinburgh, introduced a form of prayer in public worship, but gave it up when ordered to discontinue it in May, 1859; he soon after resumed it, and the discussion on the subject ceased only at his death . . . 14 March, 1868

See *Common Prayer*.

LIVERIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON. The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs wearing clothes of the form and colour displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20s. to the lord mayor on 1 Dec. to obtain for individuals, so desiring, sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This added to the splendour of the mayor's train when the civic court went forth. *Ashe*. Liveries were regulated by statute in 1392, and frequently since.

LIVERPOOL (W. Lancashire), is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Esmedune*, or *Smedune*. Soon after the conquest, William granted that part of the country situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here, about the year 1089. It afterwards was held by the earls of Chester and dukes of Lancaster. Population in 1851, 375,995; in 1861, 443,874.

Liverpool made a free borough by Henry III. . . 1229	Town rated for ship-money in only 26l. by Charles I. . . 1630
Made an independent port . . . 1335	Besieged and taken by prince Rupert, 26 June, 1644
Liverpool "a paved town" (<i>Leland</i>) . . . 1558	Made a separate parish . . . 1698
"The people of her majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy . . . 1571	The old dock, the first in England, constructed and opened . . . 1699
Separated from the duchy of Lancaster . . . 1628	Blue coat hospital founded . . . 1709

* In other ancient records its appellations are *Litherpul* and *Lyrpul*, signifying probably, in the ancient dialect, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic bird, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; and others, from its having belonged to a family of the name of Lever, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify their conclusion.

LIVERPOOL, *continued.*

The town opposes the Young Pretender, and raises several regiments	1745	Lock hospital and Waterloo dock opened	1834
Town-hall commenced	1749	Victoria and Trafalgar docks opened	8 Sept. 1836
Infirmary established	"	Mechanics' institute opened	1837
Seamen's hospital founded	1752	New fish market opened	8 Feb. "
A most destructive fire	1762	Apothecaries' company formed	"
House of Industry founded	1770	Liverpool and Birmingham (Grand Junction) railway opened	4 July. "
Theatre licensed, 1771; opened	1772	Railway to London (now the North-Western) was opened its entire length	17 Sept. 1838
Liverpool equips, at the commencement of the war against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1986 guns, and 8754 seamen	1778	Statistical society founded	"
King's dock constructed	1785	The Liverpool steamer, of 461-horse power, sails for New York	28 Oct. "
[The Queen's dock was also constructed about the same time.]		Awful storm raged	6 Jan. 1839
Memorable storm raged	1789	Foundation of the collegiate institution laid by lord Stanley	1840
The exchange burnt	1795	Foundation of St. George's hall and courts laid	1841
The town-hall (since restored) destroyed by fire	"	immense fire; property worth more than half million sterling destroyed	25 Sept. 1842
The Athenæum opened	1 Jan. 1799	Mr. Huskisson's statue erected	Oct. 1847
Union news-room erected	1800	Procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and fatal riot	14 July, 1851
The Lyceum erected	1802	The queen visits Liverpool	9 Oct. "
Awful fire, whose ravages exceeded 1,000,000l. sterling	14 Sept. "	St. George's hall opened	18 Sept. 1854
Corn exchange opened	4 Aug. 1803	Bread riots (150,000 persons out of employ through the frost)	19 Feb. 1855
Royal exchange completed	1809	Gigantic landing stage for large steamers completed	1857
Statue of Geo. III commenced	25 Oct. "	Free library, &c., founded by Mr. (afterwards sir) W. Brown, M.P. for S. Lancashire, 5 April, 1857; free library, &c., opened	18 Oct. 1860
Fall of St. Nicholas' tower, 20 killed	11 Feb. 1810	Many commercial failures	Sept. to Nov. 1857
Royal Institution founded	1814	Association for Social Science meets	Oct. 1858
Wellington-rooms built	1815	Sailors' home (cost 30,000l.) burnt	29 April, 1860
Royal Institution opened by Mr. Roscoe, 2 Nov. 1818	1821	Free museum opened	17 Oct. 1861
American seamen's hospital	1820	Brownlow Hill church and workhouse-school burnt, and 23 lives lost (20 children)	8 Sept. 1862
Prince's dock opened	19 July, 1821	Explosion of 11½ tons of gunpowder in the <i>Lettie Scigh</i> , in the Mersey, great damage	16 Jan. 1864
St. John's market-place	Feb. 1822	Death of sir Wm. Brown, a great benefactor to Liverpool	3 March, "
Royal Institution incorporated	"	Additional M.P. (now 3) granted by Reform act	15 Aug. 1867
Marine Humane Society formed	1823	Royal bank of Liverpool stopped	21 Oct. "
New house of industry erected	1824	Greek steamer (<i>Bubulina</i>) in the Mersey exploded; about 19 lives lost	29 Nov. "
Liver theatre opened	1825	The dock space in 1810 was 26 acres for ships, to the amount of 704,000 tons; in 1857, 209 acres, tonnage 4,320,000.	
Old dock closed	1826		
Foundation of new custom-house laid, 12 Aug. 1828	1830		
Blackrock lighthouse built, and light first shown	1 March, 1830		
Lunatic asylum founded, 1792; new buildings erected	"		
Clarence dock completed	Sept. "		
Liverpool and Manchester railway opened	15 Sept. "		
Zoological gardens opened	1833		
Great fire; property valued at 300,000l. destroyed	1 Jan. "		

LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION. Shortly after the assassination of Mr. Perceval (11 May, 1812), the earl of Liverpool became first minister.† His administration terminated when he was attacked by apoplexy, 17 Feb. 1827, and Mr. Canning succeeded as prime minister, 10 April.

Earl of Liverpool, *first lord of the treasury.*

Earl of Eldon, *lord chancellor.*

Earl of Harrowby, *lord president of the council.*

Earl of Westmorland, *lord privy seal.*

N. Vansittart, *chancellor of the exchequer* (succeeded by F. J. Robinson, 1823).

Viscount S. Smith, *home secretary* (succeeded by Robert Peel, 1822).

Viscount Castlereagh, afterwards marquess of Londonderry, *foreign secretary* (succeeded by George Canning, 1822).

Earl Bathurst, *colonial secretary.*

Viscount Melville, *first lord of admiralty.*

Earl of Buckinghamshire, *board of control* (succeeded by George Canning, 1816; C. Bathurst, 1820; C. Wynne, 1822).

Charles Bathurst (1813), *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster* (succeeded by N. Vansittart, lord Dexley, 1823).

Wellesley Pole, afterwards lord Maryborough, 1815, *master of the mint.*

F. J. Robinson, 1818; W. Huskisson, 1823, *board of trade.*

Earl of Mulgrave, *ordnance* (succeeded by duke of Wellington, 1819).

LIVONIA, a Russian province on the Baltic sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1158. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721.

* The first grand work of the kind, about 31 miles long. The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1826, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, Jan. 1827; the tunnel was completed in Sept. 1828, and opened 30 July, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and other illustrious persons were present; and Mr. Huskisson, who alighted during a stoppage of the engines, was knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh and caused his death, 15 Sept. 1829.

† Robert Jenkinson, born 7 Jan. 1770, entered the house of commons under Mr. Pitt; opposed the abolition of the slave trade in 1792; in 1796 became lord Hawkesbury; became foreign minister under Mr. Addington, in 1801; succeeded his father as earl of Liverpool in 1808; died 4 Dec. 1828.

LLANDAFF (Wales). The first known bishop was St. Dubritius, said to have died in 612. The see is valued in the king's books at 154*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF.

1782. Richard Watson; died 4 July, 1816.

1816. Herbert Marsh; trans. to Peterborough, 1819.

1819. Wm. Van Mildert; translated to Durham, 1826.

1826. Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester, 1827.

1827. Edward Copleston; died 14 Oct. 1849.

1849. Alfred Ollivant, PRESENT bishop.

LLANDEWEYER (Carmarthenshire). Here Llewelyn, prince of Wales, having descended into the plains, was surprised, defeated, and slain by the lords marchers, 11 Dec. 1282. This disaster led to the subjugation of Wales in 1283.

LLERENA, see *Villa Franca*.

LLOYD'S (London), at the Royal Exchange. About 1710, a coffee-house, kept by Lloyd, in Abchurch-lane, became a place of meeting of merchants. After several removals it was established finally at the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1838, when it was removed till the present building was completed in 1844. Here resort eminent merchants, &c.; and here are effected insurances on ships and merchandise. Lloyd's is supported by subscribers who pay annually 4*l.* 4*s.* The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs. In 1803, the subscribers instituted the *Patriotic Fund* (which see).*

LOADSTONE, see *Magnetism*.

LOANO, Piedmont (N. Italy). Here the Austrians and Sardinians were defeated by the French, under Massena, 23 Nov. 1795.

LOANS for the public service were raised by Wolsey in 1522 and 1525. In 1559 Elizabeth borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security. *Rapin*. The amount of the English loans, during several memorable periods, viz. :—

Seven years' war . . .	1755 to 1763	£52,100,000
American war . . .	1776 to 1784	75,500,000
French revolutionary war	1793 to 1802	168,500,000
War against Bonaparte .	1803 to 1814	206,300,000
War against Russia † .	1855 to 1856	10,000,000
For deficiency in revenue †	1856	10,000,000
Loans, 1813 . . .	21,000,000 <i>l.</i> and	22,000,000
By East India Company	1858	8,000,000

A subscription loan (18,000,000*l.*) to carry on the war against France, filled up in London in 15 hours and 20 minutes (see *Loyalty Loans*), 5 Dec. 1796.

French loan on 9 July, 1855, on account of the war with Russia. The French legislature passed a bill for raising by loan 750 million francs (30,000,000*l.* sterling). On the 30th the total subscribed in France amounted to 3,652,591,985 francs (about 146,103,679*l.*), nearly five times the

amount required; 2,533,888,450 were from Paris; from the departments, 1,118,703,535. The number of subscribers was 316,864. No less than 231,920,155 francs was made up by subscription of 50 francs and under. About 600 millions came from foreign countries. The English subscription of 150,000,000 francs was returned, as double the amount required had been proffered.

The French government raised a loan of 20,000,000*l.* for the Italian war from its own people without difficulty, May 1859.

A Turkish loan of 5,000,000*l.* on the security of England and France, was taken up by Rothschild in Aug. 1855, and was well received; the stock rose to a small premium.

French loan for 17,600,000*l.* announced 29 Jan. 1868.

LOAN SOCIETIES. The laws relating to them were amended by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110; passed Aug. 1840.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, passed in 1858, was amended in 1861.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross), built on an isle in Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, was the royal residence of Alexander III. and his queen when taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and in 1334. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrew's, was imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, and died here about 1478. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it, 1569. It was the place of queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape on Sunday, 2 May, 1568.

LOCKS used by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and pallocks as early as 1381. Bramah's locks were patented in 1784. Mr. Hobbs, the American, exhibited his own locks in the Crystal palace, in 1851, and showed great skill in picking others.

LOCOMOTIVES, see *Railways*. The use of steam locomotives on ordinary roads is regulated by acts passed in 1861 and 1865.

LOCRI, a people of Northern Greece. They resisted Philip of Macedon, were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Chæronea, 7 Aug. 338 B.C.

* The *Austrian Lloyd's*, an association for general, commercial, and industrial purposes, was founded at Trieste, by Baron Bruck, in 1833. It has established regular communication between Trieste and the Levant, by means of a fleet of steamers, carrying the mails, and publishes a journal.

† Both taken by the Rothschilds alone.

LOCUSTS, one of the plagues of Egypt, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. x.*) Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Libya, upwards of 800,000 persons are said to have perished, 128 B.C. Palestine was infested with such swarms that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever A.D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 837. A swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, 4 Aug. 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857. Russia was infested by them in July, 1860; Algeria, severely, in 1866; and Sardinia in 1868.

LODGERS paying 10*l.* a year for a whole year for apartments without furniture, acquired the suffrage, by Reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867.

LODGING-HOUSES. An act placing common lodging-houses under the watch of the police was passed in 1851. In that year a model lodging-house erected by prince Albert appeared at the Great Exhibition. Since then, blocks of lodging-houses for the poor have been erected by Miss Burdett Coutts and others. Mr. Peabody's donation of 12 March, 1862, has been appropriated for a similar purpose; see *Peabody*. On 19 Nov. 1863, the city of London voted 20,000*l.* and a piece of land in Victoria-street for the purpose; see *London*, 1845.

LODI (N. Italy). Napoleon Bonaparte, commanding the French army, totally defeated the Austrians, under Beaulieu, after a bloody engagement at the bridge of Lodi, 10 May, 1796. The republican flag floated in Milan a few days after.

LOGARITHMS, the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another, were invented by baron Napier of Merchiston, who published his work in 1614. The invention was completed by Mr. Henry Briggs, at Oxford, who published tables, 1616-18. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*.

LOGIC, "the science of reasoning." Eminent works on it are by Aristotle; Bacon, *Novum Organon*; Locke on the Understanding; and the modern treatises on *Logic*, by Archbishop Whately, sir William Hamilton, and Mr. John Stuart Mill.

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM of musical education, commenced by J. B. Logier, in Jan. 1815, and introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, Prussia, &c.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, about 1570; first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. It is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand-glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that 50 feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is 48 feet.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING, in which the commoner words were cast in one mass, was patented by Henry Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times* in 1783. Anderson's *History of Commerce*, vol. iv. was printed by these types in 1789.

LOGRONO, see *Najara*.

LOI DES SUSPECTS, enacted by the French convention, 17 Sept. 1793, during the reign of terror, filled the prisons of Paris. The Public Safety bill, of a similar character, was passed, 18 Feb. 1858, shortly after Orsini's attempt on the life of the emperor.

LOLLARDS (by some derived from the German *lollen*, to sing in a low tone), the name given to the first reformers of the Roman catholic religion in England, the followers of Wyklyffe. The sect is said to have been founded in 1315 by Walter Lollard, who was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. The first Lollard martyr in England was William Sawtree, parish priest of St. Osith, London, 12 Feb. 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by parliament, and numbers of them were burnt alive.*

LOMBARDISTS, disciples of Peter Lombard, the schoolman, bishop of Paris, author of the "Book of Sentences," who died 1164.

LOMBARD MERCHANTS, in England, were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice. Anderson. Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Hen. III. 1229. They had offices in the

* Among others, sir John Oldcastle, baron Cobham, was cruelly put to death in St. Giles'-in-the-Fields. His crime was the adoption of the tenets of the great reformer Wyklyffe. He was misrepresented to our Henry V. by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor, who was actually at the head of 20,000 Lollards in these fields. About 100 inoffensive people were found there. Cobham escaped; but was taken some time after in Wales. He suffered death, being hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body, and, thus suspended, burnt alive, in Dec. 1418. *Pennant*.

street named after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY (N. Italy) derived its name from the Langobardi, a German tribe from Brandenburg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Alboin, established a kingdom which lasted from 568 to 774. The last king, Desiderius, was dethroned by Charlemagne. (For a list of the Lombard kings; see *Italy*.) About the end of the 9th century the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first *Lombard league*, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, &c., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors, in 1167. On 29 May, 1176, they defeated the emperor Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually compelled him to sign the peace of Constance in 1183. In 1226 another *league* was formed against Frederick II., which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants rose in most of the cities, and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelph and Ghibelline factions greatly distracted Lombardy; and from the 15th century to the present time, it has been contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748, and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French, who incorporated it into the Cisalpine republic, and in 1805 into the kingdom of Italy. On the breaking up of the French empire in 1815, the **LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM** was established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the king of Sardinia in March, 1848; they did not support him well, and were again subjected to Austria after his defeat at Novara. 23 March 1849. An amnesty for political offences was granted in 1856. Great jealousy of Sardinia was felt by Austria after 1849. In 1857 diplomatic relations were suspended; and in April, 1859, war broke out; the Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; and Solferino, 24 June. By the peace of Villafranca (11 July), the largest part of Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the king of Sardinia. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy, to which Venetia was also surrendered by the treaty of Vienna, 3 Oct. 1867.

LONATO (Brescia, N. Italy). Here Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Wurmser and the Austrians, 3 Aug. 1796.

LONDON. Some assert that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome,* that it was the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 B.C., and long previously the seat of their kings. In A.D. 61 it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*, or *Colonia Augusta*, and the chief residence of the merchants. It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from *Lud*, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Din*, the "town on the lake."† It became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and was called *Lunden-cæster*. In 1860, London and the suburbs were estimated to cover 121 square miles, 11 miles each way, being three times as large as in 1800. The population of the metropolitan districts in 1851, was 2,362,236; in 1861, it was 2,803,034. The population of "the city" in 1851, was 127,869; in 1861, it was 112,247. Revenue of the corporation in 1862, 437,341*l*. The "port" of London extends from London Bridge to the North Foreland; see *Docks, Mays, and Treaties*.‡

Boudica, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70,000 Romans and strangers to the sword
She is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons are

61	massacred, and she takes poison	61
	Bishopric said to have been founded by	
	Théanus	179
	London rebuilt and walled in by the Romans .	306

* The fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, with regard to the origin of London, are unworthy of the attention of the antiquary. That London was founded by Brute, a descendant of the Trojan Æneas, and called New Troy, or Troy-novant, until the time of *Lud*, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of *Caer Lud*, or *Lud's town*, &c., may be considered as mere romance. Leigh.

† The original walls of London were the work of the Romans. Theodosius, governor of Britain, is said to have raised them, 379; but they are supposed to have been built about 306. There were originally four principal *gates*, but the number increased; and among others were the *Prætorian way*, *Newgate*, *Dowgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldgate*, *Aldersgate*, *Ludgate*, *Bridgate*, *Moorgate*, *Bashgate*, the *Postern on Tower-hill*; eight gates were removed in 1760-1, and the only one of the city boundaries now remaining is *Temple-bar*, rebuilt 1670-2, and its removal is expected.

‡ **LONDON CITIZENS.** To their many privileges and immunities have been granted from the time of William the Conqueror, whose first charter, granted in 1079, is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters, on a slip of parchment six inches long, and one broad, and is in English as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreeve, and all the burghesses within London friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be all there law-worthy as ye were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you."

LONDON, continued.

800 vessels said to be employed in the port of London for the export of corn	359	St. Bartholomew's monastery changed to an hospital	1539
Bishopric revived by St. Mellitus; St. Paul's and Westminster abbey built	604	Forty taverns and public houses allowed in the city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edw. VI. (there are now 7000)	1553
A plague ravages London	644	Christ's hospital founded by King Edw. VI.	1563
Great fire which nearly consumed the city	798	Russian trading company established	1563
London pillaged by the Danes	839	Coaches introduced about	1566
Alfred repairs and strengthens London	884	Royal Exchange built (see <i>Exchange</i>)	1566
Easterlings settle in London before	978	New buildings in London forbidden "where no former bath been known to have been," to prevent the increasing size!	1580
Another great fire	982	Levant company established	1581
Tower built by William I.	1078	Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes	1580-94
First charter granted to the city by the same king (see <i>London Citizens</i> , note, p. 445)	1079	Stow publishes his survey	1598
Another great fire, St. Paul's burnt	1086	Nearly all London yet built of wood	1600
606 houses thrown down by a tempest	1090	East India company incorporated	1600
Charter granted by Henry I.	1100	30,578 persons said to perish by the plague	1603
St. Bartholomew's priory founded by Rahere, about	1100	Gunpowder plot (which see)	1605
London-bridge built, 1014; burnt	1136	Thomas Sutton founds Charterhouse school, &c.	1611
Old London-bridge begun	1176	New river water brought to London	1613
Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the first mayor (served twenty four years)	1189	Virginia company established	1606
Massacre of Jews	1189	Principal streets paved	1605
Charter granted by Henry II.	1184	Hackney coaches first plied	1605
First stone bridge finished	1209	Building of the western parishes, St. Giles's, &c. begun	1640
Charter of king John; mayor and common council to be elected annually*	1214	The city held for the parliament	1642
Foreign merchants invited, settle here	1199-1220	London fortified	1643
Charter of Henry II.	1253	Jews allowed to settle in London by Cromwell	1650
Aldermen appointed	about 1242	The Jews begin to return	1656
Watch in London, 38 Henry III.	1253	Banking begun by Francis Child	about 1660
Privileges granted to the Hanse merchants (which see)	1259	Royal Society of London chartered	1660
Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair	about 1282	68,596 persons said to have perished by the great plague (see <i>Plagues</i>)	1665
Water brought from Tyburn to West Cheap	1285	"Oxford" afterwards "London Gazette" published	7 Nov. 1666
Expulsion of the Jews (16,511)	1290	Great fire of London (see <i>Fires</i>)	1666
Livery companies incorporated	1327	Act for a "new model of building" in the city	1670
Charter granted by Edward III.	1328	Hudson's-bay company chartered	1670
Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (?) citizens perish†	1348	Monument erected by Wren (see <i>Monument</i>)	1671-7
London first sends members to parliament	1355	St. Paul's founded	21 June, 1675
William of Walworth lord mayor	1380	Oates' pretended popish plot	1678
Wat Tyler's rebellion (see <i>Tyler</i>)	1381	A London directory published	1679
Aldermen elected for life	1394	Charter granted by Charles II.	1680
Great plague, 30,000 (?) died	1406	Penny post established	1683
City first lighted at night by lanterns	1415	Settlement of French protestants	1685
Guildhall commenced 1411, finished	1416	Charter declared forfeited, 1682; but restored	1686
Whittington third lord mayor, viz., 1397, 1406, 1419	1450	Bank of England established	1694
Jack Cade's rebellion; see <i>Cade</i>	1450	St. Paul's opened	2 Dec. 1697
First civic procession on the water; sir John Norman lord mayor	1453	Awful storm	26 Nov.-1 Dec. 1703
Falconbridge attempts the city	1471	Sacheverell's sermon and mob	1710
Printing-press set up by Caxton	1485	Act for the erection of fifty new churches	1711
Sweating sickness rages	1502	South Sea bubble commenced, 1710; exploded	1720
Fleet ditch navigable	1502	(see <i>South Sea company</i>)	
St. Paul's school founded by dean Colet	1509	Chelsea water-works formed	1722
The fatal sweat, <i>Sudor Anglicus</i>	1517	Bank of England built	1734
Evil May-day (which see)	"	Glass lamps in the street	between 1604 & 1735
Streets first paved (<i>Viner's Stat.</i>)	1533	Fleet ditch covered, and Fleet market opened	1737
"Bills of Mortality" ordered to be kept	1538	"Great Frost," 25 Dec. 1739 to 8 Feb.	1740
Dissolution of religious houses	1539	London Hospital instituted	"
		New Mansion-house founded, 1739; completed	1753

* Stow incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1209, but it bears date May 19th in the 16th year of king John's reign, which began in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterwards continued in their offices for several years together; and the same right was exerted in the case of Mr. Alderman Wood, who filled the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817. *Leigh.*

† This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead; and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burials-places. Amongst these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charter-house, where upwards of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357. *Idem.*

‡ This proclamation or decree was dated from Nenesuch, 7 July, 1580, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. The extension of the metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague; create a trouble in governing such multitudes; a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars, and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, &c., arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

LONDON, continued.

British Museum established	1753	Visit of king of Portugal	19 May, 1854
Society of Arts established		Attack of cholera	Aug. and Sept. "
Eight gates removed	1760-1	Meeting for Patriotic fund	2 Nov. "
Shop-signs removed	1762	Visit of emperor and empress of the French to the lord mayor	19 April, 1855
Westminster paving-act passed		The queen distributes Crimean medals, 18 May,	"
Blackfriars-bridge opened	19 Nov. 1769	Failure of Paul, Strahan, & Co. (see <i>Trials</i>)	5 June, "
The lord mayor (Brass Crosby) committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege	27 March, 1771	Metropolitan Local Management Act passed	14 Aug. "
Lord George Gordon's No-papery mob (see <i>Gordon's mob</i>)	June, 1780	Visit of the king of Sardinia	30 Nov. "
Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's cathedral	23 April, 1789	Metropolitan Board of works, first meeting	22 Dec. "
Royal Institution of Great Britain founded	1799	Peace proclaimed, 29 April; illuminations and fireworks in the parks	29 May, 1856
London docks opened	20 Jan. 1805	Royal British Bank stops payment (see <i>British Bank</i>)	4 Sept. "
London Institution founded	1805	Meetings of unemployed operatives in Smithfield	Feb. 1857
Lord Nelson's funeral	9 Jan. 1806	Many commercial failures; Bank charter act suspended	12 Nov. "
Gas first exhibited in Pall Mall	1807	James Morrison (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns and small profits, dies exceedingly rich	30 Oct. "
Riots on the commitment of sir F. Burdett to the Tower	6 April, 1810	Metropolis divided into 10 postal districts, 1 Jan.	1858
The Mint finished	1811	Great Eastern launched (began 3 Nov.), 31 Jan.	"
Regent-street begun	1813	Complaints of the state of the Thames; act for its purification passed	2 Aug. "
Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall	18 Jan. 1814	Panic on stock exchange (40 or 50 failures) at reported French and Russian alliance against Austria	April, 1859
Custom-house burnt	12 Feb. "	A strike among the building trades, and a lock-out by the masters, 8 Aug.; the latter require the men to sign a <i>document</i> , declaring that they will not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman; the strike was dying out in Nov.	"
The city generally lighted with gas	"	Disgraceful riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergyman, the Rev. Bryan King, Sept. and Oct. The church (closed for a time) re-opened; fresh disturbances on 6, 13, 20 Nov.; the agitation continued till Mr. King retired; a compromise was effected	29 July, 1860
Waterloo-bridge opened	18 June, 1817	Metropolitan railway (underground) commenced in spring of	"
New Custom-house opened	"	Great distress through the severe winter; thousands relieved at the police offices,	Dec. 1860, and Jan. 1861
Southwark-bridge opened	24 March, 1819	Another strike in the building trades commences	22 March, "
The great increase in building commences	1820	A street railway in the metropolis opened near Bayswater	23 March, "
Bank of England completed by sir John Soane	1821	Great fire near Tonley-street (see <i>Fires</i>)	22 June, "
Tunnals at Queen Caroline's funeral	14 Aug. 1823	Sale of the East India house	23 June, "
Cabs introduced	"	Meeting to establish the "City of London College," the bishop of London in the chair	2 Oct. "
London Mechanics' Institution founded	"	Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gives 150,000 <i>l.</i> to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of London	12 March, 1862
Bubble companies' panic	1825	The International Exhibition opens	1 May, "
London University chartered	11 Feb. 1826	Thames embankment bill passed, after much discussion	Aug. "
77 turpicks removed by act of parliament	1827	The masons' strike not over	June, "
New Post-office completed	1829	Fights in Hyde park between the Garibaldians and Irish	28 Sept. & 5 Oct. "
Farringdon market opened	"	Public meetings there prohibited	9 Oct. "
Omnibuses introduced	"	Comtesse de Sully leaves 4000 <i>l.</i> to poor of London	"
New metropolitan police began	29 Sept. 1830	The Metropolitan railway opened	10 Jan. 1863
Covent-garden market rebuilt	"	Pneumatic despatch company begins to convey post-office bags	21 Feb. "
Memorable political panic, 5 Nov.; and no lord mayor's show	9 Nov. "	Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London	March 7, "
New London-bridge opened	1 Aug. 1831	Prince and princess of Wales present at the city ball at Guildhall	8 June, "
General Fast on account of the cholera in England	6 Feb. 1832	Appeal of the bishop of London on account of	"
Hungerford-market opened	3 July, 1833		
Houses of parliament burnt	16 Oct. 1834		
City of London school founded	1835		
The Queen dines at Guildhall	9 Nov. 1837		
Royal Exchange burnt	10 Jan. 1838		
Railway opened from London to Birmingham, 17 Sept.; to Greenwich	28 Dec. "		
Penny postage begun	10 Jan. 1840		
Railway to Southampton opened	11 May, "		
Wood pavement tried; fails	1841		
London library established	"		
Railway to Bristol opened	30 June, "		
Blackwall tunnel opened	2 Aug. "		
Railway to Brighton opened	21 Sept. "		
Thames Tunnel opened	25 March, 1843		
Royal Exchange opened by the Queen	28 Oct. 1844		
Erection of baths and wash-houses begins	"		
First prison taken down	"		
New building act begins operation	1 Jan. 1845		
Penny steamboats begun	"		
Model lodging-houses built	"		
Railway mania	"		
Twopenny omnibuses begun	1846		
Great Chartist demonstration in London (see <i>Chartists</i>)	10 April, 1848		
Re-appearance of the cholera	Sept. 1849		
Coal Exchange opened	30 Oct. "		
Lord Mayor's great banquet (of mayors) (see <i>Lord Mayors</i>)	21 March, 1850		
Attack upon general Haynau	4 Sept. 1851		
Great Exhibition opened, 1 May; closed, 11 Oct.	"		
Duke of Wellington dies, 14 Sept.; his funeral at St. Paul's (which see)	18 Nov. 1852		
Cab-strikes	27-29 July, 1853		

LONDON, *continued.*

the spiritual destitution of the metropolis (see <i>Church of England</i>)	June, 1863	Working classes industrial exhibition at Islington closed	12 Nov. 1866
The common council vote 20,000 <i>l.</i> and a site in Victoria-street, E.C., for a lodging-house for the poor	19 Nov. "	Report of committee at common council recommending enlargement of constituency voting for municipal questions (from about 6700 to 15,000)	12 Nov. "
New street between Blackfriars and London-bridge opened	1 Jan. 1864	Reform demonstration by trades unions: procession of about 25,000 to Beaufort-house grounds, Brompton	3 Dec. "
Charing Cross railway opened	11 Jan. "	Estimated population of the "City" by day, 283,520; by night, about 100,000	Dec. "
First block of Peabody's dwellings in Spital-fields opened	29 Feb. "	Severe frost: 40 lives lost by breaking in of ice on ornamental waters in Regent's Park, 15 Jan. 1867	1867
Garibaldi enters London, 11 April; receives the freedom of the city	21 April. "	"Icy night"; many accidents through fall of rain and immediate frost	22 Jan. "
Many turnpikes in the N. suburbs abolished	1 July, "	London Street Reform Association organised	Jan. "
Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a carriage of the North London railway	9 July, "	Great distress in east London; large subscriptions; Mansion-house Metropolitan Relief Fund established	26 Jan. "
The first railway train enters the city of London near Blackfriars-bridge	6 Oct. "	Metropolitan poor act passed	29 March, "
North London industrial exhibition, Islington, opened by earl Russell	17 Oct. "	London conference on Luxembourg question	7-11 May "
Excitement through the performance of the Davenport brothers	Oct.-Dec. "	First stone laid of Holborn viaduct	3 June; of new meat market 5 June "
Great bullion robbery in Lombard-street,	3 or 4 Dec. "	The lord mayor entertained the viceroy of Egypt, 11 June; the Belgians, 12 July; the Sultan	18 July, "
Many burglaries in London; great robbery at Walker's, the jewellers, Cornhill	4, 5 Feb. 1865	The Sultan gives 2500 <i>l.</i> to the poor of London	22 July, "
South London industrial exhibition opened by earl of Shaftesbury	1 March, "	Electors for M.P.'s to have 3 votes only, by Reform act passed	15 Aug. "
The prince of Wales present at the opening of the main drainage works, at the southern outfall, near Erith	4 April, "	County Court for the city established by act of parliament	20 Aug. "
Prince of Wales opens the international reformatory exhibition at Islington	19 May, "	Edw. McDonnell shot by supposed Fenian	28 Sept., died 5 Oct. "
Cattle plague breaks out in cow houses near Barnsbury, about	27 June, "	Tailors' strike, began 22 April; over	9 Oct. "
Investigation into the state of the workhouse infirmaries from several paupers dying through neglect	Aug. "	Lord mayor's state coach not used	9 Nov. "
Many turnpikes in the S. suburbs abolished	31 Oct. "	Common Council undertake erection of another cattle market (for foreign cattle)	6 Dec. "
Mr. Peabody adds 100,000 <i>l.</i> to his gift of 1862	29 Jan. 1866	Premeditated explosion outside Clerkenwell house of detention to release Fenians (7 persons killed and about 50 wounded)	13 Dec. "
City industrial exhibition opened by lord mayor	6 March, "	Much excitement through other attempted explosions; about 30,000 special constables sworn in	17-24 Dec. "
Horrible murder of Sarah Millson in Cannon-street (culprit undiscovered)	11 April, "	Mysterious disappearance of the rev. B. Speke in Westminster	8 Jan. 1868
Black-Friday; commercial panic; failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co., Discount Company, on 10 May (see <i>Bank</i>)	11 May, "	Great distress in the east of London through want of employment; meeting of employers and employed; work offered to the iron shipwrights at lower wages declined	25 Jan. "
Agra and Masterman's bank stops; great excitement	6 June, "	52,974 special constables in the metropolis up to	28 Jan. "
Shocking revelations in London workhouse infirmaries	June, et seq. "	Mr. Speke (partially insane) found in Cornwall	24 Feb. "
Cholera prevails in east London (see <i>Cholera</i>)	July-Sept. "	The queen lays foundation of the new St. Thomas's hospital	13 May, "
Riots in Hyde-park	23, 24 July, "	[See <i>England</i>]; and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.]	
Cannon-street railway station opened	1 Sept. "		
Lord mayor honourably entertained at Brussels by the king of the Belgians	1 Oct. "		

LONDON, BISHOPRIC OF, is said to have been founded in the reign of Lucius, about 179. Theanus the first archbishop. Augustin made Canterbury the metropolitan see of England. Mellitus was bishop in 604. The see has given to the church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers; it was valued in the king's books at 111*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Present income, 10,000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1787. Beilby Porteus, died 14 May, 1809.	1828. Charles James Blomfield; resigned Oct 1857 (died 5 Aug. 1857)
1809. John Randolph, died 28 July, 1813.	1856. Archibald Campbell Tait (PRESENT) bishop
1813. W. Howley, trans. to Canterbury, Aug. 1823.	

LONDON BRIDGE. One is said to have existed, 978. A bridge built of wood, 1014, was partly burned in 1136. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176, by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1209, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber which crossed the street.

A fire at the Southwark end brought crowds on the bridge; the houses at the north end caught fire likewise, and prevented their

escape: and upwards of 3000 persons lost their lives, being either killed, burned, or drowned . . . July, 1312

LONDON BRIDGE, *continued.*

The bridge was restored in 1300, and again was destroyed by fire in 1471, 13 Feb. 1632, and
 Sept. 1725
 All the houses pulled down 1756
 Waterworks begun, 1582: destroyed by fire 1774
 The toll discontinued 27 March, 1782
 In 1822 the corporation advertised for designs for a new bridge: that by John Rennie was approved, and the works were executed by his sons John and George.
 The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge 15 March, 1824

The first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garratt 15 June, 1825
 The bridge opened by William IV. and his queen 1 Aug. 1831
 The cost was 506,000*l.*

On 17 March, 1859, it was computed that there passed over London-bridge 20,498 vehicles (of which 4483 were cabs and 4286 omnibuses), and 167,910 persons (107,074 on foot, and 60,836 in vehicles).

LONDON CONFERENCE, of representatives of the chief European powers to reconcile Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, met 25 April to 25 June, 1864, without effect.

LONDON GATES, see note, p. 445.

LONDON INSTITUTION, "for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge," in imitation of the Royal Institution, was founded in 1805 by sir Francis Baring, bart., and others, at 8, Old Jewry, Cheapside. Prof. Porson, the first librarian, died 25 Sept. 1808. The present building in Finsbury-circus was completed in 1819, and opened on 21 April; the first lecture was delivered by Mr. W. T. Brande, on 5 May following. Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C. (the inventor of the Voltaic battery which bears his name), was the first professor of experimental philosophy, 1840 to 1846. The institution possesses an excellent library, lecture-room, laboratory, &c.

LONDON GAZETTE, see *Newspapers*. LONDON STEAMER, see *Wrecks*, 1866.

LONDON STONE. A stone said to have been placed by the Romans in Cannon-street, then the centre of the city, 15 B.C. London stone was known before the time of William I. It was removed from the opposite side of the way in 1742; and again moved to its present position in the wall of St. Swithin's church, 1798. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" 1450.

LONDON UNIVERSITY was founded by the exertions of lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, and others; the deed of settlement dated 11 Feb. 1826. The building was commenced 30 April, 1827 (when the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex); and was opened by an inaugural lecture from professor Bell, 1 Oct. 1828. On 28 Nov. 1836, two charters were granted: by one the London university was changed to "University college," and by the other the University of London was established, with a chancellor and other officers. New charters were granted to the latter on 5 Dec. 1837 and 21 April, 1858. It has power to grant degrees to students of the universities of the united kingdom, and many collegiate establishments. It had offices in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, London, till 1867, when temporary offices were engaged till a new building was erected in Piccadilly.—*University Hall*, Gordon-square, was founded in 1847.

LONDONDERRY or DERRY (N. Ireland), mentioned 546. An abbey here was burned by the Danes in 783. A charter was granted to the London companies in 1615. The town was surprised, and sir George Powlett, the governor, and the entire garrison were put to the sword by rebels, in 1606. It was besieged by O'Neill in 1641. A grant was made of Derry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1619, when it took its present name. The siege of Derry by James II. commenced 20 April, 1689. The garrison and inhabitants were driven to the extremity of famine; but under the rev. George Walker, they defended it until the siege was raised by gen. Kirke, on 30 July. James's army, under the French general Rosen, retired with the loss of about 9000 men.

LONE STAR, a secret society formed in 1848, in Alabama and other southern states of the North American union. Its object was declared to be the "extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." The first acquisition to be made by the order were Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. The knowledge of the existence of this society reached England in August, 1852.

LONG ISLAND or FLATBUSH (N. America), BATTLE OF, 27 Aug. 1776, between the British troops under sir William Howe, and the revolted Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well-fought action, losing 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1000 prisoners.

LONGEVITY. Methuselah died, aged 969, 2349 B.C. (*Gen.* v. 27). Colour M'Craim, of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on anything approaching to authentic records for upwards of 3000 years. *Greig*. "In 1014 died Johannes de Temporibus, who lived 361 years (!)" *Stow*. Thomas Parr, a labouring man of Shropshire, was

brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635, and said to be then in his 153rd year, and in perfect health; he died 15 Nov. in the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton churchyard, 6 Dec., aged 169 years. Most cases of alleged longevity are now regarded as very doubtful.

OTHER RECORDED INSTANCES.

1656.	James Bowles, Killingworth . . .	aged 152
1661.	Lady Eccleston, Ireland . . .	143
1749.	A man named Collier, Dublin . . .	137
1757.	An Englishman named Eccleson . . .	144
1759.	James Sheil, Irish yeoman . . .	136
1766.	Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland . . .	146
	John Mount, Scotland . . .	136
1768.	Frances Conceist, Burythorpe . . .	150
1772.	Mrs. Clun, Lichfield . . .	138
1774.	William Beeby, Dungarvon (an ensign who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim) . . .	130
1775.	Peter Gordon, Auchterless . . .	131
	Mary Paton, Lochwinnoch . . .	138
1776.	Mr. Movet, surgeon, Dumfries . . .	139
	Sarah Brookman, Glastonbury . . .	166
1778.	Thomas Cockey, Blechingley . . .	132
1779.	Mr. Lawrence, Orkney . . .	140
1780.	Robert Mac Bride, Herries . . .	130
	Mr. William Ellis, Liverpool . . .	130
	Louisa Truxo, a negress, was living in this year, at Tucuman, South America . . .	175
1782.	Evan Williams, Carmarthen . . .	145
1786.	Cardinal de Solis . . .	110
1787.	Mary Brook, of Leek . . .	148
1792.	Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham . . .	120
	Mrs. Judith Scott, Islington . . .	162
1806.	Mr. Creeke, of Thurlow . . .	125
	Mr. J. Tucker, Iching ferry . . .	131
	Catharine Lopez, of Jamaica . . .	134
	Sarah Anderson, a free black . . .	140
1813.	Mrs. Meighan, Donoughmore . . .	130
1814.	Mary Innes, Isle of Skye . . .	137
	Mrs. Judith Crawford, Spanish-town . . .	151

1816.	Jane Lewson, Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell 176
1840.	Mrs. Martha Rorke, of Droimore, county of Kildare, 27 Aug. 135
1853.	Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of Rd. Labor Shiel), Ursuline convent, Cork, 20 March, 176
1858.	James Nolan, Knockardrane, Carlow . . . 116

EXAMPLES FURNISHED BY DR. J. WEBSTER, F.R.S.

Died.	Buried at	Age.
1652.	Dr. W. Mendo, Ware, Herts . . .	148½
1678.	Juan Burtamente, Seville . . .	125
1688.	Elizabeth Torathe, Glamorganshire . . .	177
1711.	Mrs. Scrimshaw, Rosemary-lane . . .	127
1723.	W. Robertson, Edinburgh . . .	117
1724.	Peter Torton, Temeswar, Hungary . . .	165
1726.	Juan de Outeyri, Villa de Fofnanes, in Asturias . . .	165
1736.	John Rousey, Distrey, Scotland . . .	158
1739.	Margaret Patten, Christchurch, Westminster . . .	156
1741.	J. Rovin, Temeswar, Hungary . . .	177
	Jane Rovin, ditto . . .	164
1757.	Alexander M'Culloch, Aberdeen . . .	127
1759.	Donald Cameron, Rannach, Aberdeenshire . . .	130
1763.	Mrs. Taylor, Piccadilly . . .	151
1766.	John Mount, Langharn, Dumfries . . .	156
	John Hill, Leadhills, near Edinburgh . . .	130
1771.	Mr. Whalley, Rotherhithe . . .	121
1775.	Widow Jones, Campbell . . .	125
1780.	Mr. Evans, Spitalfields . . .	159
1784.	Mary Cameron, Braemar, Aberdeen . . .	109
1791.	Archbd. Cameron, Keith, Aberdeenshire . . .	122
1851.	Jean Golembeski, Hôtel des Invalides, Paris . . .	126

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus, at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in A.D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament 12 Anne, 1714; and obtained the reward; see *Harrison's Time-piece*. The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet, are highly esteemed. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich Observatory. The act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bureau des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

LONG PARLIAMENT met 3 Nov. 1640; was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell 20 April, 1653.

LONGWOOD, in St. Helena (S. Atlantic Ocean), the residence of the emperor Napoleon from Dec. 1815 till his death, 5 May, 1821.

LONGWY (N.E. France), a frontier town, was taken by the allied army of Austrians and Prussians, 23 Aug. 1792, the beginning of the great war. It was again taken 18 Sept. 1815.

LOOKING-GLASSES, see *Mirrors*.

LOOM. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, about 1676. There were, in 1825, about 250,000 hand-looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand-looms, making twenty-two yards each per day. The Jacquard loom was invented about 1800. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807; see *Cotton*, *Electric-loom*, and *Pneumatic-loom*.

LORD, see *Lady*. When printed in the English Bible in small capitals LORD stands for Jehovah, the self-existing God, the name first revealed to Moses, 1491 B.C. *Ecod.* vi. 3; when Lord is in ordinary type, it represents *Adonai*, a lord or master.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, CHANCELLOR, &c., see *Chamberlain*, *Chancellor*, &c.

LORD'S DAY ACT, 29 Char. II. c. 7, see *Sabbath*.

LORD'S SUPPER, instituted by Jesus Christ (*Matt.* xxvi. 17), 33, see *Sacrament* and *Transubstantiation*.

LORDS.* The nobility of England date their creation from 1066, when William Fitz-

* Peers of England are free from all arrests for debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors; therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but

Osborn is said to have been made earl of Hereford by William I.; and afterwards Walter d'Evreux, earl of Salisbury; Copsi, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers, earl of Derby; and Gerodus (a Fleming) earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. The first peer created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II. in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III. 1037. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II.

LORDS, HOUSE OF. The peers of England were summoned *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and were summoned by writ, 6 & 7 John, 1205, but the earliest writ extant is 49 Hen. III. 1265. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the conquest; see *Parliament*. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. Some of the temporal lords sit by descent, some by creation, and others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland, 1801.—Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 4 spiritual lords by rotation of sessions, and 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords in Jan. 1868 consisted of 4 princes of the blood, 3 archbishops, 20 dukes, 21 marquesses, 128 earls, 30 viscounts, 231 barons, and 27 bishops; in all, 464.

House of lords at death of Char. II. 1685 . . .	176 peers.	Held the government . . .	1264-5
" " Will. III. . .	192	House of lords abolished by the commons, 6 Feb. 1649; met again, 25 April . . .	1660
" " Anne, 1714 . . .	209	Unite with the commons in making William and Mary king and queen . . .	1689
" " Geo. I. . .	216	Reject the great reform bill, 7 Oct. 1831; pass it, 4 June . . .	1832
" " Geo. II. . .	229	The parliament house destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1834	1834
" " Geo. III. 1820 . . .	339	Take possession of their new house, 15 April . . .	1847
" " Geo. IV. 1830 . . .	396	Oppose successfully the creation of life peers, 7 Feb. . . .	1856
in the 18th Vict. 1855 . . .	448	Voting by proxy abolished by standing order, 31 March . . .	1868
" 24th Vict. 1860 . . .	462	New regulations respecting committees, 2 April, . . .	"
" 32nd Vict. 1868 . . .	464	Six new peers were gazetted . . .	17 April, "
The barons enact the constitutions of Clarendon in . . .	1164		
Obtain Magna Charta in . . .	1215		

LORDS' JUSTICES, see *Justices*.

LORDS OF THE PALE, see *Palc*.

LORETTO, near Ancona, Italy. Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and was said to have been carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1291, and brought here a few years after. The lady of Loretto, gaudily dressed, stands upon an altar holding the infant Jesus in her arms, surrounded with gold lamps. Loretto was taken by the French in 1797, and the holy image, which had been carried to France, was brought back with pomp, 5 Jan. 1803.

L'ORIENT (W. France). Lord Bridport off this port defeated the French fleet, 23 June, 1795. The loss of the French was severe: that of the British inconsiderable.—The French flag-ship, L'ORIENT, blew up during the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798. Admiral Brueys and about 900 men perished.

LORRAINE (formerly Lotharingia), a French province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the emperor Lothaire I.) about 855; and was divided at his death, in 869, part of it being made a duchy. From the first hereditary duke, Gerard, nominated by the emperor Henry III. in 1048, descended the house of Lorraine, represented now by the emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the empress Maria Theresa, married in 1736 Francis, formerly duke of Lorraine, then of Tuscany. Lorraine, given to the dethroned king of Poland, Stanislaus I., for life, was, at his death in 1766, united to France; see *Nancy*.

LOTS. Casting lots was sacred among the Jews, as an appeal to God, *Proverbs* xvi. 33. It was employed in the division of the land of Canaan, about 1444 B.C., by Joshua (xiv.). and in the election of Matthias the apostle, A.D. 33, *Acts* i.—Lots for life or death have been frequently cast. For an instance, see *Wales*, 1649, note.

LOTTERIES are said to have originated in Florence about 1530, and to have been

execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or sheriffs' turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*. He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom. See *Baron, Earl, &c.*

* Peerage for life only, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, was granted to baron sir James Parke, 10 Jan. 1856; the house of lords opposed his sitting and voting as a peer for life, and on 25 July, 1856, he was created a peer in the usual way, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Walton. He died in 1868.

legalised in France in 1539. The first mentioned in English history began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral, 11 Jan. 1569, and continued day and night until 6 May following. It contained 40,000 "*lots*" at 10s. each lot. The profits were for repairing the harbours on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate; see *Art Union*.

A lottery, granted by the king, in favour of the colony of Virginia (prizes, pieces of plate), drawn near St. Paul's 29 June, 20 July, 1612
First lottery for sums of money took place in 1630
Lotteries established (for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown) 1693
Lottery for the British Museum 1753
Cox's museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of virtue, disposed of by lottery, by an act of parliament 1773
An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery 16 June, ..
Irish state lottery drawn 1780
Lottery for the Leverian Museum 1784-5

For the Pigott diamond, permitted, Jan. 2, 1801; it was afterwards sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas 10 May, 1802
For the collection of pictures of alderman Boydell, by act 1804-5
Lotteries abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60 18 Oct. 1826
The last drawn 18 Oct. "
Act passed declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last 1834
An act passed imposing a penalty of 50*l.* for advertising lotteries in the newspapers 1836
Lotteries suppressed in France 1793 and 1836
Mr. Dethiers' twelfth-cake lottery, Argyll-rooms, Hanover-square, suppressed 27 Dec. 1860

LOUDON-HILL or DRUMCLOG; see *Drumclog*.

LOUIS-D'OR, a French gold coin of 24 francs, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640; its value fluctuated. In 1810 it was superseded by the Napoleon.

LOUISIANA (N. America), one of the United States; discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541; traversed by M. de Salle, 1682; settled by Louis XIV. (from whom it derived its name), 1718. It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi scheme. It was ceded to Spain when all east of the Mississippi was given to England, 1763. Capital, Baton Rouge.

Restored to France 1801
Sold to the Americans, 1803; and made a state 1812
Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans 8 Jan. 1815

Seceded from the Union by ordinance 25 Jan. 1861
Adm. Farragut takes New Orleans for the Federals 28 April, 1862
Louisiana restored to the Union 1865

LOUVRE. This renowned edifice in Paris is said to have been originally a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, 628. It was a prison-tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in 1204. It afterwards became a library, and Charles VI. made it his palace (about 1364). The new buildings were begun by Francis I. in 1528, and successive kings enlarged and adorned it, particularly Louis XIV.—Napoleon I. turned it into a museum, and deposited here the finest collection of paintings, statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of those brought from Italy have since been restored to the rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, 14 Aug. 1857.

LOVE FEASTS, see *Agapæ*.

LOW COUNTRIES, the Pays Bas, now Holland and Belgium (*which see*).

LOWER EMPIRE. Some historians make it begin with the reign of Valerian, 253; others with that of Constantine, 323.

LOWERING BOAT APPARATUS, see *Life-boats*.

LOW SUNDAY, the first Sunday after Easter, said to derive its name from the contrast between its solemnities and those of Easter Sunday; see *Easter*.

LOYALTY LOANS were raised during the revolutionary wars. The term "loyalty loan" was applied to one opened in London on the 5th Dec. 1796; in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed; see *National Association*.

LÜBECK, a city in N. Germany, one of the four republics of the German confederation, was built in the 12th century, and was the chief founder of the Hanseatic league about 1240, which lasted till 1630. Lübeck was declared a free imperial city about 1226; but was frequently attacked by the Danes. The French took it by assault, 6 Nov. 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it with his empire in 1810. On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city. It joined the North German confederation 18 Aug. 1866. Population in 1862, 50,614.

LUCANIANS, a warlike people of S. Italy, defeated Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C.; were subdued by the Romans, 227; revolted after the battle of Cannæ, 216; were reduced by Scipio, 201; again revolted, 90; admitted as Roman citizens, 88.

LUCCA (central Italy), a Roman colony, 177 B.C.; a Lombard duchy, A.D. 1327; a free city about 1370; took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany, and given as a principality to Eliza Bonaparte by her brother Napoleon I. Lucca, as a duchy, was given to Maria Louisa, widow of Louis, king of Etruria, in 1814. It

was exchanged by her son Charles-Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847; was annexed to Tuscany, and with it became part of the kingdom of Italy, in 1860.

LUCERNE (Switzerland) became independent in 1332, and joined the confederation. The city Lucerne is said to derive its name from a light (*lucerna*) set up to guide travellers. It dates from the 8th century, and was subject to the abbots of Murbach, who surrendered it to the house of Hapsburg. It was taken by the French in March, 1798, and was for a short time capital of the Helvetic republic. It was the focus of the insurrection against the French, suppressed Oct. 1802. As a catholic canton, Lucerne was very active on behalf of education by the Jesuits, 1844; see *Switzerland*.

LUCIA, ST. (West Indies), settled by the French in 1650; taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was seized by England, 1803, and confirmed to her in 1814. Population in 1861, 26,705.

LUCIFER MATCHES came into use about 1834. In March, 1842, Mr. Reuben Partridge patented machinery for manufacturing the splints. In 1845, Schrötter of Vienna produced his amorphous phosphorus (by heating ordinary phosphorus in a gas which it cannot absorb), by the use of which lucifers are rendered less dangerous, and the manufacture less unhealthy. Phosphorus (Greek) and lucifer (Latin), both signify *light-bearer*.

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oude, since 1675; see *Oude*, and *India*, 1857.

LUDDITES. Large parties of men under this designation, derived from Ned Lud, an idiot, who once broke some frames in a passion, commenced depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery, Nov. 1811. Skirmish with the military there, 29 Jan. 1812. Serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of unemployed artisans committed great excesses in 1816 *et seq.* Several of these Luddites were tried and executed, 1813-17; see *Derby*.

LUGDUNUM, see *Leyden* and *Lyons*.

LUNATICS. Insanity, in a thousand male patients, has been traced to—

Drunkenness	110	Old age	69	Poisonous effluvia	17
Consequences of disease	100	Chagrin	54	Ill-usage	12
Epilepsy	78	Love	47	Crimes, remorse, and despair.	9
Ambition	73	Accidents	39	Malformation of the skull	4
Excessive labour	73	Religious enthusiasm	29	Other and unknown causes	88
Born idiots	71	Unnatural practices	27		
Misfortunes	69	Political events	26	Pretended insanity	5

"The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools," &c., 17 Edw. II. 1324
 Marriages with lunatics declared void, 15 Geo. II. c. 30 1742
 Act regarding criminal lunatics passed Aug. 1840
 The numerous laws respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 70, 96, 97 1853
 A new lunacy act for Scotland passed 1858
 An act to amend the law relating to commissions of lunacy passed (said to be in consequence of the Wyndham case; see *Trials*, 1862) 1862

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.
 Till the end of the last century lunatics were treated with cruel severity; see Conolly "On the Treatment of the Insane," 1856.
 The insane were exhibited at Bethlem as a show, for 1d. or 2d. till 1770

Enlightened principles of treatment were introduced by Wm. Tuke, at the Society of Friends' "Retreat," at York, and by Pinel, at the Bicêtre, Paris, with very great success 1792
 Esquirol succeeds Pinel, and strongly recommends instruction in the management of mental disorders 1810
 Exposure of enormous cruelties in the Bethlem hospital 1815
 This led to gradual improvements, and at last to the total abolition of mechanical restraints at Lincoln, 1837; and at Hanwell Asylum (under the superintendence of Dr. John Conolly) and at other places 1839
 Psychological Journal first published by Dr. Forbes Winslow 1848
 Journal of Mental Science, by Dr. J. C. Bucknill 1852

See *Hospitals*.

Lunatics in charge in England and Wales, 1 Jan. 1855.	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
County Asylums	132	123	6008	7316	13,579
Hospitals	895	723	91	94	1,803
Licensed houses	1448	1350	1034	1279	5,111
	2475	2196	7133	8689	20,493

On 1 Jan. 1858, there were in charge in England and Wales 22,310 lunatics of all classes; 1859, 22,853; 1860, 17,837; 1861, 23,721; 1862, 26,169; 1864, 28,285; 1865, 29,425; 1866, 30,869.

In 1851, there were in Ireland nearly 15,000 lunatics of all classes; in Scotland in 1851, 3362 in charge; in 1855, 7403; of which only 3328 were under the protection of the law.

LUND-HILL, near Barnsley, in South Yorkshire. While the miners were dining in the pit, 19 Feb. 1857, the inflammable gas took fire and exploded. Above 180 miners perished. In April and May bodies were still being extricated. There had been great laxity of discipline in the pit. 7000*l.* were subscribed for the bereaved.

LUNEBURG, see *Brunswick*.

LUNEVILLE (France), PEACE OF, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirmed the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulated that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognised the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, 9 Feb. 1801.

LUPERCALIA, a yearly festival observed at Rome on 15 Feb. in honour of Pan, destroyer of wolves (*lupi*), instituted by the Romans, according to Plutarch; but according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy. These feasts are said to have been abolished in 496, by pope Gelasius, on account of their great disorders.

LUSATIA, a marquise in N. Germany, given to John of Bohemia, 1319; obtained by Matthias of Hungary, 1478; and ceded to Saxony in 1635.

LUSIAD, the great epic poem of the Portuguese, written in honour of their discoveries in India by Luis de Camoëns, and published by him at Lisbon, 1572. The English translations are by sir Richard Faushawe, 1655; and by Wm. Julius Mickle, 1775.

LUSITANIA, see *Portugal*.

LUSTRUM, an expiatory sacrifice made for the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 472 B.C. Every fifth year was called a *lustrum*; and ten, fifteen, or twenty years, were commonly expressed by two, three or four *lustra*. The number of Roman citizens was—in 293 B.C., 272,308; 179 B.C., 273,294; 70 B.C., 450,000; 28 B.C., 4,164,060; A.D. 48, 5,984,072.

LUTHERANISM,* the form of Christianity professed by the majority of the people of the north of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. The doctrines are mainly embodied in Luther's catechisms, in the Augsburg Confession, and in the *Formula Concordiæ* of the Lutherans, published in 1580. Their first university was founded at Marburg, in 1527, by Philip, landgrave of Hesse.

LUTZEN, or LUTZENGEN (N. Germany). Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists under Wallenstein, 16 Nov. 1632, but was himself killed; and here the French army, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein, 2 May, 1813. The battles of Bautzen and Würtzchen immediately followed (19-21 May), both in favour of Napoleon. The allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, and afterwards prolonged; but, unfortunately for the French emperor, did not produce peace.

LUXEMBURG, capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, once considered the strongest fortress in the world, has been many times besieged and taken: by the French in 984, 1443, 1479, 1542-3; by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1684; restored to Spain in 1697; taken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch as a barrier town, but ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. It withstood several sieges in the last century. It surrendered to the French after a siege, from Nov. 1794 to July, 1795; and was retaken by the allies in May, 1814.

The grand duchy was annexed to the Netherlands, still remaining a member of the Germanic confederation, the capital having a Prussian garrison . . . 1815
A portion given to the new kingdom of Belgium . . . 1830
After the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the emperor Napoleon objected to the Prussian garrison, and offered to buy the grand duchy from the king of Holland . . . March, 1867

In consequence of the opposition of Prussia, a conference of representatives of the great powers met in London 7-11 May, who agreed upon a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the province, the retirement of the Prussian garrison, and the dismantling the fortress of Luxemburg . . . 7-11 May, 1867
The Prussian soldiers retired . . . Nov. "
French uneasiness about the fortifications, . . . May, 1868

LUXOR, see *Thebes*.

LUXURY. Lucullus (died 49 B.C.), at Rome, was distinguished for inordinate luxury; see *Sumptuary Laws*.

LYCEUM (originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus, or a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo) was a spot near the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he generally taught as he walked, his pupils were called *peripatetics*, *walkers-about*, and his philosophy that of the Lyceum, 342 B.C. *Stanley*; see *Theatres*.

LYCURGUS, see *Laws*.

* Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, 10 Nov. 1483; studied at Erfurt, 1501; was professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1508; resisted the sale of indulgences, 1517; defended himself at Augsburg, 1518; at Worms, 1520; was excommunicated, 16 June, 1520; began his German bible, 1521; married Katherine de Bora, 1525; published his German bible complete, 1534; died 18 Feb. 1546.

LYCIA (Asia Minor) belonged successively to Cræsus (about 560 B.C.), the Persians (546 B.C.), to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), and to his successors the Seleucide. The Romans gave Lycia to the Rhodians (188 B.C.). It became nominally free under the Romans, and was annexed to the empire by Claudius. The marbles brought from Lycia by sir Charles Fellows, were deposited in the British Museum, 1840-6.

LYDIA, or *Mæonia*, an ancient kingdom in Asia Minor, under a long dynasty of kings, the last being Cræsus, "the richest of mankind." The coinage of gold and silver money, and other useful inventions, are ascribed to the Lydians. Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, Alcmæon, the first Greek erotic poet, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia.

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia. <i>Herod.</i>	B.C. 1223	had been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. <i>Blair.</i>	28 May, B.C. 585
The kingdom of Lydia, properly so called, begins under Ardyus I. <i>Blair.</i>	797	Cræsus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne, and conquers Asia Minor	560-50
Alyattes I. reigns	761	Cræsus, dreading the power of Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with 420,000 men and 60,000 horse	548
Medes commences his rule	747	He is defeated, pursued, and besieged in his capital by Cyrus, who orders him to be burned alive; the pile is already on fire, when Cræsus calls aloud, <i>Solon!</i> and Cyrus hearing him, spares his life. Lydia made a province of the Persian empire	546
Reign of Candaules	735	Sardis burnt by the Ionians	499
Gyges, first of the race Merminade, kills Candaules, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests	718	Lydia conquered by Alexander	332
Ardyus II. reigns, 678: the Cimbrî besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia	635	Becomes part of the kingdom of Pergamus	283
The Milesian war, commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns	628	Conquered by the Turks	A.D. 1326
Reign of Alyattes II.	617		
Battle upon the river Halys, between the Lydians and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun. This eclipse			

LYING-IN HOSPITALS. The first, established in Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, a physician, amidst strong opposition, was opened March, 1745; see *Hospitals*.

LYMPHATICS (absorbent vessels connected with digestion), discovered about 1650 by Rudbek in Sweden, Bartholin in Denmark, and Jolyffe in England. Asellius discovered the lacteals in 1622. In 1654, Glisson ascribed to these vessels the function of absorption; and their properties were studied by Wm. and John Hunter, Monro, Hewson, and other great anatomists.

LYNCH LAW, punishment inflicted by private individuals, independently of the legal authorities, said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the "dismal swamp," North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the colonial law could not promptly repress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the 17th century, and still exists in the outlying districts of the United States.

LYNDHURST'S ACT (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54), introduced by lord Lyndhurst, rendered valid certain marriages within the forbidden degrees of kindred up to that time, but prohibited them for the future; passed 31 Aug. 1835.

LYONS (S. France), the Roman Lugdunum, founded by M. Plancus, 43 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 59, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1307.

Battle near Lyons; Clodius Albinus defeated and slain by Septimius Severus	197	Entry of Napoleon, 8 March, 1815; An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses; quelled by an army, 21 Nov.-3 Dec. 1831	
Two general councils held here (13th & 14th)	1245, 1274	Dreadful riots, put down by military	15 April, 1834
Silk manufacture commenced	1515	Railway to Paris opened	7 April, 1839
Lyons taken by the republicans after 70 days' siege, 9 Oct.; awful pillage and slaughter follow: the Convention decreed the demolition of the city	12 Oct. 1793	A dreadful inundation at Lyons (see <i>Inundations</i>)	4 Nov. 1840
Capitulated to the Austrians	March, 1814	Another insurrection quelled, with much loss of life	15 June, 1849

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Hermes (in Latin Mercury), who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre, with three strings, is ascribed to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 673 B.C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.

M.

MACADAMISING, a system of road-making devised by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819, having practised it in Ayrshire. He prescribed stones to be broken to six ounces weight, and the use of clean flints and granite clippings. He received 10,000*l.* from parliament; and was appointed surveyor-general of the metropolitan roads in 1827, and died in 1836; see *Roads*.

MACAO (N. China) was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station in 1586 (in return for their assistance against pirates), subject to an annual tribute, which was remitted in 1863. Here Camoens composed part of the "*Lusiad*."

MACARONI. This name was given to a poem by Theop. Folengo, 1509, and it continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humour without sense." His poem was so called from an Italian cake of the same name, pleasant to the taste, but with little alimentary virtue. These poems became the reigning taste in Italy and France, where they gave birth to *Macaroni academies*, and reaching England, to *Macaroni clubs* (about 1772), till, in the end, everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "Macaroni."

MACCABEES, a family of patriotic Jews, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C., when Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny of the governor. His son, Judas Maccabæus, defeated the Syrians in three battles, 166, 165 B.C.; but fell in an ambush, 161 B.C. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedæmonians, and after an able administration was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, 143 B.C. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, 135 B.C. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, 107 B.C. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha. Four are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic church; none by Protestant communions.

MACDONALD AFFAIR, see *Prussia*, 1861.

MACE, a weapon anciently used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club, hung at the saddle-bow, and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigus of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the house of commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and corporation, 1354. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, lord mayor of London, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, for rudely approaching Richard II., a courtier afterwards despatching him with his dagger, 15 June, 1381. Cromwell, entering the house of commons to disperse its members and dissolve the parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that fool's bauble, the mace," which was done, and the doors of the house locked, 20 April, 1653.

MACEDON (N. Greece). The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B.C. It was sometimes under the protection of Athens, sometimes of Thebes, and sometimes of Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his wisdom as a politician, and exploits as a general, made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness.

Reigns of Caranus, 814 B.C., or 796, or 748;
Perdiccas I., 729; Argæus I., 684; Philip I.,
640 or 609.

Æropus conquers the Illyrians B.C. 602

Reign of Amyntas, 540; of Alexander I. 500

Macedon conquered by the Persians, 513; delivered by the victory of Platæa 479

Reign of Perdiccas II. 454

Potidæa taken by the Athenians 429

Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs of his father; seizes the throne and improves the country 413

He is murdered by a favourite, to whom he promised his daughter in marriage 399

Pausanias reigns 394

Reign of Amyntas II., 393; expelled 393

Recovers his throne, and kills Pausanias 397

The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas,

and make Argæus, brother of Pausanias, king B.C. 392

Amyntas again recovers his kingdom 390

Reign of Alexander II., 369; assassinated 369

Reign of Perdiccas III., 364; killed in battle 364

Reign of Philip II., and institution of the

Macedonian phalanx 359

He defeats the Athenians and Illyrians 350, 352

He takes Amphipolis. See *Archery* 348

He conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly 350, 352

Birth of Alexander the Great 356

Close of the first Sacred war 346

Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip 344

Thrace made tributary to Macedon 343

Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander 341

War against the Athenians B.C. 341

Philip besieges Byzantium unsuccessfully 340

Battle of Chæronea; Philip victor 338

MACEDON, *continued.*

Philip is assassinated by Pausanias at <i>Ægæ</i> during the celebration of games in honour of his daughter's nuptials; Alexander III., the Great, succeeds	336	Cassander kills Roxana and her son (the last of Alexander's family), and usurps the throne	311
The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians	335	Battle of Ipsus (<i>which see</i>); Antigonus killed	301
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar alone left	"	New division of the empire	"
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus	22 May.	Death of Cassander	298
Beris surrenders, Halicarnassus taken, and cities in Asia Minor	"	Reign of Alexander V. and Antipater, his sons	"
Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 460,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry	334	Demetrius I., Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon	294
Darius defeated at Issus (<i>which see</i>)	Nov.	Achaean league formed against Macedon	281-243
Alexander on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months	"	Governments of Pyrrhus, 287; Lysimachus, 286; Ptolemy Ceraunus	281
Darius is taken; Gaza surrenders	332	Irruption of the Gauls; Ptolemy killed	279
Alexander enters Jerusalem; Egypt conquered; Alexandria founded	"	Sosthenes governs	278
The Persians totally defeated at Arbela	1 Oct.	Reign of Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius	277
Alexander master of Asia; enters Babylon	331	Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king	274
Alexander sits on the throne of Darius at Susa	330	Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored	272
Parthia, Media, &c., overrun by him	329	Antigonus takes Athens	268
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him	"	The Gauls again invade Macedon	"
He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy supposed to be false	"	Revolt of the Parthians	250
His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun	327	Reign of Demetrius II.	239
Callisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander	328	Philip, his son, 232; set aside by Antigonus Doson	229
Voyage of his admiral Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates	328-325	Philip V., 220; wars unsuccessfully against the Rhodians	202
Returns to Babylon, 324; dies	323	Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephale	197
Philip Arrideus III. king	"	Reign of Perseus, his son, 178; war with Rome	171
Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals, 323; his remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy	322	Perseus defeated at Pydna; Macedon made a Roman province	168
The Greeks defeated by Antipater and the Macedonians, near Cranon (<i>which see</i>)	"	Perseus and his sons walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon	167
Cassander reigns, 316; rebuilds Thebes	B.C. 315	Insurrection of Andriscus, calling himself son of Perseus, quelled	148
Seleucus recovers Babylon	312	Macedonia plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth	A.D. 482
		Conquered by the Bulgarians	978
		Recovered by the emperor Basil	1001
		Formed into the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica, by Boniface, of Montferrat	1204
		After various changes, conquered by Amurath II., and annexed to Turkey	1430

MACEDONIANS, a semi-Arian sect, followers of Macedonius, made bishop of Constantinople about 341. His appointment was greatly opposed and led to much bloodshed. He was expelled by the decree of a council held 360.

MACHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES, those of Nicolas Machiavelli of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his "Practice of Politics" and "The Prince." By some they are stigmatised as "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" and by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The author said that if he taught princes to be tyrants, he also taught the people to destroy tyrants. "The Prince" appeared at Rome in 1532, and was translated into English in 1761.

MACIEJOVICE (near Warsaw, Poland). Here the Poles were totally defeated by the Russians, and their general, Kosciusko, taken prisoner, 10 Oct. 1794, after a murderous action. He strenuously endeavoured to prevent the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies. The statement that he said "Finis Poloniæ!" is contradicted.

MADAGASCAR (S. E. coast of Africa), a large populous island, said to have been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506.

The French attempted to settle at Antongel-bay in	1774	attack on the town of Tamatave, by a united expedition from the English at the Mauritius, and the French from the Isle of Bourbon, June, 1845	1845
Their establishment at Port Dauphin fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in	1810-11	All amicable intercourse ceases for ten years, during which the native Christians suffer persecution	1846
The settlements ceded to king Radama, on his giving up the slave trade	1818	The French defeated in an attack on the island, 19 Oct. 1855	1855
Radama, who favoured Europeans and encouraged Christianity, died	1828	The rev. W. Ellis published account of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, in	1854-5-6, 1858
A reactionary policy under his energetic queen immediately began; the English missionaries who came in 1820 obliged to depart	1836	The queen dies; succeeded by her son Radama II., a Christian.	Aug. 1861
The application of the native laws to the European settlers occasioned an unsuccessful			

MADAGASCAR, *continued.*

A revolution; the king and his ministers assassinated; the queen proclaimed the sovereign. May, 1863
 Embassy from Madagascar arrives at Southampton. Feb. 1864

Disputes with the French continue. Nov. 1865
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain; Christians to be tolerated, &c.; ratified. 5 July, 1866
 Rev. Wm. Ellis's "Madagascar Revisited," published. 1 Feb. 1867

MADERA, an island, N. W. coast of Africa, discovered, it is said, in 1344, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from France for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Arragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, 1345. It is asserted that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419 or 1420, or colonise it until 1431. It was taken by the British in July, 1801; and again by admiral Hood and general Beresford, 24 Dec. 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had emigrated to the Brazils. It was restored to the Portuguese in 1814. Since 1852 the renowned vintages here have been totally ruined by the vine disease.

MADIAI PERSECUTION, *see Tuscan.*

MADRAS (S. E. Hindostan), called by the natives Chennapatam, colonised by the English, 1640.

Fort St. George built, 1641; made a presidency 1653
 Bengal placed under Madras. 1658
 Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, made a presidency. 1701
 Madras taken by the French. 14 Sept. 1746
 Restored to the English. 1749
 Vainly besieged by the French under Lally, 12 Dec. 1758
 Hyder marches to Madras and obtains a favourable treaty. April, 1769
 Sir John Lindsay arrives. July, 1770
 He is succeeded by sir R. Hartland. Sept. 1771
 Lord Pigot, governor, imprisoned by his own council, 24 Aug. 1776; dies in confinement, 17 April, 1777; his enemies convicted and fined 1000*l.* each. 11 Feb. 1780
 Sir Eyre Coote arrives. 5 Nov. 1781
 He defeats Hyder. 1 July, 1781
 Lord Macartney arrives as governor. 22 June, 1781
 The Madras government arrest gen. Stuart for disobedience, and sends him to England, June, 1783
 Lord Cornwallis arrives here. 12 Dec. 1790
 Sir Charles Oakley succeeds gen. Meadows as governor. 1 Aug. 1792
 Madras system of education introduced (see *Monitorial*). 1795
 Lord Mornington (afterwards the marquess Wellesley) visits here. Dec. 1793
 General Harris with the Madras army enters Mysore, 5 March; and arrives at Seringa-

patam, 5 April, which is stormed by the British under major-general Baird, and Tippoo Saib killed. 4 May, 1799
 Appointment of sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras under the charter. 26 Dec. 1800
 More than 1000 houses in Madras burnt. Feb. 1803
 The Madras army under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) marches for Poona (see *India*). March, 1805
 Mutiny among the British forces at Vellore. 1806
 600 sepoys killed; 200 executed. 10 July, 1809
 Mutiny of the sepoy troops at Madras. 1809
 Arrival of lord Minto at Madras, who publishes a general amnesty. 29 Sept. "
 Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town and seventy sail sunk, many with their crews. May, 1811
 Madras attacked by the Pindarees. 1817
 Appointment of the rev. Dr. Corrie, first bishop of Madras. 14 Feb. 1835
 Sir Charles Trevelyan,* governor, Jan. 1859; recalled for publishing a minute in opposition to Mr. Jas. Wilson's financial schemes, 10 May, 1860
 His successor, sir H. Wood, dies at Madras. 2 Aug. "
 Sir Wm. Denison appointed governor, Nov. 1860; arrives. 18 Feb. 1861
 Lord Napier appointed governor. 31 Jan. 1866

[For other events, see *India*.]

MADRID (New Castile), mentioned in history as Majerit, a Moorish castle.

Sacked by the Moors. 1109
 Retaken and fortified by Henry III. about. 1400
 Humiliating treaty of Madrid between Charles V. and Francis I., his prisoner. 1526
 Made the seat of the Spanish court by Philip II. 1560
 The Escorial built. 1563 *et seq.*
 Taken by lord Galway. 1706
 The old palace burnt down. 1734
 Madrid taken by the French. March, 1808
 The citizens attempt to expel the French; defeated with much slaughter. 2 May, "

Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain (but soon retires). 20 July, 1808
 Madrid retaken by the French, 2 Dec. 1808; and retained till it is entered by Wellington and his army. 12 Aug. 1812
 Ferdinand VII. restored. 14 May, 1814
 Population, in 1857, 483,795.

See Spain, 1840 *et seq.*

MADRIGAL, an unaccompanied song for three or more voices, of which the finest examples are by English composers. Madrigals were published by Morley, 1594; Weelkes, 1597; Wilbye, 1598; and Bennet, 1599. The Madrigal Society in London began in 1741.

MAESTRICHT (Holland). It revolted from Spain, and was taken by the prince of Parma in 1579, when a dreadful massacre took place. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648; Louis XIV. took it in 1673; William, prince of Orange, invested it in vain in 1676; but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession

* Appointed financial secretary and a member of the Indian council at Calcutta, Oct. 1862.

of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. In Feb. 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it, Nov. 1794. In 1814 it was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands; and now belongs to Holland.

MAGAZINE, at first a miscellaneous periodical publication. There are now magazines devoted to nearly every department of knowledge. The following are the dates of the first publication of the principal magazines. In Jan. 1865, 544 magazines were in course of publication in Great Britain and Ireland; see *Reviews and Newspapers*.

Gentleman's Magazine	1731	Methodist Magazine	1784	Penny Magazine	1832
London	1732	Evangelical	1792	Tait's	1833
Scots	1739	Monthly	1796	Cornhill	1859
Royal Court	1759	Philosophical	1798	Macmillan's	1868
Guise	1760	Blackwood's	1817	St. Paul's	1868
Guise	1768	New Monthly	1814	Many new ones published	1860-8
Lady's	1772	Fraser's	1830		
European	1782	Metropolitan	1831		

MAGDALA, a very strong place in Abyssinia (*which see*). On Good Friday, 10 April, 1868, the troops of the emperor Theodore attacked the first brigade of the British army under Sir Robert Napier, and were repulsed with great slaughter. On the next day all the European prisoners were given up, but Theodore himself refused to surrender; and on Easter Monday, 13 April, Magadala was stormed, and Theodore himself killed—it is said by his own hand. The British loss was trifling; and the expedition commenced its return immediately.

MAGDALENS AND MAGDALENETTES, communities of nuns, consisting chiefly of penitent courtiers. The order of penitents of St. Magdalen was founded 1272, at Marseilles. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515, and favoured by Clement VIII., in 1594. The Magdalen hospital, London, was founded in 1758, principally under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1766.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia). The archbishopric was founded about 967. The city suffered much during the religious wars in Germany. It was blockaded for seven months by the imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629; and was barbarously sacked by Tilly on 10 May, 1631. It was given to Brandenburg in 1648; was taken by the French, 8 Nov. 1806, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia; but was restored to Prussia in 1813.

The *Magdeburg Experiment* is shown by means of a hollow sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitted air-tight. When the air is exhausted by the air-pump, the hemispheres are held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and require great force to separate them. The apparatus was suggested by Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air pump. He died in 1866. *Brande*.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF (connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans), was passed by Fernando de Magelhaens (Magellan), a Portuguese, on 27 Nov. 1520. He gave the latter ocean its name on account of its calmness. Magellan completed the first voyage round the world, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V., but was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort here, called Cape Famine, because the garrison perished for want.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy, near which the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 4 June, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 75,000 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners. The French generals Espinasse and Clerc were killed. The arrival of general M'Mahon during a deadly struggle between the Austrians and the French, greatly contributed to the victory. The contest near the bridge of Buffalora was very severe. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on 8 June following; M'Mahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France.—The red dye, rosaniline, obtained by chemists from gas-tar, is termed *magenta*; see *Aniline*.

MAGI or WORNIPPERS OF FIRE. The Persians adored the invisible and incomprehensible God as the principle of all good, and paid homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples; their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi, their priests, are said to have had skill in astronomy, &c.; hence the term Magi was applied to all learned men, till they were confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the reformer of the sect of the Magi; he flourished about 1080 B.C.; others say 550 B.C. Their religion was superseded in Persia by Mahometanism, A.D. 652. The Parsees at Bombay are descendants of the Guebres or fire-worshippers.

MAGIC, see *Alchemy, Witchcraft, &c.* The invention of the **MAGIC LANTERN** is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher, who died 1680.

MAGISTRATES, see *Justices*. Stipendiary borough magistrates may be appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, 1835; and by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 97, 1863. The present arrangement of metropolitan magistrates (the chief sitting at Bow-street) was made by act of parliament in 1792. Henry Fielding, the novelist, was acting magistrate for Westminster and at Bow-street. He was succeeded by his half-brother, sir John Fielding, in 1761; by

Sir William Addington . . . 1780	Sir Nathaniel Conant . . . 1813	Sir Frederick Roe . . . 1827
Sir Richard Ford . . . 1800	Sir Robert Baker . . . 1820	Mr. T. J. Hall . . . 1839
Mr. Read . . . 1806	Sir Richard Birnie . . . 1821	Sir Thomas Henry . . . 1864

MAGNA CHARTA. Its fundamental parts were derived from Saxon charters, continued by Henry I. and his successors. It was signed by John at Runnymede, near Windsor, 15 June, 1215,* &c. It was many times confirmed, and frequently violated, by Henry III. This last king's grand charter was granted in 1224, and was assured by Edward I.; see *Forests*.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, the independent states founded by Greek colonists in South Italy, Sicily, &c. Cumæ, in Campania, is said to have been founded in 1034 B.C. Pandesia and Metapontum in 774 B.C. These states were ruined through siding with Hannibal when he invaded Italy, 216 B.C.

Syracuse founded about B.C. 734	Crotona . . . B.C. 710	Lipara . . . B.C. 677
Leontium and Catana . . . 730	Tarentum . . . 708	Aggrigentum . . . 672
Sybaris . . . 721	Locri Epizephyrii . . . 673	Thurium . . . 432

MAGNANO (N. Italy.) Here Scherer and a French army were defeated by the Austrians under Kray, 5 April, 1799.

MAGNESIA (Asia Minor). Here Antiochus the great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Scipios, 190 B.C.—*Magnesia alba*, the white alkaline earth used in medicine, was in use in the beginning of the 18th century. Its properties were developed by Dr. Black in 1755.

MAGNESIUM, a metal first obtained from magnesia by sir Humphry Davy, about 1807, and since produced in larger quantities by Bussy, Deville, and especially by Mr. E. Sonstadt, in 1862-4. Its light when burnt is very brilliant, and is so rich in chemical rays that it may be used in photography. Lamps have been made for burning magnesium wire, which is so employed by the excavators of the tunnel through Mount Cenis. By its light photographs of the interior of the Pyramids were taken in 1865. Larkin's magnesium lamp (in which the metal is burnt in the form of a powder) was exhibited at the Royal Institution on 1 June, 1866, and before the British Association at Nottingham in Aug. 1866.

MAGNETISM. Magnes, a shepherd, is said to have been detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots. The attractive power of the loadstone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny; it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. The Greeks are said to have obtained the loadstone from Magnesia in Asia, 1000 B.C. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, about 1320; but it was known in Norway previous to 1266; and is mentioned in a French poem, 1150; see under *Electricity*, p. 264.

Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle about . . . 1576	exhibited by Morichini, 1814; polarity of a sewing needle so magnetised shown by Mrs. Somerville . . . 1825
Gilbert's treatise "De Magnete," published . . . 1600	Mr. Christie proved that heat diminishes magnetic force about . . . 1831
Halley's theory of magnetic variations published . . . 1683	Sir W. Snow Harris invents various forms of the compass . . . 1831
Marcel observed that a bar of iron becomes temporarily magnetic by position . . . 1722	Electricity produced from a magnet by professor Faraday, 1831: his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the magnetic properties of flame, air, and gases (published 1845), on dia-magnetism (1845), on magno-crystalline action (1848), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), on the magnetic force . . . 1851-2
Artificial magnets made by Dr. Gowan Knight . . . 1746	Magnetic observations established in the British colonies under the superintendence of col. Edward Sabine . . . 1840 or 1841
The variation of the compass was observed by Bond, about 1668: the diurnal variation by Graham, 1722; on which latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to . . . 1756	Prof. Tyndall proves the existence of dia-magnetic polarity . . . 1850
Coulomb constructed a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, 1786; also investigated by Michel, Euler, Lambert, Robison, and others . . . 1750-1800	Wm. Robinson patented a method of making . . . 1850
The deflection of the magnetic needle by the voltaic current was discovered by Ørsted . . . 1820	
Mr. Abraham invents a magnetic guard for persons engaged in grinding cutlery . . . 1821	
The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light . . .	

* On 20 Nov. 1214, the archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at St. Edmondsbury. On 6 Jan. 1215, they presented their demands to the king, who deferred his answer. On 19 May they were censured by the pope. On 24 May they marched to London, and the king was compelled to yield.

MAGNETISM, *continued.*

wrought-iron from cast-iron by the help of magnetism announced, July, 1867
 Wilde's magneto-electric machine exhibited (see under *Electricity*, p. 264)
 In the present century our knowledge of the

phenomena of magnetism has also been greatly increased by the labours of Arago, Ampère, Hansteen, Gauss, Weber, Poggen-dorf, Sabine, Lamont, Du Moncel, &c.* (see *Animal Magnetism*).

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, the discovery of professor Faraday; see *Electricity*, p. 264. Magneto-electricity has been recently applied to telegraphic and to lighthouse purposes.†

MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia glauca* was brought here from N. America, 1688. The laurel-leaved *Magnolia*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, from N. America about 1734. The dwarf *Magnolia*, *Magnolia pumila*, from China in 1789; and (also from China) the brown stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790; and the slender, 1804.

MAGYARS, see *Hungary*.

MAHARAJPOOR (India). Here sir Hugh Gough severely defeated the Mahratta army of Gwalior, 29 Dec. 1843. Lord Ellenborough was present.

MAHEDPORE, see *Mehedpore*.

MAHOGANY is said to have been brought to England by Raleigh, in 1595; and to have come into general use about 1720.

MAHOMETANISM embodied in the Koran, includes—the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. He enjoined on his disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent ablution, and fasting, and permitted polygamy and concubinage.

Mahomet, or Mohammed, born at Mecca . . . 569 or 570
 Announced himself as a prophet about . . . 611
 Fled from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called the Hégira) . . . 15 July, 622
 Overcomes his enemies, the Koreish, the Jews, in battle . . . 623-5
 Defeats the Christians at Muta . . . 629
 Is acknowledged as a sovereign . . . 630
 Dies, it is said, of slow poison, administered by a Jew to test his divine character . . . 8 June, 632
 The Mahometans are divided into several sects, the two chief being the *Sunnites*, or the Orthodox, who recognised as caliph Abubeker, the father-in-law of Mahomet, in preference to Omar and Ali; and the *Shiites* (Sectaries), or *Fatimites*, the followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the prophet's daughter.
 The Ottoman empire is the chief seat of the Sunnites, the sultan being considered the representative of the caliphs; while Persia has been for centuries the stronghold of the Shiites.
 The Mahometans conquered Arabia, North

Africa, and part of Asia, in the 7th century; in the 8th they invaded Europe, conquering Spain, where they founded the Califat of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031, when it was broken up into smaller governments, the last of which, the kingdom of Grenada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdinand in 1492; but the Mahometans were not finally expelled from Spain till . . . 1609
 Their progress in France was stopped by their defeat at Tours by Charles Martel, in . . . 732
 After a long contest, the Turks under Mahomet II. took Constantinople; he made it his capital and the chief seat of his religion . . . 1453
 Though considered to be declining, Mahometanism is calculated as including 100 millions amongst its votaries.
 Coomroodeen Tyabjee, a Mahometan, admitted to practise as an attorney, having taken the oaths upon the Koran . . . Nov. 1858
 Budroodeen Tyabjee, a Mahometan, called to the bar . . . 30 April, 1867

MAHRATTAS, a people of Hindostan, who originally dwelt north-west of the Deccan, which they overran about 1676. They endeavoured to overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East India company in 1767, made war against it in 1774, again made peace in 1782, and were finally subdued in 1818. Their last prince, Sindiah, is now a pensioner of the British government.

MAID, see *Holy Maid*, Elizabeth Barton, and *Joan of Arc*, maid of Orleans.

MAIDA (Calabria), where the French, commanded by general Regnier, were signally defeated by the British under major-general sir John Stuart, 4 July, 1806.

MAIDEN, see *Guillotine*.

MAIDS or HONOUR. Anne, daughter of Francis II. duke of Brittany, and queen of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France, was the first to have young and beautiful ladies about her person, called maids of honour. When Charles died (1498), she put a *cordelier* (a black knotted lace) round her coat-of-arms, as a token of mourning, which introduced the

* In the Royal Institution, London, is a magnet by Logeman, of Haarlem, constructed on the principles of Dr. Elihu, which weighs 100 lbs., and can sustain 430 lbs. Hacker, of Nuremberg, constructed a magnet weighing 36 grains, capable of sustaining 146 times its own weight. This was exhibited in 1851, also at the Royal Institution.

† The South Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, was illuminated by the magneto-electric light in the winters of 1858-9 and 1859-60, and at Dungeness in 1861-2. The light is said to excel all other artificial lights in brilliancy, continuance, &c.

custom which was abolished in 1673. The queen of Edward I. of England is said to have had four maids of honour; queen Victoria has eight.

MAIL. Coaches for the conveyance of letters were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, 2 Aug. 1784. They were employed for other routes in 1785, and soon became general in England. The mails were first sent by *rail* in 1838.

MAILLOTINS (small mallets), a name given to certain citizens of Paris, who, in March, 1382, violently opposed the collection of new taxes, imposed by the duke of Anjou, the regent. They armed themselves with small iron mallets (taken from the arsenal), and killed the collectors; for which they were severely punished in Jan. 1383.

MAIMING AND WOUNDING, see *Coventry Act*.

MAIN PLOT, a name given to a conspiracy to make Arabella Stuart sovereign of England in place of James I. in 1603. Lord Cobham, sir Walter Raleigh, and lord Grey, were condemned to death for implication in it, but reprieved; others were executed. Raleigh was executed 29 Oct. 1618.

MAINE, a province, N.W. of France, was seized by William I. of England in 1069. It acknowledged prince Arthur, 1199; and was taken from John of England by Philip of France, 1204; was recovered by Edward III. in 1357; but given up, 1360. After various changes it was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481.—**MAINE** (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; and colonised by the English about 1638; it became a state of the union in 1820. The boundary line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the Ashburton treaty, concluded 9 Aug. 1842. The *Maine liquor law* prohibiting the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks, with certain exceptions, was enacted in 1851.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were thus addressed, and also the popes and the emperors of Germany. The style was given to Louis XI. of France in 1461. *Voltaire*. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. James I. used the style "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty."

MAJOLICA WARE, see *Pottery*.

MAJORCA, see *Balearic Isles*, and *Minorca*. Majorca rebelled against Phillip V. of Spain in 1714; but submitted 14 July, 1715.

MALABAR (W. coast of Hindostan). The Portuguese established factories here in 1505; the English did the same in 1601.

MALACCA, on the Malay peninsula, E. Indies, was a flourishing Portuguese settlement in 1511. The Dutch factories were established in 1640. The Dutch government exchanged it for Bencoolen in Sumatra in 1824; it was placed under the Bengal presidency. It is now part of the Straits Settlements (which see).

MALAGA (S. Spain), a Phœnician town, taken by the Arabs, 714; retaken by the Spaniards, after a long siege, 1487; see *Naval Battles*, 1704.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol, on which was situated an old tower, strongly fortified by the Russians during the siege of 1854-55. The allied French and English attacked it on 17 and 18 June, 1855, and after a conflict of forty-eight hours were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 175 killed and 1126 wounded; that of the French 3338 killed and wounded. On 8 Sept., the French again attacked the Malakhoff; at eight o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt; see *Sebastopol*. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, see *Moluccas*, *Philippines*, &c.

MALDON (Essex), built 28 B.C., is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by queen Boadicea, and rebuilt by the Romans. It was burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991, and rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. The singular custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure on his father's death; see *Borough-English*.

MALEGNANO or **MELEGNANO**, modern names of Marignano (*which see*).

MALICIOUS DAMAGES. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97. This act protects works of art, electric telegraphs, &c., 1861.

MALINES, see *Mecklin*.

MALO, ST. (N. W. France). This port sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under admiral Benbow in 1693, and under lord Berkeley in July, 1695. In 1758

the British landed in considerable force in Cancalle bay, and went up to the harbour, where they burnt upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbour is most difficult of access.

MALO-JAROSLAVITZ, near Moscow, S. Russia : the site of severe encounters between the Russians and the retreating French army, 24 Oct. 1812. The latter were victorious, but with great loss.

MALPLAQUET (N. France). Here the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French commanded by marshal Villars, 11 Sept. 1709. Each army consisted of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons.

MALT, barley prepared for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon malt in 1667, 1697, *et seq.* Important acts for the regulation of malt duties were passed in 1830 and 1837. In March, 1858, there were 6157 licensed maltsters in the United Kingdom. The duty on malt in 1863 amounted to 6,273,727*l.* In 1864 the duty was remitted on malt used for cattle feeding; and in 1865, an act was passed allowing the excise duty to be charged according to the weight of the grain used. A parliamentary committee to consider repeal of malt tax was agreed to, 14 May, 1867.

Revenue from the malt duties: in the year ending 31 March, 1850, 5,391,322*l.*; in 1854, 5,418,418*l.*; in 1856, 6,676,840*l.*; in 1857 (tax reduced), 5,690,950*l.*; in 1860, 6,648,881*l.*; in 1862, 6,208,813*l.*; in 1867, 6,816,385*l.*

Malt made in the United Kingdom: in 1825, 36,205,451 bushels; in 1835, 42,892,012; in 1847, 35,307,815; in 1857, 45,967,461; in 1861, 47,914,614.

MALTA (formerly Melita), an island in the Mediterranean, held successively by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last conquered it, 259 B.C. The apostle Paul was wrecked here, A.D. 62 (*Acts* xxvii. xxviii.). Malta was taken by the Vandals, 534; by the Arabs, 870; and by the Normans from Sicily, 1090. With Sicily it became successively part of the possessions of the houses of Hohenstaufen, Anjou (1266), and Aragon (1260). In 1530 Charles V. gave it to the Knights Hospitallers, who defended it most courageously and successfully against the Turks in 1551 and 1565, when the Turks were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men. The island was taken by general Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, 12 June, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets; besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta was surrendered to the British under Pigot, 5 Sept. 1800. At the peace of Amiens, it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations; but by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain. La Valetta, the capital, was founded in 1557 by the grand master La Valetta, and completed and occupied by the knights, 18 Aug. 1571. The Protestant college was founded in 1846.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. A military-religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Malfi, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims, from whence they were called Hospitallers (Latin *hospes*, a guest). The military order was founded about 1099; confirmed by the pope 1113. In 1119 the knights defeated the Turks at Antioch. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290. They next followed John, king of Cyprus, who gave them Limisso in his dominions, where they stayed till 1310, in which year they took Rhodes, under their grand master De Vallaret, and the next year defended it under the duke of Savoy against an army of Saracens. The story that his successors have used F. E. R. T. (*Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or His valour kept Rhodes) for their device is doubted. From this they were called *Knights of Rhodes*; but Rhodes being taken by Solyman in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530 the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The order was suppressed in England in 1540; restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a relic of their possessions, still exists. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1799. The knights sent a hospital establishment into Bohemia during the war in 1866, which afforded great relief to the wounded and sick. Governor of Malta and Gozo, sir Patrick Grant, 1867.

MAMELUKES, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, established by the sultan as a body-guard, 1230. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne, about 1250, and continued to do so until Egypt became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the beys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia; but, assisted by the Arnauts, they reconquered Egypt from the Turkish government. On 1 March, 1811, they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo to the number of 1600. In 1804, Napoleon embodied some of them in his guard.

MAMERTINI, sons of Mamers or Mars, were Campanian soldiers of Agathocles. They seized Messina in Sicily in 281 B.C., and when closely besieged by the Carthaginians, and Hiero of Syracuse, in 264, they implored the help of the Romans, which led to the first Punic War.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant. An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia, in 1799. Remains of this animal have since been found at Harwich in 1803, and at places in Europe, Asia, and America.

MAN, ANTIQUITY OF. In 1846, M. Boucher de Perthes found some rude flint implements, which he believed to be of human manufacture, mingled with bones of extinct animals, in the old alluvium near Abbeville in Picardy, France. Similar flints have since been found in Sicily by Dr. Falconer, at Brixham by Mr. Pengelly, and lately in various parts of the world. Hence many geologists infer that man existed on the earth many ages earlier than has been hitherto believed. Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man" was published in 1863, and sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times" in 1865.

MAN, ISLE OF, was subdued by Edwin, king of Northumberland, 621; by Magnus of Norway, 1092; ceded to the Scots, 1266; and taken from them in 1314, by Montacute, afterwards earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III. gave the title of king of Man, in 1343. It was afterwards subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV. granted it in fee to sir John Stanley, 1406; it was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1608 to the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735. He received 70,000*l.* from parliament for the sovereignty in 1763; and the nation was charged with the further sum of 132,944*l.* for the purchase of his interest in the revenues of the island in Jan. 1829. The countess of Derby held the isle against the parliament forces in 1651. The bishopric is said to have been presided over by Amphibalus about 360. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop, about 447. It was united to Sodor in 1113. The bishop has no seat in the house of lords; but lord Auckland (bishop, 1847-54) sat by right of his barony. Present income, 2000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF SODOR AND MAN.

1784. Cladius Crigan; died in 1813.
1813. George Murray, trans. to Rochester, 1827.
1828. William Ward; died in 1838.
1838. James Bowstead, trans. to Lichfield, Dec. 1839.
1840. Henry Pepys, trans. to Worcester, 1841.

1841. Thos. Vowler Short, trans. to St. Asaph, 1846.
1846. Walter Augustus Shirley; died in 1847.
1847. John Eden (lord Auckland), trans. to Bath, 1854.
1854. Hon. Horatio Powys (PRESENT bishop).

MANASSAS JUNCTION (Virginia, United States), an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named BULL RUN. It was held by the confederates in 1861, when they were attacked by the federal general Irvin McDowell. He began his march from Washington on 16 July, and gained some advantage on the 18th at Centreville. On the 21st was fought the *first* battle of Bull Run. The federals, who began the fight, had the advantage till about three o'clock, P.M., when the confederate general Johnston brought up reinforcements, which at first the federals took for their own troops. After a brief resistance, the latter were seized with sudden panic, and, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, fled in disgraceful rout, abandoning a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage. The confederate generals Johnston and Beauregard did not think it prudent to pursue the fugitives, who did not halt till they arrived at Washington. The federal army is said to have had 481 killed, 1011 wounded, 1216 missing. The loss of the confederates was stated to be about 1500.—In March, 1862, when the army of the Potomac, under general McClellan, marched into Virginia, they found that the confederates had quietly retreated from the camp at Manassas. On 30 Aug. 1862, this place was the site of another great battle between the northern and southern armies. In August, general "Stonewall" Jackson, after compelling the federal general Pope to retreat, defeated him at Cedar mountain on the 9th, turned his flank on the 22nd, and arriving at Manassas repulsed his attacks on the 29th. On the 30th general R. E. Lee (who had defeated general McClellan and the invading northern army before Richmond, 26 June to 1 July) joined Jackson with his army, and Pope received reinforcements from Washington. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the confederates gaining a de-

disive victory, compelling the federals to a hasty retreat to Centreville, where they were once more routed, 1 Sept. The remains of their army took refuge behind the lines of Washington on 2 Sept. Pope was at once superseded, and M'Clellan resumed the command to march against the confederates, who had crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland; see *United States*.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), in the time of the Druids, was one of their principal stations, and had the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, in the British language *Meyn*, a stone. It was one of the seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancenion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell, the site of which, still called the "Castle Field," was, about 79, selected by the Romans as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which its modern appellation is derived. *Lewis*.

Mancenion taken from the Britons . . .	488	down by their riders. The deaths were 11,	
Conquered by Edwin of Northumbria . . .	620	men, women, and children, and the wounded	
The inhabitants become Christians . . .	about 627	about 600	16 Aug. 1819
The town taken by the Danes, 877; retaken . . .	923	New Brunswick-bridge built . . .	1820
The charter (<i>Magna Charta</i> of Manchester),		Chamber of commerce established . . .	"
14 May, 1301	1301	Law library founded . . .	"
'Manchester cottons' introduced . . .	1352	Natural History society projected . . .	1821
The church made collegiate . . .	1421	New Quay company founded . . .	1822
Free grammar-school founded . . .	1516	Deaf and Dumb school instituted . . .	1823
Privilege of sanctuary moved to Chester about	1541	Royal Institution formed . . .	"
An assize (measurer) stationed here . . .	1565	Floral and Horticultural society established . . .	"
Mr Thomas Fairfax takes the town . . .	1643	Mechanics' Institution founded . . .	1824
The walls and fortifications razed . . .	1652	Musical festival first held . . .	1828
Chesham college, or Blue-coat hospital,		At the launch of a vessel which keeled and up-	
founded . . .	1653	set, upwards of 200 persons precipitated into	
Humil raised by "Syddall, the barber," after-		the river; 51 perished . . .	29 Feb. "
wards hanged . . .	1715	In a tumult here, a factory burnt, and much	
Prince Charles Edward, the young pretender,		machinery destroyed . . .	3 May, 1829
makes it his quarters . . .	28 Nov. 1745	New concert-room established . . .	"
Queen's theatre first built . . .	1753	The races established . . .	1830
The infirmary instituted, 1752; built . . .	1755	Manchester and Liverpool railway opened—Mr.	
The inhabitants discharged from their obliga-		Huskisson killed (<i>see Liverpool</i>) . . .	15 Sept. "
tions to grind their corn at Irk-mill . . .	1759	Manchester a parliamentary borough (2 mem-	
Cotton goods first exported . . .	1760	bers) . . .	7 June, 1832
Manchester navigation opened, by Bridgewater		Choral society established . . .	1833
canal . . .	1761	Statistical society formed, the first in England	
Lancast asylum founded . . .	1765	Church-rate refused . . .	2 Sept. "
Agricultural society instituted . . .	1767	Manchester incorporated, by Municipal Reform	
Christian, king of Denmark, visits Manchester,		act . . .	1835
and puts up at the Bull-inn . . .	1768	Manchester and Leeds railway act passed . . .	1836
The Queen's theatre rebuilt . . .	1775	Geological Society instituted . . .	1838
Subscription concerts established . . .	1777	Charter of Incorporation . . .	23 Oct. "
Riots against machinery . . .	9 Oct. 1779	Manchester police act . . .	26 Aug. 1839
Manufacture of muslin attempted here . . .	about 1780	Great disorders in the midland counties among	
Philosophical society established . . .	1781	artisans: they extend to this town . . .	Aug. 1842
New Bailey bridge completed . . .	1785	British Association meeting here . . .	23 June, "
Queen's theatre burnt down . . .	19 June, 1789	Great free-trade meetings held here (<i>see Corn</i>	
And re-erected . . .	1790	<i>Laws</i>) . . .	14 Nov. 1843
New Bailey built . . .	1792	Important meeting held at the Athenæum (<i>see</i>	
Assembly-rooms, Mosley-street, built . . .	1803	<i>Athenæum</i>) . . .	3 Oct. 1844
Philosophical Society instituted . . .	1803	Great anti-corn law meeting, at which 64,984	
Fever hospital erected, 1805; Theatre-royal . . .	1806	were subscribed in four hours . . .	23 Dec. 1845
The portico erected . . .	"	The Queen's-park, Peel-park, and Philip's-park,	
The weavers' riot . . .	24 May, 1808	opened . . .	Aug. 1846
Exchange and Commercial buildings erected,		Manchester made a bishopric . . .	10 Aug. 1847
Jan. 1809	1809	Opening of Owens' collegiate institution, to	
Manchester and Salford water-works established		which John Owens bequeathed 100,000 <i>l.</i>	
Blanket-makers' meeting . . .	1817	The Queen's visit to Manchester . . .	10 March, 1851
Lock-hospital established . . .	1819	Great meeting in the Free-trade hall, to greet	
Manchester reform meeting, called <i>Peterloo</i> . The		M. Kosuth . . .	11 Nov. "
assembly consisted of from 60,000 to 100,000		The engineers' strike . . .	3 Jan.-26 April, 1852
persons, men, women, and children. Mr.		The Guild of Literature entertained at a ban-	
Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few		quet by the citizens . . .	31 Aug. "
words, when the meeting was suddenly as-		Opening of the Free library . . .	2 Sept. "
saulted by a charge of the Manchester cavalry,		Great Free-trade banquet . . .	2 Nov. "
assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry,		Manchester declared to be a city, and formally	
and a regiment of hussars, the outlets being		so gazetted . . .	16 April, 1853
occupied by other military detachments. The		Great strike of minders and pickers . . .	7 Nov. 1855
unarmed multitude were in consequence		EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES* determined on,	
driven one upon another, by which many			
were killed, ridden over by the horses, or cut			

* The temporary building consisted of a hall upwards of 700 feet long and 100 feet wide, and, including a transept, covered an area of 80,000 square feet. It cost above 25,000*l.* It contained the most extraordinary collection of works of art (valued at 6,000,000*l.*) ever brought together in this country. The

MANCHESTER, continued.

20 May, 1856; opened by prince Albert, 5 May; visited by the Queen, 29, 30 June; closed, 17 Oct. 1857	Meeting of Manchester and Liverpool agricultural society 27 Aug. 1867
Sir John Potter, a benefactor to the town, died 25 Oct. 1858	Trades' Unions' commission opened; evidence obtained of gross outrages 2-24 Sept. "
British Association meet here (2nd time), 4 Sept. 1861	Two Fenians, Kelly and Deasy, forcibly taken from a police-van, near Manchester; and Brett, a policeman, killed 18 Sept. "
Great county meeting; 130,000. subscribed to the Lancashire Relief fund 2 Dec. 1862	23 persons committed for trial; trial, 29 Oct.-12 Nov.; five condemned to death for murder, 1 Nov.; others to imprisonment; Allen, Gould, and Larkin executed 23 Nov. "
Meeting of the Church Congress 13-15 Oct. 1863	Jacob Bright elected M.P. (Lily Maxwell, a widow, voted for him) 26 Nov. "
Great Reform meeting; Mr. Bright there 24 Sept. 1866	
An additional M.P. granted by Reform act 15 Aug. 1867	

MANCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF. An order in council in Oct. 1858, declared that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next vacancy in either, and that the bishopric of Manchester should be immediately created within the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of York; the county of Lancaster for that purpose to be detached from Chester. By act 10 Vict. (1847) the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to exist undisturbed, and that of Manchester was to be created. The rev. Dr. James Prince Lee (the present bishop) was appointed in 1847, and consecrated in 1848. Income, 4200*l*.

MANES, the name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. The Manes were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were generally supposed to preside over the burial-places and monuments of the dead. They were solemnly worshipped by the Romans, and invoked by the augurs; Virgil (22 B.C.) introduces his hero as sacrificing to the Manes. The Romans superscribed their epitaphs with D. M., *Dius Manibus*.

MANGANESE. Black oxide of manganese, long used to decolorise glass, and called *Magnesia nigra*, was formerly included among the ores of iron. Its distinctive character was proved by the researches of Pott (1740), Kaim and Winterl (1770), and Scheele and Bergmann (1774); it was first eliminated by Gahn. Manganese combined with potassium is called mineral chameleon, from its rapid change of colour under certain circumstances. Forchammer employed it as a test for the presence of organic matter in water; and Dr. Angus Smith successfully applied this test to air in 1858.

MANICHEANS, a sect founded by Manes, which began to infest the East about 261. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa, and particularly into Persia. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him much wealth, after which he assumed the title of apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good and the other bad; the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. He rejected the Old Testament, and composed a system of doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the ancient fire-worshippers. He obtained many followers. Sapor, king of Persia, believed in him at one time; but afterwards banished him. He was burnt alive by Bahram or Varanes, king of Persia, about 274. His followers spread themselves over the Roman empire, and several sects sprang from them.

MANILLA (built about 1573), capital of the Philippine isles, a great mart of Spanish commerce. Manilla was taken by the English in 1757; and again in Oct. 1762, by storm. The archbishop engaged to ransom it for about a million sterling; never wholly paid. Manilla has suffered greatly by earthquakes. It is stated that nearly 3000 persons perished by one in 1645. In Sept. 1852, the city was nearly destroyed, and on 3 July, 1863, about a thousand lives were lost.

MANNHEIM (S. Germany), founded in 1606, became the court residence of the Palatine of the Rhine in 1719; but his becoming elector of Bavaria in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of general Pichegru, 20 Sept. 1795. On 31 Oct. the Austrians under general Wurmsler defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighbourhood during the late wars. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by Sand, a student of Wurtzburg, 2 April, 1819.

MANORS are as ancient as the Saxon Constitution, and imply a territorial district with the jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites belonging to it. They were formerly called baronies, and still are lordships. Each lord was empowered to hold a court called the

collection of national portraits was very remarkable. There were 1,300,000 visitors. The expenses of the undertaking amounted to 99,500*l*; the receipts to 98,500*l*.

court-baron for redressing misdemeanors, and settling disputes between the tenants.
Cabinet Lawyer.

MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON. The residence of the lord mayor. It is situate at the east end of the Poultry, on the site of the ancient Stocks-Market. It was built of Portland stone by George Dance the elder, 1739-53; repaired and redecorated, 1867-68; see *Mayor*.

MANSOURAH (Lower Egypt). Here Louis IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner, 5 April, 1250. He gave Damietta and 400,000 livres for his ransom.

MANTINEA (Arcadia, Greece). Several BATTLES here—(1) Athenians and Argives defeated by Agis II. of Sparta, 418 B.C. (2) Between Epaminondas and the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, 362 B.C. The Theban general was victorious, but was killed in the engagement, and from that Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states. The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honour of his favourite Alcinoüs. The town was also called Antigonia. Other battles were fought in the neighbourhood.

MANTUA (N. Italy), an Etruscan city, near which Virgil was born, 70 B.C. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1328 to 1708, when it was seized by the emperor Joseph I. It surrendered to the French, 2 Feb. 1797, after a siege of eight months. It was retaken by the Austrian and Russian army, 30 July, 1799, after a short siege. In 1800, after the battle of Marengo, the French again obtained possession of it. It was included in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians, who surrendered it to the Italians, 11 Oct. 1866, after the peace.

MANUFACTURES, see *Silk, Cotton, &c.*

MAORIS, see *New Zealand.*

MAPLE-TREE. The *Acer rubrum*, or scarlet maple, was brought here from N. America, before 1656. The *Acer Negundo*, or ash-leaved maple, before 1688. From the *Acer saccharinum* (introduced here in 1735) the Americans make very good sugar.

MAPS, see *Charts, and Mercator.*

MARATHON (in Attica). Here, on 28 or 29 Sept. 490 B.C., the Greeks, only 10,000 strong, defeated the Persian army amounting to 500,000, who had 200,000 killed. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain was Hippas, the instigator of the war. The Persian army was forced to retreat to Asia.

MARBLE. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuaries of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously being of wood, about 568 B.C. *Pliny.* The edifices or monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra are chiefly of white marble. The marble arch, London, was removed from Buckingham-palace to Hyde-park, March, 1851.

MARBURG (W. Germany). The cathedral was founded, 1231; and the first Protestant university in 1527. It suffered much during the Seven years' war, 1753-60.

MARCH, the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars; though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th of this month; see *Year*.

MARCHES, LORDS OF, noblemen who lived on boundaries settled between England and Wales, and England and Scotland, and, according to Camden, had their laws, and power of life, death, &c., like petty princes. These powers were abolished, 1535, and 1547.

MARCHFELD (Austria). Here Ottocar II. of Bohemia was defeated and slain by his rival, the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, 26 Aug. 1278; see *Bohemia*.

MARCIONITES, followers of Marcion, a heretic, about 150, who preceded the Manichees, and taught similar doctrines. *Care.*

MARCOMANNI, a people of Southern Germany, expelled the Boii from Bohemia, and, united with other tribes, invaded Italy about 167, but were repelled by the emperors Antoninus and Verus; defeated by the Legion called, from a fabled miracle, the Thundering Legion, 179; and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

MARENGO (N. Italy). Here the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, attacked the Austrians, 14 June, 1800; his army was retreating, when the arrival of general Dessaix turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and Bonaparte, signed 15 June, the latter obtained twelve strong fortresses, and became master of Italy.

MARESCHALS or MARSHALS, in France, were the esquires of the king, and originally had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in 1515, there were but two marshals, who had

500 livres per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The rank afterwards became of the highest military importance, the number was without limit, and the command supreme. Napoleon's marshals were renowned for skill and courage; see *Marshal*.

MARIAN PERSECUTION, see *Protestants*.

MARIGNANO (now MALEGNANO), N. Italy, near Milan. Three battles have been fought near here—1. Francis I. of France defeated the duke of Milan and the Swiss, 13, 14 Sept. 1515; above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants.—2. Near here was fought the battle of Pavia (*which see*).—3. After the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859, the Austrians entrenched themselves at Malegnano. The emperor sent marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers with 16,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with a loss of about 850 killed and wounded, on 8 June. The Austrians are said to have lost 1400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, out of 18,000 engaged.

MARINER'S COMPASS, see *Compass*, and *Magnetism*.

MARINES were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council, dated 16 Oct. 1664, authorised 1200 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1684, the 3rd regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment; but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea-service was not carried into effect until 1698, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years; and in 1741 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1759 they numbered 18,000 men. In the latter years of the French war, ending in 1815, they amounted to 31,400, but there were frequently more than 3000 supernumeraries. The *jollies*, as they are called, frequently distinguished themselves. The "Royal Marine Forces" now comprehend artillery and light infantry. The vote for 1857 was for 16,000 marines, inclusive of 1500 artillery. *P. H. Nicolas*.

MARINO, SAN, a republic in central Italy. Its origin is ascribed to St. Marinus, a hermit, who resided here in the 5th century. Its independence was confirmed by pope Pius VII. in 1817. Population, in 1858, about 8000.

MARITIME EXHIBITION (INTERNATIONAL), to be opened at Havre by the emperor, 1 June, 1868.

MARK, a silver coin of the northern nations, and the name *mark-lubs* is still retained in Denmark. In England, the mark means the sum of 13s. 4d., and here the name is also retained in law courts.

MARKET, see *Smithfield*, and *Metropolitan Cattle Market*.

MARK'S, St. (Venice). The church was erected in 829; the piazza in 1592.

MARLBOROUGH, STATUTES OF, were enacted in the castle of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, 1267.—MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, London, was built by Wren for the duke of Marlborough, 1709-10; was bought for the princess Charlotte and prince Leopold in 1817; held by queen Adelaide till 1849, and became the residence of the prince of Wales, 1863.

MARONITES, Christians in the East, followers of one Maron in the 5th century; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites, Nestorians, and Monothelites: in 1180 they numbered 40,000 living in the neighbourhood of mount Libanus, and, being a brave people, they were of great service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the church of Rome in the 12th century. For an account of the massacres of the Maronites in 1860, see *Druses*.

MAROONS, a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of their negroes fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and many were transported to other colonies. *Brande*.

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, virulently attacking episcopacy, were written, it is believed, by Henry Penry, who was cruelly executed, 29 May, 1693, for having written seditious words against the queen (found about his person when seized). The tracts appeared about 1586. Some had very singular titles: such as "An Almauld for a Parrat," "Hay any Worke for Cooper?" &c. They were collected and reprinted in 1843.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF, see *Privateer*.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia) were discovered in 1595 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoza. They were visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral Dupetit Thouars, 1 May, 1842.

MARQUESS, a dignity, called by the Saxons Markin-Reve, by the Germans Markgrave, took its original from Mark or March, a limit or bound (see *Marches*); the office being to

guard or govern the frontiers of a province. Marquess is next in honour to a duke. The first Englishman on whom the title was conferred was the favourite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquess of Dublin, and placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, 1385. James Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquess of Ormond, in 1476, without territories; afterwards earl of Ross.

MARRIAGE was instituted by God (*Gen.* ii.), and confirmed by Christ (*Mark* x.), who performed a miracle at the celebration of one (*John* ii.). Matrimonial ceremonies among the Greeks are ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1554 B.C.

Law favouring marriage passed at Rome . . . B.C. 18
Priests forbidden to marry after ordination A.D. 325
Marriage was forbidden in Lent . . . 364
It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests
in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take
the vow of celibacy in . . . 1073
The celebration of marriage, as a sacrament, in
churches was ordained by pope innocent III.
about 1199; and so affirmed by the council of
Trent . . . 1547
Marriages were solemnised by justices of the
peace under an act of the commons in Oliver
Cromwell's administration . . . 1653
A tax was laid on marriages, viz.: on the mar-
riage of a duke, 50*l.*; of a common person,
1*l.* . . . 1695
Irregular marriages prohibited (see *Fleet Mar-
riages*) . . . 1753
Marriages were again taxed in . . . 1784
New marriage act, 1822; partially repealed . . . 1823
Acts prohibiting marriages by Roman Catholic
priests in Scotland, or other ministers not
belonging to the church of Scotland, repealed
1834
Act to render the children of certain marriages
within forbidden degrees of kindred legiti-
mate; such marriages in future prohibited
(Lyndhurst's act) . . . 1835
The present marriage act for England, autho-

rising marriages with religious ceremony,
by registrar's certificate, or in a dissenting
chapel, passed 1836 (amended in 1837 and 1856)
Marriage Registration act . . . 1837
Amendment acts passed in . . . 1840 and 1856
A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scot-
land (see *Grivna*) passed in . . . "
A court established for Divorce and Matrimonial
Causes, which has the power of giving sen-
tence of judicial separation for adultery,
cruelty, or desertion without cause for two
years and upward (see *Divorce*) . . . 1857
The Marriage Law Reform association institu-
ted (to legalise a marriage with a deceased
wife's sister), 15 Jan. 1851. A bill for this pur-
pose passed the commons, 2 July; was re-
jected by the lords, 23 July, 1858; again
rejected, 1862; and again by the commons,
2 May, 1866
In the case of *Brook v. Brook*, it was decided
that such a marriage celebrated in a foreign
country was not valid . . . 17 April, 1858
This decision confirmed on appeal to the house
of lords, on . . . 18 March, 1861
A commission appointed to inquire into the
working of the marriage laws in Scotland
and Ireland, in consequence of the Yalverton
case (see *Trials*), 1861 . . . 1865

NUMBER OF REGISTERED MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1750	40,300	1840	121,083
1800	73,228	1845	143,743
1810	84,473	1848	138,230
1815	91,946	1850*	152,744
1820	96,883	1853	164,520
1825	98,378	1854	159,727
1830	102,437		

1855 (<i>Crimean year</i>)	152,113	1861 (<i>cotton famine</i>)	163,706
1856	159,337	1862	164,030
1857	159,097	1863	173,510
1858	156,070	1864	180,387
1859	167,723	1865	185,474
1860	170,156	1866	187,776
		1867	178,791

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT was passed in 1772, in conse-
quence of the marriage of the duke of Gloucester,
the king's brother, with the widow of the earl
Waldegrave, and of the duke of Cumberland with
the widow of colonel Horton and daughter of lord
Incham. [By this act, none of the descendants of
George II., unless of foreign birth, can marry under
the age of 25, unless with the consent of the king;
at and after that age, the consent of parliament
is necessary to render the marriage valid.] The
marriage of the duke of Sussex with the lady
Augusta Murray, solemnised in 1793, was pro-
nounced illegal, and the claims of their son, sir
Augustus d'Este, declared invalid, by the house of
lords, 9 July, 1844.

SEMI-MARRIAGE. Semi-Matrimonium. Among the
Romans concubinage was a legitimate union, not
merely tolerated but authorised. The concubine
had the name of *semi-coniux*. Men might have
either a wife or a concubine, provided they had
not both together. Constantine the Great checked
concubinage, but did not abolish it. This ancient
custom of the Romans was preserved, not only
among the Lombards, but by the French when
they held dominion in that country. Cujas assures
us that the Gascons and other people bordering on

the Pyrenean mountains had not relinquished this
custom in his time, 1590. The women bore the
name of "wives of the second order." *Hénault*.
See *Morganatic Marriages*.

DOUBLE MARRIAGES. There are some instances of a
husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in
countries where polygamy was interdicted by the
state. The first Lacedæmonian who had two wives
was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C.
Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz.:
Doris, the daughter of Xenetus and Aristomache,
sister of Dion, 398 B.C. It is said that the count
Gleichen, a German nobleman, was permitted,
under peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX., in
A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives. The
Mormonites practise and encourage polygamy.

FORCED MARRIAGES. The stat. 3 Henry VII. (1487)
made the principal and abettors in marriages with
heiresses, &c., contrary to their will, equally guilty
as felons. By 39 Eliz. (1596) such felons were de-
nied the benefit of clergy. This offence was made
punishable by transportation, 1 Geo. IV. (1820).
The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of
the house of Wharton, whom captain Campbell
married by force, occurred in William III.'s reign.
Sir John Johnston was hanged for seizing the

* Of these marriages, it is stated in the registrars' returns that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could
not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks.—In France, the marriages were
208,593 in 1820; 243,674 in 1825; and 259,177 in 1830. As respects Paris, the statistics of that city, which
are very minute and curious, furnish the following classes as occurring in 7754 marriages:—Bachelors and
maids, 6456; bachelors and widows, 368; widowers and maids, 708; widowers and widows, 222.

MARRIAGE, *continued.*

young lady, and the marriage was annulled by parliament, 1690.—Edward Gibbon Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, 24 March, 1827; and his marriage with her was immediately dissolved by parliament.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder. This custom is said to have originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochos, about 1433 B.C. **FLEET MARRIAGES.** See *Fleet*.

MARSAGLIA (Piedmont, N. Italy). Here the imperialists under prince Eugene and the duke of Savoy were defeated by the French under Catinat, 3 Oct. 1693.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music are ascribed to Rouget de Lille, a French engineer officer, who composed it at the request of marshal Lucknow, in 1791, to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. It derived its name from a body of troops from Marseilles marching into Paris in 1792 playing the tune, it being then not much known. *Brande.*

MARSEILLES, the ancient *Massilia* (S. France), a maritime city, founded by the Phœnicians about 600 B.C.; was an ally of Rome, 218 B.C. Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, on account of its excellent schools.

Taken by Julius Cæsar after a long siege	B.C.	49
By Euric the Visigoth	A.D.	470
Sacked by the Saracens		839
Marseilles a republic		1214
Subjected to the counts of Provence		1251
United to the crown of France		1482
The plague rages		1649 and 1720-1

[It carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The bishop Belsunce devotedly exerted himself to relieve the sufferers.]
 Revolutionary commotions here . . . 30 April, 1799
 Marseilles opposes the revolutionary government, and is reduced . . . 23 Aug. 1793

MARSHALS. Two were appointed in London to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 1567. *Northouck.*

MARSHALS, BRITISH FIELD. This rank was first conferred upon John, duke of Argyll, and George, earl of Orkney, by George II. in 1736. Sir John Burgoyne was made field marshal in Jan. 1868; see *Mareschal*.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE, &c., appointed by Napoleon I. during his wars, 1804-14.

Arrighi, duke of Padua.
 Augereau, duke of Castiglione.
 Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo; afterwards king of Sweden.
 Berthier, prince of Neufchâtel and Wagram, committed suicide at Bamberg, 1815.
 Bessières, duke of Istria.
 Davoust, prince of Eckmühl and duke of Auerstadt.
 Jourdan, peer of France.
 Junot, duke of Abrantes, suicide 1813.
 Kellerman, duke of Valmy.
 Lannes, duke of Montebello, killed at Aspern, 1809.
 Lefebvre, duke of Dantzig.
 MacDonald, duke of Tarento.
 Marmont, duke of Ragusa.
 Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli.
 Moncey, duke of Conegliano. [1835.
 Mortier, duke of Treviso, killed by Fieschi, 28 July, 1835.

Murat, king of Naples, executed 13 Oct. 1815.
 Ney, prince of Moskwa, executed 7 Dec. 1815.
 Oudinot, duke of Reggio.
 Soult, duke of Dalmatia.
 Suchet, duke of Albuera.
 Victor, duke of Belluno.

OFFICERS OF STATE.

Cambacérès, duke of Parma.
 Caulaincourt, duke of Vicenza.
 Champagne, duke of Cadore.
 Duroc, duke of Friuli, killed at Bautzen, 1813.
 Fouché, duke of Otranto.
 Le Brun, duke of Piacenza.
 Maret, duke of Bassano.
 Savary, duke of Rovigo; and
 Talleyrand de Périgord, prince of Benevento, died 1838.

MARSHALSEA COURT of the Queen's house was very ancient, of high dignity, and coeval with the common law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *Lord Coke's 10 Rep.* 68) no business had been done in this court; but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, the judges and other officers being the same. These courts were removed from Southwark to Scotland-yard in 1801, were abolished by parliament, and discontinued, 31 Dec. 1849; see *Prisons*.

MARSI, a brave people of Southern Italy, who, after several contests, yielded to the Romans, about 301 B.C. During the civil wars they and their allies rebelled, having demanded and been refused the rights of Roman citizenship, 91 B.C. After many successes and reverses, they sued for and obtained peace and the rights they required, 87 B.C. The Marsi being *Socii* of the Romans, this was called the *Social war*.

MARSTON MOOR (near York). The Scots and parliamentary army were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquess of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston-moor, on 2 July, 1644, and the contest was long undecided. Rupert, commanding the right wing of the Royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, at the head of troops disciplined by himself. Cromwell was victorious; he drove his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's artillery was taken, and the royalists never recovered the blow.

MARTELLO TOWERS or **MORTELLA TOWERS**, were circular buildings of masonry erected in the beginning of the present century, on the Southern coast of England, as defences against invasion.

MARTIAL LAW, see *Courts-Martial*, and *Military Law*.

MARTINESTI, see *Rimnik*.

MARTINIQUE (French West Indies), discovered in 1493 or 1502; settled by France, 1655. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in Feb. 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken, 16 March, 1794; were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; and were again captured, 23 Feb. 1809. A revolution took place in this island in favour of Napoleon, but it was finally suppressed by the British, 1 June, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1767 and 1839.

MARTINMAS, 11 Nov., the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the 4th century. In parts of the north of England and in Scotland it is quarter day.

MARTIN'S HALL, ST. (Long Acre, London), was opened as a concert-room for Mr. John Hullah, on 11 Feb. 1850; burnt down, 26 Aug. 1860; rebuilt, 1861; opened as the New Queen's Theatre, by Mr. Alfred Wigan, 24 Oct. 1867.

MARTYRS. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was stoned, 37. The festivals of the martyrs, of very ancient date, took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom about 166. St. Alban is the English protomartyr, 286; see *Persecutions*, *Protestants*, and *Diocletian Era*.

MARYLAND, one of the first thirteen United States of North America, was granted in 1632 to lord Baltimore, and settled by a company of English Romanists in 1634. It contains the district of Colombia, in which Washington is situate. It continued in the Union when the other slave states seceded in 1860 and 1861. The Confederate army, under general Lee, after their victory at Bull Run, 30 Aug. 1862, crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. They were followed by the Federal army under McClellan. Severe conflicts ensued, especially on 17 Sept., at Antietam Creek, with great loss on both sides, each claiming the victory. The Confederates retired into Virginia in good order, and it is said with much booty.

MASKS. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the inventor and time of their introduction were unknown.—Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. *Stow*; see *Iron Mask*.

MASQUERADES were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles, 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I. 1724. They were revived, and carried to shameful excess in violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each. 1776. *Mortimer*. At the close of a bal masqué, 5 March, 1856, Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire.

MASS, in the Roman church, is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, in memory of the passion of Christ, and to this every part of the service alludes. The general division consists in high and low; the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about 394; it was introduced into England in the 7th century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201. Dr. Daniel Rock, in "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), describes an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury," compiled for that cathedral, by St. Osmund and others, during the 12th century. The English communion service was adopted in 1549; see *Ritualism*.

MASSACHUSETTS, the mother state of New England, North America, founded by the English puritans at Plymouth-rock, 1620. It adopted the constitution of the United States, 1788.

MASSACRES. The following are among the most remarkable :—

BEFORE CHRIST.

- Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397.
- 2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331.
- Of 2000 Capuans, friends of Hannibal, by Gracchus, 211.
- A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102.
- The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88.
- A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, 87.
- Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82.
- At Perugia, Octavianus Cesar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cesar, 40.

AFTER CHRIST.

- At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of Jews are said to have been put to the sword, 70.
- The Jews, headed by one Andre, put to death many Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, 115.
- Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 300,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 165.
- At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens were massacred by order of Antoninus, 215.
- The emperor Probus is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, 277.
- Of the Gothic hostages by Valens, 378.
- Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons invited into the circus were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, 390.
- Of the circus factions at Constantinople, 532.
- Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, 1184.
- Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet of the French in Sicily, 1282; see *Sicilian Vespers*.
- At Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, 1418.
- Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., 1520.
- Of Protestants at Vassy, 1 March, 1562.
- Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, in France (see *St. Bartholomew*), 24 Aug. 1572.
- Of the Christians in Croatia by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.
- Of the pretender Demetrius, and his Polish adherents, 27 May, 1606.
- Of Protestants in the Valteline, N. Italy, 19 July, 1620.
- Of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.
- At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, Oct. 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
- At the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 30,000 old and young, were slain, Dec. 1790. See *Ismail*.

- Of French Royalists (see *Septembrizers*), 2 Sept. 1792.
- Of Poles, at Praga, 1794.
- In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, 29 March, 1804, and many thousands perished.
- Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, 2 May, 1808.
- Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, 1 March, 1811.
- Massacre of Protestants at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May, 1815.
- Massacre at Scio, 22 April, 1822; see *Chios*.
- Destruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople, 14 June, 1826.
- 600 Kabyles suffocated in a cave in Algeria, 18 June, 1845; see *Dahra*.
- Massacre of Christians at Aleppo, 16 Oct. 1850.
- Of Maronites, by Druses, in Lebanon, June, 1860, and of Christians, by Mahometans, at Damascus, 9-11 July, 1860; see *Druses and Damasci*.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

- Of 300 English nobles, on Salisbury Plain, by Hericist, about 450.
- Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Bernicia, 607 or 611.
- Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of 13 Nov. 1002, and the 23rd Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Amongst the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded. *Baker's Chronicle*.
- Of the Jews, in England. Some pressing into Westminster hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people; and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England slew all they met. In York 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, 1189.
- Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), 1209.
- Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, Feb. 1624.
- Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, 23 Oct. 1641. Upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion.
- Sir William Petty*. In the first three or four days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed. *Lord Clarendon*. Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred. *Sir W. Temple*.
- Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe (see *Glencoe*), 13 Feb. 1662.
- Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes, perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798. *Musgrave*.
- Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, &c., by mutineers of the native Indian army (see *India*), May and June, 1857.
- Of Europeans at Kalangan, on the south coast of Borneo, 1 May, 1859.
- Of the Europeans at Morant bay, Jamaica, by the infuriated negroes, 11-12 Oct. 1865; see *Jamaica*.

MASSAGETÆ, an ancient Scythian people (probably the ancestors of the Goths), who invaded Asia about 635. In a conflict with them Cyrus the Great was killed, 529 B.C.

MASSANIELLO REVOLUTION, 1647; see *Naples*, note.

MASSILLIA, see *Marseilles*.

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES, see *Ceremonies*.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY, chosen from the equity bar, were first appointed, it is said, to assist the ignorance of sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, in 1588. The office was abolished in 1852.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT (amending the statute respecting them) was passed 20 Aug. 1867; see *Servants*.

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE, an officer of great antiquity and dignity. The establishment was abolished in 1782, and the duties transferred to the lord chamberlain.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, an equity judge, derives his title from having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognizances, made into rolls of parchment; his decrees are appealable to the court of chancery. The repository of public papers, called the Rolls, is in Chancery-lane. They were formerly kept in a chapel founded for the converted Jews; but after the Jews were expelled the kingdom, it was annexed for ever to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here were kept all the records since the beginning of the reign of king Richard III., 1483; all prior to that period being kept in the Tower of London; see *Records*. The first recorded master of the rolls was either John de Langton, appointed 1286, or Adam de Osgodeby, appointed 1 Oct. 1295; but it is clear that the office was in existence long before. *Hardy*. The duties were defined in 1833, and the salary regulated in 1837.

RECENT MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

Sir Wm. Grant appointed	27 May, 1801	Sir John Leach	3 May, 1827
Sir Thomas Plummer	6 Jan. 1818	Sir C. Pepys (a/n. lord Cottenham)	29 Sept. 1834
Robert, lord Gifford	5 April, 1824	Henry Bickersteth (a/n. lord Langdale)	19 Jan. 1836
Sir J. S. Copley (a/n. lord Lyndhurst)	14 Sept. 1826	Sir John (a/n. baron) Romilly, 1865	28 March, 1851

MATHEMATICS formerly signified all kinds of learning; but the term is now applied to the sciences relating to numbers and quantity; see *Arithmetic*. Among the most eminent mathematicians were Euclid, 300 B.C.; Archimedes, 287 B.C.; Descartes, died 1650; Barrow, died 1677; Leibnitz, died 1716; sir Isaac Newton, died 1727; Euler, died 1783; Lagrange, died 1813; Laplace, died 1827; and Dr. Peacock, died 1858; Mr. G. B. Airy (astronomer royal), professor de Morgan, Bartholomew Price, I. Todhunter, and Mary Somerville, born 1790, author of the "Mechanism of the Heavens," are eminent mathematicians.

MATHURINS, see under *Trinity*.

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic church. The *French Matins* were the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 24 Aug. 1572. The *Matins of Moscow* were the massacre of prince Demetrius, and the Poles his adherents, at six o'clock in the morning of 27 May, 1606.

MATTERHORN, a part of the main ridge of the Alps, about 14,836 feet high, S. Switzerland. After various fruitless attempts by professor Tyndall, Mr. Whymper, and other eminent climbers, in 1860, the summit was reached on 14 July, 1865, by Mr. Edward Whymper and others. During their descent, four of the party were killed. Mr. Hadow fell; the connecting rope broke, and he himself, lord Francis Douglas, the rev. Mr. Hudson, and Michael Croz, a guide, slipped down, and fell from a precipice nearly 4000 feet high.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY (derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which Christ gave his grand *mandate*, that we should love one another), the Thursday before Good Friday. *Wheatly*. On this day it was the custom of our sovereigns or their almoners to give alms, food, and clothing to as many poor men as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III., when he was fifty years of age, 1363, and is still continued.

MAUR, ST., see *Benedictines*.

MAURITANIA (N. Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, 45 B.C., with Sallust for pro-consul. Augustus created (30 B.C.) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Getulia, for Juba II., a descendant of the ancient African princes. Suetonius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42, when it was made a province, divided into two parts. The country was subjugated by the Vandals and Greeks, and fell into the hands of the Arabs, about 667; see *Morocco*, and *Moors*.

MAURITIUS or ISLE OF FRANCE (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, 2 Dec. 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The bishopric was founded 1854. Sir Henry Barkly became governor in 1863. Population in 1861, 313,462; in 1867, 340,664. In 1866 two railways were in progress; both now opened. By an awful hurricane, on 11 March, 1868, great damage was done to shipping and buildings, with much loss of life.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B.C. At his death she drank in liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the

world (350 B.C.), termed *Mausoleum*. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died 352 B.C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British Museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by the queen at Frogmore, 15 March, 1862.

MAUVE (French for *malva*, mallow), a dye produced by Dr. Stenhouse from lichens in 1848; now produced from *Aniline* (*which see*).

MAY, the fifth month of the year, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *majores*; others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day; see *Evil May-day*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Montague (who died in 1800) gave for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman-square, to the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received a shilling from the mistress of the feast. It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that

this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy."

MAYENCE, see *Mentz*.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland), founded by parliament, 1795, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for the education of students designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. An act for its government was passed in 1800. It contains about 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college (30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings and 26,000*l.* annually) was granted by parliament, June, 1845. This occasioned much controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition almost every session. The college was repaired and enlarged in 1860.

MAYORS OF THE PALACE (high officers in France, who had great influence during the later Merovingian kings). Pepin the Old (or de Landen), 622 *et seq.*; Pepin Heristal, 687-714; Charles Martel, despotic, 714-741; Pepin le Bref, 741, who shut up Childeric III. in a monastery, and himself took the kingdom, 752.

MAYORS OF CORPORATIONS. At the time of the Norman conquest, 1066, the chief officer of London was called *port-grave*, afterwards softened into *port-reeve*, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called provost; but in Henry II.'s reign the Norman title of *maire* (soon after *mayor*) was brought into use. At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterwards for periods of irregular duration; now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for re-election. He must be an alderman, and have been sheriff. His duties commence on 9 Nov. The prefix **LORD** is peculiar to the chief civic officer of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and York.

The first mayor of London, Henry Fitz-Alwhyn, appointed in 1189; held office for 24 years.
First presented to the barons of the exchequer
The prefix of *lord* granted by Edward III., with the style of right honourable.
Sir Henry Pickard, who had been lord mayor of London in 1357, sumptuously entertained in one day four monarchs; Edward, king of England; John, king of France; the king of Cyprus; and David, king of Scotland; the Black Prince and many of the nobility being present. *Stow*.
Sir John Norman, the first lord mayor who went by water to be sworn at Westminster, and lord mayor's show instituted.
The more costly pageants and triumphs of the show laid aside.

The lord mayor entertained the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank.
The lord mayor, Farncombe, gave a banquet to prince Albert and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1851.
The lord mayor, sir F. Moon, entertained the emperor and empress of the French 19 April.
The lord mayor, B. S. Phillips, entertained the king and queen of the Belgians, July; entertained by them at Brussels.
The "*Lord Mayor's court*" is very ancient.

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.
1800-1. Sir William Staines, bart.
1801-2. Sir John Eamer, bart.
1802-3. Charles Price.
1803-4. John Perring.
1804-5. Peter Perchard.
1805-6. Sir James Shaw.
1806-7. Sir William Leighton, bt.
1807-8. John Ainsley.
1808-9. Sir Charles Flower, bart.
1809-10. Thomas Smith.

1810-11. Joshua Jonathan Smith.
1811-12. Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bt.
1812-13. George Scholey.
1813-14. Sir William Donville, bt.
1814-15. Samuel Birch.
1815-16. Matthew Wood.
1816-17. Matthew Wood again.
1817-18. Christopher Smith.
1818-19. John Atkins.
1819-20. George Brydges.
1820-1. John T. Thorpe.

1821-2. Christopher Maguay.
1822-3. William Heygate.
1823-4. Robert Waithman.
1824-5. John Garratt.
1825-6. William Venables.
1826-7. Anthony Browne.
1827-8. Matthias Prime Lucas.
1828-9. William Thompson.
1829-30. John Crowder.
1830-1. Sir John Key, bart.
1831-2. Sir John Key, bt. again.

MAYORS, *continued.*

1373-3.	Sir Peter Laurie.	1844-5.	Michael Gibbs.	1856-7.	Thomas Quedstedt Finnis.
1373-4.	Charles Farebrother.	1845-6.	John Johnson.	1857-8.	Sir Robt. W. Carden, bt.
1374-5.	Henry Winchester.	1846-7.	Sir George Carroll.	1858-9.	David W. Wire.
1375-6.	William Taylor Copeland.	1847-8.	John Kinnesley Hooper.	1859-60.	James Carter.
1376-7.	Thomas Kelly.	1848-9.	Sir James Duke, bt., M.P.	1860-1.	William Cubitt, M.P.
1378-8.	Sir John Cowan, bart.	1849-50.	Thomas Farncombe.	1861-2.	William Cubitt, again.
1378-9.	Samuel Wilson.	1850-1.	Sir John Muagrove.	1862-3.	W. A. Rose.
1379-40.	Sir Chapman Marshall, bt.	1851-2.	William Hunter.	1863-4.	Wm. Lawrence.
1380-1.	Thomas Johnson.	1852-3.	Thomas Challis, M.P.	1864-5.	Warren S. Hale.
1381-2.	John Pirie.	1853-4.	Thomas Sidney.	1865-6.	Benj. Sam. Phillips.
1382-3.	J. Humphery.	1854-5.	Sir Fras. G. Moon, bt.	1866-7.	Thos. Gabriel.
1383-4.	Sir W. Magnay, bart.	1855-6.	David Salomons.	1867-8.	Wm. Ferneley Allen.

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

John le Deceur was appointed first provost in 1308; a gilded sword was granted to be borne before the provost by Henry IV.	1407	Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first mayor honoured with the title of lord, by Charles II., who granted 500 <i>l.</i> per annum, in lieu of the company of foot	1665
Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor	1409	A new collar of SS. granted by William III. to the mayor, value 100 <i>l.</i> , the former having been lost in James II.'s time	1697
The collar of SS. and a foot company granted by Charles II. to the mayors	1660		

MEAL-TUB PLOT, against the duke of York, afterwards James II., contrived by one Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Maunsell, and then gave information to the custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods, 23 Oct. 1679. After Dangerfield's apprehension, on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a *meal-tub* at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the Protestant interest, who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason,—particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, 1 June, 1685, one of his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis; this caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

MEASURES, see *Weights*.

MEATH (Ireland), **BISHOPRIC OF**. Many episcopal sees in Meath (as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Arbraccan, Dunshaughlin, and Slane, and others of less note) were fixed at Clonard, before 1151-2, when the division of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by John Paparo, then legate from Pope Eugene III. Eugene was the first styled bishop of Meath, about 1174. Meath was valued, 30 Henry VIII., at 373*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

MECCA (in Arabia), the birth-place of Mahomet, 569, from whence he was compelled to fly, 15 July, 622 (the Hegira). On one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is asserted he retired to perform his devotions, and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, 604. Two miles from the town is the hill where, they say, Abraham went to offer up Isaac, 1871 B.C. Mecca after being vainly besieged by Hosein for the Caliph Yezid, A.D. 682, was taken by Abdelmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the hands of the Wahabees, a Mahometan sect. They were expelled by the pacha of Egypt in 1818, who retired in 1841. It is said that 160,000 pilgrims visited Mecca in 1858, and only 50,000 in 1859.

MECHANICS. The simple mechanical powers have been ascribed to heathen deities; the axe, wedge, wimble, &c., to Dædalus; see *Steam Engine*.

Aristotle writes on mechanics about . . . B.C.	320	Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan	about 1540
The properties of the lever, &c., demonstrated by Archimedes, who died	212	Work on Statics, by Stevinus	1586
[He laid the foundations of nearly all those inventions, the further prosecution of which is the boast of our age. <i>Wallis</i> (1695).]		Theory of falling bodies, Galileo	1638
The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in Yorkshire.		Laws of collision, Wallis, Wren	about 1668
Cattle-mills, <i>note jumentarie</i> , were also in use by the Romans.		Theory of oscillation, Huygens	1670
The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates	70	Epi-cycloidal form of the teeth of wheels. Roemer	1675
A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome	50	Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died	1679
Pappus wrote on mechanics about A.D.	350	Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton, Hooke, &c.	1666-1700
Floating-mills on the Tiber	536	Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory	1697
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about	1078	Spirit level (and many other inventions), by Dr. Rooke	from 1660 to 1702
Wind-mills were in very general use in the 12th century.		D'Alembert's researches on dynamics about	1743
Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg	1332	Borgnis' <i>Dictionnaire de Mécanique appliquée aux Arts</i> , 10 vols.	1818-23
		[Among the best modern writers on the science of mechanics are Poncelet, Whewell, Barlow, Moseley, Delaunay, and Bartholomew Price.]	

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS. One was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in London, and another in Glasgow, in 1823; and soon after others arose in different parts of the empire. They have revived since 1857, many noblemen and gentlemen giving lectures in them.

MECHLIN or **MALINES** (Belgium), renowned for its lace manufacture, was founded in the 6th century; destroyed by the Normans in 884; sacked by the Spaniards, 1572; taken by the prince of Orange, 1578, and by the English, 1580; and frequently captured in the 17th and 18th centuries, partaking in the evil fortunes of the country. A Roman Catholic congress was held here Sept. 1867.

MECKLENBURG (N. Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent as the two grand duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (population in 1866, 560,123) and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (population in 1866, 98,225). The house of Mecklenburg claims to be descended from Genserik the Vandal, who ravaged the western empire in the 5th century, and died 477. During the Thirty years' war, Mecklenburg was conquered by Wallenstein, who became its duke, 1628; it was restored to its own duke, 1630. After several changes the government was settled in 1701 as it now exists in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1815 the dukes were made grand dukes. The dukes joined the new North German confederation by treaty, 21 Aug. 1866.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.
1815. Frederic-Francis I.
1842. Frederic-Francis II., 7 March; born 28 Feb. 1823 (PRESENT grand-duke).
Heir: his son, Frederic-Francis, born 19 March, 1851.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.
1815. Charles.
1816. George, born 12 Aug. 1779; succeeded Nov. 6.
1860. Frederic, Sept. 6; born 17 Oct. 1819 (the
PRESENT grand-duke).

Heir: his son, Adolphus-Frederic, born 22 July, 1848.

The royal family of England is intimately allied with the house of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*. King George III. married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761; their son, the duke of Cumberland (afterwards king of Hanover) married princess Frederica Caroline, a daughter of the duke, in 1815; and princess Augusta of Cambridge married, 28 June, 1843, Frederic, the present grand-duke.

MEDALS, see *Numismatics*. There is hardly any record of medals or decorations as rewards in the army or navy before the time of the commonwealth. The house of commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson) and men gained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. Blake's medal of 1653 was bought by his majesty, William IV. for 150 guineas. In 1692 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to lord Howe's victory, 1 June, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Medals were presented by the queen to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, 18 May, 1855.

MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian empire, revolted 711 B.C. Its chronology is doubtful.

Revolt of the Medes B.C.	711	War with the Lydians (see <i>Halys</i>) B.C.	603
Deloses, founder of Ecbatana, reigns	709	Astyages reigns	594
Phraortes, or Arphaxad, reigns; (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries)	656	Astyages deposed by Cyrus, 550; who established the empire of Persia (which see,)	550
Warlike reign of Cyaxares	632-594		

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE (Epsom, Surrey), opened in 1855 by the prince consort. It provides an asylum for 20 pensioners male and female; and 40 foundation scholars (sons of medical men) are fed, clothed, and educated.

MEDICAL COUNCIL. In 1858 an act was passed "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery;" amended in 1860. It established "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom." The first meeting of this council took place on 23 Nov. 1858, when sir B. C. Brodie was elected first president (who on 30 Nov. was elected president of the Royal Society). He was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Green in June, 1860; by Dr. George Burrows, Jan. 1864. The first Medical Register was issued in July, 1859. In 1862 the council was incorporated by parliament, and authorised to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopœia, which was published as the "British Pharmacopœia," in 1864. New edition appeared May, 1867.

MEDICI FAMILY, the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled and made its chief; he ruled for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. Giovanni de' Medici (pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo. From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary grand-dukes of Tuscany (which see). Cattarina de' Medici became queen of France in 1547, and regent in 1550. She plotted with the duke of Alva to destroy the Protestants in 1565.

MEDICINE, see *Physic*, and *Physicians*.

MEDINA (Arabia Deserta), famous for the tomb of Mahomet, in a large mosque, lighted by rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, 15 July, 622; see *Hegira*. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1804; retaken by the pacha of Egypt, 1818.

MEDINA DE RIO SECO (Valladolid, Spain). Here Bessières defeated the Spaniards 15 July, 1808.

MEDIOLANUM, see *Milan*.

MEEANEE. The Beloochees, amounting to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns and 5000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Mecanee, were defeated with great loss on 17 Feb. 1843, by lieut.-gen. sir Charles Napier, with 2600 men of all arms.

MEERUT (near Delhi). Here the Indian mutiny began, 10 May, 1857; see *India*.

MEGARA, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the 8th century B.C. Pericles suppressed a revolt, 445 B.C. The Megarians founded Byzantium 657 B.C. and sent a second colony 628 B.C. The Megarian (Eristic or disputatious) school of philosophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo, natives of Megara.

MEHADPORE or MAHEDPORE (W. India). Here sir Thomas Hislop and sir John Malcolm defeated the Mahrattas under Holkar, 21 Dec. 1817.

MEISTERSINGERS, see *Minnesingers*.

MELAZZO (W. Sicily). Here Garibaldi, on 20 and 21 July, 1860, defeated the Neapolitans under general Bosco, who lost about 600 men; Garibaldi's loss being 167. The latter entered Messina; and on 30 July a convention was signed, by which it was settled that the Neapolitan troops were to quit Sicily. They held the citadel of Messina till 13 March, 1861.

MELBOURNE (Australia), capital of Victoria (*which see*). It was laid out as a town by orders of sir R. Bourke, in April, 1837. The first land sale took place in June, and speculation continued till it caused wide-spread insolvency in 1841-2.

Made a municipal corporation, 1842; a bishopric 1847
First legislative assembly of Victoria meets 1852
Gold found in great abundance about 80 miles from Melbourne in the autumn of 1851, and immense numbers of emigrants flocked there in consequence, causing an enormous rise in the prices of provisions and clothing. "
Population 23,000 in 1851; about 100,000 at the end of "
The city greatly improved with public buildings, handsome shops, &c. 1853
The Victoria bank, Ballarat, broken open, and 14,300l. in money and 200 ounces in gold dust carried off (one of the robbers was taken in

England, sent back to Melbourne, and there tried and hanged) 8 Oct. 1854
Monster meeting held at Ballarat respecting the collection of the gold licences, followed by riots, during which the Southern Cross flag was raised: intervention of the military; 26 rioters and three soldiers killed, and many wounded 30 Nov. "
The mayor comes to London to congratulate the queen on the marriage of the princess royal. 1858
Intercolonial exhibition opened 25 Oct. 1866
Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh 23 Nov. 1867
See *Victoria*.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS. On the retirement of earl Grey, 9 July, 1834, viscount Melbourne* became first minister of the crown. When viscount Althorpe became earl Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov. same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's commands as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the Exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated, 30 Aug. 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power; see *Administrations*.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834; resigned Nov. 1834.

Viscount Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury*.

Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president*.

Earl Mulgrave, *privy seal*.

Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Viscount Duncannon, viscount Palmerston, and T.

Spring Rice (afterwards lord Montagu), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Lord Auckland, *admiralty*.

Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), and

Mr. C. P. Thomson (afterwards lord Sydenham),

boards of control and trade.

Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces*.

Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor*.

Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, marquess of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.

Viscount Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury*.

Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president*.

Viscount Duncannon, *privy seal, and woods and forests* (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Jan. 1840).

T. Spring Rice, *chancellor of the exchequer* (succeeded by Francis T. Baring, Aug. 1840).

Lord John Russell, *home secretary* (succeeded by marquess of Normanby, Aug. 1839).

Viscount Palmerston, *foreign secretary*.

Lord Glenelg, *colonial secretary* (succeeded by marquess Normanby, Feb. 1839; lord John Russell, Aug. 1839).

Viscount Howick, *secretary at-war* (succeeded by T. B. Macaulay, Sept. 1839).

Lord Auckland, *admiralty* (succeeded by earl of Minto, Sept. 1835).

* Wm. Lamb, born in 1779; became M.P. for Westminster, 1812; secretary for Ireland, 1827; succeeded his father as viscount Melbourne, 1828; died 24 Nov. 1843.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS, *continued.*

Sir John C. Hobhouse, *board of control.*

C. Poulett Thomson, *board of trade* (succeeded by Henry Labouchere, Aug. 1839).

Lord Holland, *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster* (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Oct. 1840).

The chancellorship in commission: sir C. Peppas (afterwards lord Cottenham), became *lord chancellor* Jan. 1836.

MELEGNANO, see *Marignano*.

MELFI (Apulia, S. Italy) was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 14 Aug. 1851: about 600 persons perished.

MELODRAMA originated with or was introduced by Thomas Holcroft in 1793.

MELORA or MELORIA, a small isle in the Mediterranean, near which the Pisan fleet defeated the Genoese, in 1241, capturing many bishops going with much treasure to a council. The total destruction of the Pisan fleet on 6 Aug. 1284 by the Genoese near the same place, after a most sanguinary conflict, was considered to be the just punishment of impiety.

MELOS (now Milo), one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, colonised by the Spartans about 1116 B.C. During the Peloponnesian war the Melians adhered to Sparta, till the island was captured, after seven months' siege, by the Athenians, who massacred all the men and sold the women and children as slaves, 416 B.C.

MEMEL, an important commercial port in Prussia, built about 1279. It was taken by the Teutonic knights, about 1328. It has suffered much by fire, and was almost totally destroyed 4 Oct. 1854. The loss was estimated at 1,100,000*l*.

MEMNONEIUM or RAMESEION (Thebes, Egypt), the tomb of Osymandyas, according to Diodorus, now considered to be that of Rameses III., 1618 B.C.

MEMORY, see *Mnemonics*.

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous"), is said to have been built by Menes, 3890 B.C.; or by Misraim, 2188 B.C. It was restored by Septimus Severus, A.D. 202. In the 7th century, under the dominion of the Saracens, it fell into decay. The invasion of Cambyzes, 525 B.C., began the ruin of Memphis, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed it.—MEMPHIS, Tennessee, U.S., on the Mississippi, was taken from the confederates by the federals after a severe conflict, 6 June, 1862.

MENAI STRAIT (between the Welsh coast and the isle of Anglesey). Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and the opposition he met with, so incensed the Roman general, that he gave the Britons no quarter, throwing all that escaped from that battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, A.D. 61.—In crossing this strait, a ferry-boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, 4 Dec. 1785. The road from London to Holyhead has long been regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin: Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting beautiful suspension bridges over the river Conway and the Menai Strait, commenced in July, 1818, and finished in July, 1825. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn in 1849-50; see *Tubular Bridges*.

MENDICANT FRIARS. Several religious orders commenced alms-begging in the 13th century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They spread over Europe, and formed many communities; but at length by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, were reduced to four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and others branched off; see *Franciscans*, &c.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (Red Lion-square, London), was established in 1818 for the suppression of public begging, and other impositions. Tickets received from the society are given by subscribers to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, if deserving. The society has caused above 23,000 vagrants to be convicted as impostors. In 1857, 54,074 meals, in 1860, 42,912, and in 1865, 52,137 were distributed. In 1857, 3785, and in 1865, 3809 begging letters were investigated.

MENDOZA, an Argentine republic, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, one of the most awful recorded, 20 March, 1861: above 7000 persons perished.

MENSURATION. The various properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about 218 B.C.; see *Arithmetic*.

MENTANA (near Monte Rotondo, in the papal states). Here Garibaldi and his volunteers, after having intrenched his positions at Monte Rotondo and Mentana on their march towards Tivoli, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1867, were totally defeated by the pontifical and French

troops under generals Kanzler and Polhès, after a severe conflict, in which general Failly said "the Chassepot rifles did wonders." There were about 5000 men on each side, but the Garibaldians were very badly armed. The loss of the papal and French troops was about 200 killed and wounded; that of Garibaldi about 800. Garibaldi crossed the Italian frontier, and was arrested at Correse, and eventually sent to Caprera (about 25 Nov.).

MENTZ or MAYENCE (S. W. Germany), the Roman *Moguntiacum*, built about 13 B.C. The archbishopric was founded by Boniface, 745. Many diets have been held here; and here John Faust established a printing press, about 1440. A festival in honour of John Gutenberg was celebrated here in 1837. Mentz was given up to the Prussians, 26 Aug. 1866.

MENU. INSTITUTES OF, the very ancient code of India. Sir Wm. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.).

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT was passed in Aug. 1850, and amended Aug. 1851.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS, said to have been constructed by a Mr. Wright, who made several voyages; in his absence Gerard Mercator published the charts in his own name, 1556. They are, however, now confidently ascribed to Mercator.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, passed in 1862 to punish forgeries of trade-marks.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' COMPANY, established by the duke of Brabant in 1296, was extended to England in Edward III.'s reign, and was formed into a corporation in 1564.—The MERCHANT-TAILORS, a rich company of the city of London, of which many kings have been members, were so called after the admission of Henry VII. into their company, 1501, but were incorporated in 1466. Their school was founded in 1561. *Stow*.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT of 1854 was amended by an act passed in 1867.

MERCHANTS were protected by Magna Charta, 1216, and by many statutes. An attempt made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the house of commons in 1711, failed.

MERCIA, see under *Britain*.

MERCURY, see *Quicksilver*, and *Calomel*.

MERCY, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives, by John de Matha in 1198. *Hénault*. Another order was formed by Pierre Nolasque in Spain, 1223.

MERIDA (Spain), a town in Estremadura (built by the Romans), was taken by the French, Jan. 1811. Near this town, at Arroyos Molinos, the British army under general (afterwards lord) Hill defeated the French under general Girard, after a severe engagement, 28 Oct. 1811. The British took Merida from the French in 1812, general Hill leading the combined forces of English and Spanish troops.

MEROE, an ancient city and country of inner Africa, near the sources of the Nile, said to have flourished under sacerdotal government in the time of Herodotus, about 450 B.C.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of French kings, 418-752; see *France*, and *Mayors*.

MERRIMAC, see *United States*, 1862.

MERRY-ANDREW. The name is said to have been first given to Andrew Borde, a physician, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners, appeared at court, 1547.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (Glamorganshire). Riots commenced here, 3 June, 1831, and continued for several days; many persons were killed and wounded; see *Coal-Mine Accidents*, p. 184.

MERTON (Surrey). At an abbey here, the barons under Henry III., 23 Jan. 1236, held a parliament which enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. They were repealed in 1863; see *Bastards*.

MESMERISM. Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Mersburg, published his doctrines in 1766, contending, by a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes to his system in France, where he received a subscription of 340,000 livres. The government appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate his pretensions. Among these were Franklin and Bailly, and the results appeared in an admirable paper drawn up by the latter, 1784, exposing the futility of animal magnetism. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it. In 1859, the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monekton Milnes (since lord Houghton) among the vice-presidents.

MESSALIANS, a sect professing to adhere to the letter of the gospel, about 310, refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labour not for the food that perisheth."

MESSENI A (now *Maura-Matra*), in the Peloponnesus, a kingdom commenced by Polycaon, 1499 B.C. It had long sanguinary wars with Sparta, and once contained a hundred cities. It was at first governed by kings; after its restoration to power in the Peloponnesus it formed a republic, under the protection first of the Thebans, and afterwards of the Macedonians; but it never rose to eminence.

The first Messenian war began 743 B.C.; was occasioned by violence offered to some Spartan women in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. Eventually, Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors. . . . B.C. 724

The second war was commenced about 685 B.C., to throw off the Spartan yoke, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily.

The third war B.C. 663
465-455

MESSINA (Sicily), so named by the Samians, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It was seized by the Mamertini (*which see*), about 281 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire; was taken by the Saracens, about A.D. 829. *Priestley*. Roger the Norman took it from them by surprise, about 1072.

Revolts against Charles of Anjou, and is suc- 1282
coured by Peter of Arragon
Revolts in favour of Louis XIV. of France, 1676;
the Spaniards punish it severely 1678
Almost ruined by an earthquake and eruption
of Etna 1693
Nearly depopulated by a plague 1740

Half destroyed by an earthquake 1763
Head-quarters of the British forces in Sicily,
prior to 1834
An insurrection here subdued 7 Sept. 1848
Garibaldi enters Messina after his victory at
Melazzo 20-21 July, 1860
The citadel surrenders to Cialdini 13 March, 1861

METALS. The metals and metalloids are now above fifty in number. Tubal-Cain is mentioned as an "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." (*Gen. iv.*) Moses and Homer speak of the seven metals, and Virgil of the melting of steel. The Phœnicians had great skill in working metals. Bunsen and Kirchhoff's method of chemical analysis by means of the spectrum has added cesium, rubidium, thallium, and indium to the known metals; see *Mines*, *Iron*, and the other metals.

METAMORPHISTS in the 15th century affirmed that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly deified.

METAPHYSICS, the science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter. The term, literally denoting "after physics," originated from these words having been put at the head of certain essays of Aristotle, which follow his treatise on Physics. *Mackintosh*. Modern metaphysics arose in the 15th century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given to the human mind in Europe, commonly called the "revival of learning." Hobbes, Cudworth, S. T. Coleridge, Dugald Stewart, and sir W. Hamilton, were eminent British metaphysicians, and Descartes, Pascal, Kant, and Fichte, foreign ones; see *Philosophy*.

METAURUS, a river in central Italy, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated and slain, 207 B.C., when marching with abundant reinforcements. The Romans were led by Livius and Claudius Nero, the consuls. The latter commanded the head of Hasdrubal to be thrown into his brother's camp. This victory saved Rome.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, a doctrine attributed to Pythagoras, about 528 B.C., supposes the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. It is also ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; and therefore embalmed the dead.

METEOROGRAPH, an apparatus for the invention of which Father Secchi of Rome received a grand prize at the Paris International Exhibition, July, 1867. It is self-acting, and registers the various changes of the atmosphere in the form of a diagram.

METEOROLOGY (from the Greek *meteōros*, aerial), the science which treats of the phenomena which have their origin in the air, such as rain, lightning, meteors, fogs, &c. Bacon, Boyle, and Franklin wrote on the subject.

John Dalton's essay on meteorology appeared in 1793.
Luke Howard's work on the clouds appeared in
1802, and his "Barometrographia" in 1848.
Sir W. Reid published his work on the "law of
storms" in 1838. The works of Daniell (1845),
Kewitz (1845), and Müller (1847) are esteemed.
Mr. James Glaisher, the secretary of the Meteorolo-

gical Society (established in 1850 and chartered in
1866) is the most eminent meteorologist of the day.
By his exertions the apparatus at Greenwich was
erected; and meteorology has appeared in the
"Greenwich Observations" since 1848. See *Sci-*
loon—Scientific Ascents.

METEOROLOGY, *continued.*

Meteorological observatories have been erected in all parts of the globe within the last 20 years.

The meteorological department of the board of trade, established in 1855, under admiral FitzRoy, commenced the publication of reports in 1857.* It has issued apparatus and instruction books to captains of ships and established observatories in many places in the empire. The Kew meteorological observatory was given to the British Association in April, 1860.

At the recommendation of M. Le Verrier and admiral FitzRoy, meteorological information, obtained by the telegraph from the principal places in the

United Kingdom, has been transmitted daily to Paris, and thence to other parts of Europe since 1 Sept. 1860.

Meteorological observations appear in the *Times* daily.

Storm-warnings first sent to the coast by the Board of Trade, 6 Feb.; and first published 31 July, 1861; suspended 7 Dec. 1866; restoration proposed, Nov. 1867.

Daily international bulletin of the imperial observatory at Paris, under the direction of M. Le Verrier, first published, Nov. 1862.

See *Barometer, Thermometer, &c.*

METEORS, LUMINOUS, include shooting stars, fire-balls, and falling stones or aërolites. They were described by Halley, Wallis, and others early in the 17th century. The periodicity of the star showers about the 10th of August (termed in the middle ages St. Lawrence's tears) was discovered separately by Quetelet, 1836, and by Herrick in 1837. The following are remarkable epochs for their annual return:—2 Jan.; 29 July; 3 and 9-12 Aug.; 8-14 Nov.; 11 Dec. *R. P. Greg.*

The magnificent continuous star-shower of 14 Nov. 1866, had been predicted by professor Newton some time previously. A similar phenomenon had been witnessed by Humboldt at Cumana,

(S.A.), 12 Nov. 1799; and by Dr. D. Olmsted, at Newhaven (U.S.), 13 Nov. 1833.

AEROLITES, falling-stones accompanying meteors, are found in our museums. They contain iron, nickel, and other minerals.

METHODISTS, see *Wesleyans*.

METHUEN TREATY, a treaty for regulating the commerce between Great Britain and Portugal, made in 1703, concluded by Paul Methuen, our ambassador at Lisbon. It greatly favoured the importation of port wine into this country by lowering the duty, to the discouragement of French wines. It was abrogated in 1834.

METHYL, a colourless inodorous gas, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, was obtained first in the free state by Frankland and Kolbe separately, in 1849.

METHYLATED SPIRITS. By an act passed in 1855 a mixture of spirits of wine with 10 per cent. of its bulk of wood-naphtha, or methylic alcohol, is allowed to be made duty free for use in the arts and manufactures, not less than 450 gallons being made at one time. In 1861 an act was passed permitting the methylated spirits to be retailed by licence.

METONIC CYCLE, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days; see *Calippic Period*.

METRIC SYSTEM. Before the revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On 8 May, 1790, the constitutional assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organisation of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the academy included the names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Méchain, and Prony. Delambre and Méchain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the *mètre*, which is equal to a ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (32808 English feet) was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on 7 April, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by law the only legal one on 2 Nov. 1801. A decree on 12 Feb. accommodated the old measures to the new system; but on 4 July, 1837, it was decreed that after 1 Jan. 1840, the metric and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, and will probably in time be adopted in the British empire.

Unit of SURFACE, *centiare*=a square *mètre*=1'1060 English yard (a square *décimètre* or *are*=100 square *mètres*).

Unit of VOLUME or SOLIDITY, *stère*=a cubic *mètre*.

Unit of CAPACITY, *litre*=a cubic *décimètre* (or 10th of a *mètre*)=1'76077 English pint.

Unit of WEIGHT, *gramme*=weight of a cubic centi.

mètre (the 100th part of a *mètre*) of distilled water =0'56438 English dram.

Unit of MONEY, the *franc*, a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (*deca*, 10; *hekato*, 100; *kilo*, 1000; *myria*, 10,000. The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (*deci*, 10; *centi*, 100; *milli*, 1000).

* The admiral published his "Weather-Book" in 1863. His exertions are said to have overworked his brain; and on 30 April, 1865, he died by his own hand.

METRIC SYSTEM, *continued*.

Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before parliament 25 Feb. 1824
 A commission of inquiry appointed at the instance of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice (since lord Monteagle) . . . May, 1833
 Another commission was appointed (both consisted of eminent scientific men, and reported strongly in favour of the change) . . . 20 June, 1843
 A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect . . . 1 Aug. 1853
 Mr. Gladstone, admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature.
 The Decimal Association was formed for the

purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system . . . June, 1854
 Another commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of lords Monteagle and Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion . . . Nov. 1855
 An International Decimal Association formed in The decimal currency adopted in Canada, 1 Jan. 1853
 The new weights and measures bill (an approximation to the decimal system) was passed . . . 1862
 An act passed "to render permissive the use of the metric system of weights and measures" 29 July, 1864

METRONOME, to regulate time in the performance of music, was patented in England by John Mälzel, 5 Dec. 1815.

METROPOLIS ROADS ACT (passed in 1863) transferred the management of certain roads north of the Thames from the commissioners to the parishes, and abolished certain turnpikes and tollbars.

METROPOLITAN (from the Greek *metropolis*), a title given at the council of Nice, 325, to certain bishops who had jurisdiction over others, in a province. The dignity is said to have arisen in the 2nd century, through the dissentient bishops in a district referring to one bishop of superior intellect.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (1855), amended in 1862. It held its first meeting and elected Mr. (now sir) John Thwaites as chairman, 22 Dec. 1855. The office is in Spring-gardens. In 1858, its powers were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the metropolis. The board was authorised to raise a loan and levy 3d. in the pound on the property in the metropolis. The works are now in progress (1868). It is also authorised to construct the Thames Embankment. In 1861 the board received nearly a million pounds, and expended 900,000l. ; see *Sewage*, and *Thames*.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, inaugurated by the lord mayor and corporation on Wednesday, 13 July, 1855, in presence of the prince consort. It is situated in Copenhagen-fields, an elevated site north of London, occupying an area of about fifteen acres, larger by nine acres than Smithfield, and capable of containing 30,000 sheep, 6400 bullocks, 1400 calves, and 900 pigs. In the centre is a circular building, let to bankers and others having business connected with graziers and cattle-agents. Within and around the market are erected several large taverns. A place is set apart for slaughtering animals, with approved appliances for purposes of health, by ventilation, sewerage, &c. ; there is also a place for haystacks. Sales commenced on Friday, 15 June, 1855.—An Act for establishing a meat and poultry market in Smithfield (*which see*) was passed in 1860.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION, FIRE BRIGADE, and HOUSELESS POOR, see *Convalescent*, *Fire Brigade*, and *Houseless*.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION met 11 Dec. 1866.

METROPOLITAN POOR ACTS, "for the establishment in the metropolis of asylums for the sick, insane, and other classes of the poor," was passed 29 March, 1867.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY (*Underground*), between Paddington and Victoria-street, near Holborn. The act for it passed in 1853 ; the construction began in the spring of 1860 ; and it was opened for traffic, 10 Jan. 1863. Many serious difficulties were overcome with great skill and energy by the contractors, Jay, Smith, and Knight. In the first six months of 1865, there were 7,462,823 passengers.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT (30 & 31 Vict. c. 134) "for regulating the traffic in the metropolis, and for making provision for the greater security of persons passing through the streets," passed 20 Aug. 1867. A short act, modifying the clauses relating to costermongers and cabs, was passed 7 Dec. 1867.

METTRAY, see *Reformatory Schools*.

METZ, see *Austrasia*.

MEXICO (N. America), said to have been subdued by the Aztecs early in the 13th century. It was discovered in 1517, and conquered by Fernando Cortez, 1519-21 ; explored by Alexander von Humboldt, 1799-1804. It is stated that there have been 260 insurrections in Mexico since 1821. Population, 1865 (estimated), 8,218,080.

MEXICO, continued.

Motetzuma emperor	1503
Cortes lands, 1519; captures the city of Mexico	1521
Mexico constituted a kingdom; Cortes governor	1522
Mexico first viceroy of New Spain, 1530; establishes a mint	1535
Unsuccessful insurrection of Miguel Hidalgo, hero; of Morelos, 1815; of Mina	1817
Mexico declared independent by the treaty of Aguada	23 Aug. 1821
Agustín Iturbide, president of a provisional junta; Mexico formed into an empire; the crown declined by Spain; Iturbide made emperor	Feb. 1822
Compelled to abdicate	26 March, 1823
Mexican federal republic proclaimed	4 Oct. "
Iturbide went to England; returns and endeavours to recover his dignity; shot,	19 July, 1824
Federal constitution established	Oct. "
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, April,	1825
Expulsion of the Spaniards decreed	March, 1829
Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered	26 Sept. "
Mexican revolution: the president Guerrero deposed	23 Dec. "
Independence of Mexico recognised by Brazil, June, 1830; by Spain	28 Dec. 1836
Declaration of war against France	30 Nov. 1838
War terminated	9 March, 1839
War with the United States	4 June, 1845
The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, and subsequently at Matamoros	8 May, 1846
Santa Fé captured, 22 Aug.; and Monterey,	24 Sept. "
Battle of Buena Vista; the Mexicans defeated by General Taylor, with great loss, after two days' fighting	22 Feb. 1847
The Americans, under general Scott, defeat the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo	18 April, "
The Mexicans beaten in several actions; Mexico taken by assault by general Scott	15 Sept. "
Treaty of peace ratified	19 May, 1848
Political convulsions	Sept. 1852
President Arista resigns, 6 Jan.; and Santa Anna returns, Feb.; becomes dictator.	17 March, 1853
He abdicates; Carera elected president	Jan. 1855
Who also abdicates; succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterwards by general Comonfort	Dec. "
Property of the clergy sequestrated	31 March, 1856
New constitution established	5 Feb. 1857
Comonfort chosen president	July, "
Drop d'état; constitution annulled by the church party; Comonfort compelled to retire, 11 Jan.; general Zuloaga takes the government	21-26 Jan. 1858
Benito Juárez declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz	11 Feb. "
Civil war; several engagements	Aug. to Nov. "
General Miguel Miramón nominated president at Mexico by the Junta	6 Jan. 1859
Zuloaga abdicates	2 Feb. "
In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico	Feb. "
Miramón forces the lines of the liberal generals, enters the capital, assumes his functions as governor, and governs without respect to the laws of life and property	10 April, "
Juárez confiscates the church property, 13 July,	"
Miramón and the clerical party defeat the liberals under Colima	21 Dec. "
He besieges Vera Cruz, 5 March; bombards it; compelled to raise the siege	21 March, 1860
General Zuloaga deposes Miramón, and assumes the presidency	1 May, "
Miramón arrests Zuloaga, 9 May; the diplomatic bodies suspend official relations with the former	10 May, "
Miramón defeated by Degollado	10 Aug. "
He governs Mexico with great tyranny; seizes 150,000, belonging to English bondholders,	

Sept.; the foreign ministers quit the city,	Oct. 1860
He is compelled to retire; Juárez enters Mexico,	11 Jan.; re-elected president 19 Jan. 1861
Juárez made dictator by the congress, 30 June,	"
The Mexican congress decides to suspend payments to foreigners for two years	17 July, "
Which leads to the breaking off diplomatic relations with England and France	27 July, "
In consequence of many gross outrages on foreigners, the British, French, and Spanish governments, after much vain negotiation, claiming efficient protection of foreigners, and the payment of arrears due to fundholders, sign a convention engaging to combined hostile operations against Mexico	31 Oct. "
The Mexican congress dissolves, after conferring full powers on the president	15 Dec. "
Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, 8 Dec.; it surrenders	17 Dec. "
A British naval and French military expedition arrives	7, 8 Jan. 1862
The Mexicans determine on resistance, and invest Vera Cruz; their taxes are raised 25 per cent.	Jan. "
Miramón arrives, but is sent back to Spain by the British Admiral	Feb. "
Project of establishing a Mexican monarchy, for archduke Maximilian of Austria, disapproved of by British and Spanish governments	Feb. "
Negotiation ensues between the Spanish and Mexicans; convention between the commissioners of the allies and the Mexican general Doblado, at Soledad	19 Feb. "
The Mexican general Márquez takes up arms against Juárez; and general Almonte joins the French general Lorencez; Juárez demands a compulsory loan, and puts Mexico in a state of siege	March, "
Conference between plenipotentiaries of the allies at Orizaba; the English and Spanish declare for peace, which is not agreed to by the French, 9 April; who declare war against Juárez	16 April, "
The Spanish and British forces retire; the French government sends reinforcements to Lorencez	May, "
The French, induced by Márquez, advance into the interior; severely repulsed by Zaragoza, at Fort Guadalupe, near Puebla	5 May, "
Juárez quits the capital	31 May, "
The French defeat the Mexicans at Cerro de Borgo, near Orizaba	13, 14 June, "
The Mexican liberals said to be desirous of negotiation	Aug. "
Gen. Forey and 2500 French soldiers land,	28 Aug. "
Letter from the emperor Napoleon to Lorencez disclaiming any intention of imposing a government on Mexico; announced	Sept. "
Death of Zaragoza, a great loss to the Mexicans	8 Sept. "
Gen. Forey deprives Almonte of the presidency at Vera Cruz, and appropriates the civil and military power to himself	Oct. "
Ortega takes command of the Mexicans	10 Oct. "
The Mexican congress assembles, and protests against the French invasion	27 Oct. "
The French evacuate Tampico	13 Jan. 1863
Forey marches towards Mexico	24 Feb. "
Siege of Puebla; bravely defended, 29 March; severe assault, 31 March to 3 April; it is surrendered at discretion by Ortega	18 May, "
Juárez and the republican government remove to San Luis de Potosí	31 May, "
Mexico occupied by the French, under Bazaine, 5 June; Forey and his army enter, 10 June; provisional government	"
Assembly of notables at Mexico decide on the establishment of a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Roman Catholic prince	

MEXICO, *continued.*

as emperor; and offer the crown to the archduke Maximilian of Austria; a regency established 10 July, 1863
 The French re-occupy Tampico 11 Aug. "
 Marshal Forey resigns his command to Bazaine, and returns to France 1 Oct. "
 The archduke Maximilian will accept the crown if it be the will of the people 3 Oct. "
 The Mexican general Comonfort surprised and shot by partisans 12 Nov. "
 Successful advance of the imperialists; Juarez retires from San Luis de Potosi, 18 Dec.; it is entered by the imperialists 24 Dec. "
 The French occupy various places Jan. & Feb. 1864
 The ex-president, general Santa-Anna, lands at Vera Cruz, professing adhesion to the empire, 27 Feb.; dismissed by Bazaine 12 March, "
 Juarez enters Monterey, which becomes the seat of the republican government 3 April, "
 The archduke Maximilian definitively accepts the crown from the Mexican deputation at Miramar 10 April, "
 The emperor and empress land at Vera Cruz, 29 May; enter the city of Mexico 12 June, "
 The emperor visits the interior; grants a free press Aug. "
 The republicans defeat the imperialists at San Pedro 27 Dec. "
 Juarez, at Chihuahua, exhorts the Mexicans to maintain their independence 1 Jan. 1865
 The emperor institutes the order of the Mexican eagle "
 Surrender of Oaxaca to Marshal Bazaine 9 Feb. "
 A constitution promulgated 10 April "
 Ortega, at New York, enlists recruits for the republican army, May; discountenanced by the U. S. government June, "
 Anniversary of Mexican independence; descendants of Iturbide made princesses, &c. 16 Sept. "
 The emperor proclaims the end of the war, and martial law against all armed bands of men; much indignation excited 2 Oct. "
 Juarist generals taken prisoners; shot 16 Oct. "
 The American government protests against the French occupation Nov.-Dec. "
 Presidency of Juarez expires; he determines to continue to act, 30 Nov.; he flies to Texas 30 Dec. "
 Bagdad, on the Rio Grande, seized by American Juarists, 4, 5 Jan.; occupied by the American general Weitzel, 5 Jan.; his conduct disavowed; and Bagdad re-occupied by imperialists 20 Jan. 1866
 Ministerial changes March-April, "
 Emperor Napoleon agrees to withdraw all his soldiers from Mexico between Nov. 1866 and Nov. 1867 April, "
 Guerilla warfare going on, numerous conflicts, with varying success March-May, "
 Matamoros captured by the liberals, under Escobedo 23, 24 June, "
 The empress Charlotte departs for France, 13 July; conspiracy against the government suppressed 15-17 July, "

Convention between Maximilian and the French; transfer of the receipts of the customs to France 30 July, 1866
 Juarez and his party advance; take Tampico 1 Aug. "
 The Americans disallow Maximilian's blockade of Matamoros 17 Aug. "
 Dissension among the liberals; three rival presidents, Juarez, Ortega, and Santa Anna, Sept.-Oct. "
 The empress solicits help from France, in vain, Sept.; she falls ill Oct. "
 Firm speech of the emperor 19 Sept. "
 Emperor leaves Mexico for Orizaba; giving authority to Bazaine Oct. "
 The French evacuate several places Nov. "
 Imperial council at Orizaba determine to maintain the empire 24 Nov. "
 Death of Augustin Iturbide 11 Dec. "
 Maximilian, at the head of the army, arrives at Queretaro 19 Feb. 1867
 Departure of the French troops, 13 Jan., 5 Feb. 14 March, "
 Contest for supremacy between Juarez, Diaz, and Ortega April, "
 Queretaro, after many conflicts, captured by treachery; Mendez shot 15 May, "
 Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, after trial, shot 19 June, "
 Mexico city taken after 67 days' siege; republic re-established 21 June, "
 Surrender of Vera Cruz 25 June, "
 Santa Anna captured; detained a prisoner, July, "
 Juarez enters Mexico 14 July, "
 Marquez and others said to be organising resistance to Juarez Aug. "
 Numerous executions; reign of terror Aug. & seq. "
 Porfirio Diaz said to be nominated for the presidency Sept. "
 Santa Anna sentenced to eight years' banishment Oct. "
 Maximilian's body given up to the Austrian admiral Tegethoff 26 Nov. "
 Mexican congress opened; Juarez acting as provisional president; foreign consuls said to be leaving 8 Dec. "
 Juarez inaugurated as president about 25 Dec. "
 Maximilian's body buried at Vienna 18 Jan. 1868
 Rebellion against Juarez in Yucatan and other provinces Jan.-Feb. "

EMPERORS

1822. Aug. Augustin Iturbide, Feb.; abdicated 23 March, 1823; shot for endeavouring to recover his authority, 19 July, 1824.
 1864. Maximilian (brother to the emperor of Austria), born 6 July, 1832; accepted the crown, 10 April, 1864; married, 27 July, 1865, to princess Charlotte, daughter of Leopold I., king of the Belgians; adopted Augustin Iturbide as his heir, Sept. 1865; shot (after trial), 19 June, 1867.

MEZZOTINTO, see *Engraving*.

MHOW COURT-MARTIAL, see *Trials*, Nov. 1863.

MICHAELMAS, 29 Sept., the feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels." Instituted according to Butler, 487.*

MICHAEL'S MOUNT, ST. (Cornwall), is considered by some to be the Iktis of Diodorus Siculus, and an ancient resort of the tin merchants. St. Michael was said to have appeared

* The custom of eating goose at Michaelmas has been erroneously attributed to Queen Elizabeth's eating of the bird at dinner on 29 Sept. 1588, at the house of sir Neville Unfreyville, at the time she heard of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The custom is of much older date, and is observed on the continent. *Clavis Calendaria*.

on the mount, 495 or 710; and the place, thus reputed holy, became the seat of a body of monks, who received a charter from Edward the Confessor, 1044, and many privileges from pope Gregory VII., 1079.

MICHIGAN, a north-west state of N. America, settled by the French, 1670; admitted into the union, 26 Jan. 1837. Capital, Lansing.

MICROMETER, an astronomical instrument used to discover and measure any small distance and the minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c., was invented by Wm. Gascoigne, who was killed at the battle of Marston-moor, 2 July, 1644. It was improved by Huyghens about 1652.

MICROSCOPES, said to have been invented by Fontana, in Italy, and by Drebbel, in Holland, about 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England great improvements were made in the microscope by Benjamin Martin (who invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1740), by Henry Baker, F.R.S., about 1763, and still greater during the present century by Wollaston, Ross, Jackson, Varley, Powell, and others. *Diamond microscopes* were made by Andrew Pritchard in 1824; and the properties of "test-objects" to prove the qualities of microscopes, discovered by him and Goring in 1824-40. A *binocular microscope* (i.e., for two eyes), was constructed by professor Riddell in 1851, and Wenham's important improvements were made known in 1861. Treatises on the microscope by J. Quekett (1848), by Dr. W. B. Carpenter (1856), by Dr. Lionel Beale (1858-64), and Griffith and Henfrey's "Micrographic Dictionary" (1856) are valuable. The Microscopical Society of London was established in 1839. In 1865 Mr. H. Sorby exhibited his *spectrum-microscope*, by which the millionth of a grain of blood was detected.

MIDDLE AGES, see *Dark Ages*. Henry Hallam's "Middle Ages" appeared in 1818.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION AND SCHOOLS, see *Education* (1858, and 1865-6).

MIDDLE-LEVELS, see *Levels*.

MIDIANITES, an eastern people, descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham. Having enticed the Israelites to idolatry they were severely chastised, 1452 B.C. They invaded Canaan about 1249 B.C., and were thoroughly defeated by Gideon.

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners of this art among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, who practised medicine in Greece, 460 B.C., is styled by some the father of midwifery, as well as of physic.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A.D. 37, and of Galen, who lived 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the College of Physicians, 10 Hen. VII., 1518.†

MILAN, Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B.C.

Conquered by the Roman consul Marcellus B.C.	222	Milan annexed to the crown of Spain . . .	1540
Seat of government of the western empire A.D.	286	Great plague alleviated by the archbishop Borromeo . . .	1576
Council of Milan	346	Milan ceded to Austria	1714
St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan	375	Conquered by the French and Spaniards . . .	1743
Milan plundered by Attila	452	Reverts to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain . . .	1748
Included in the Ostrogothic kingdom, 489; in the Lombard kingdom	569	Seized by the French 30 June,	1796
Becomes an independent republic	1101	Retaken by the Austrians	1799
The emperor Frederic I. takes Milan, and appoints a podestà	1158	Regained by the French 31 May,	1800
It rebels; is taken by Frederic and its fortifications destroyed	1162	Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown here 26 May,	1805
Rebuilt and fortified	1169	The <i>Milan decree</i> of Napoleon against all continental intercourse with England . . .	1807
The Milanese defeated by the emp. Frederic II. The Visconti become paramount in Milan. . .	1237	Insurrection against the Austrians; flight of the viceroy 18 March,	1848
John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke. Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of the last of the Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke .	1395	Surrenders to the Austrians 5 Aug. "	
Milan conquered by Louis XII. of France . .	1490	Treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia, 6 Aug. 1849	
The French expelled by the Spaniards . . .	1525		

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus, her father, the art of midwifery, and, when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. The whole story is doubtful.

† The celebrated Dr. Harvey personally engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; and, after his example, the calling in of men in all difficult cases followed. Astruc affirms that the epoch of the employment of men-midwives goes no further back than the first lying-in of madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., 1669. She sent for Julian Clement, an eminent surgeon, who was conducted with great secrecy to the house. The same surgeon was employed in the subsequent labours of this lady, and he being very successful, men-midwives afterwards came into repute, the name of accoucheur being given to them.

MILAN, *continued.*

Another revolt promptly suppressed and rigorously punished . . . 6 Feb. *et seq.* 1853
 Milan visited by the emperor of Austria . . . Nov. 1856
 Amnesty for political offences granted . . . Dec. 1857
 After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, 4 June, Louis Napoleon and the king of Sardinia enter Milan . . . 8 June, 1859
 Peace of Villafranca; a large part of Lombardy transferred to Sardinia . . . 12 July, "

Victor-Emmanuel enters Milan as king, 8 Aug. 1860
 Reactionary plots of Neapolitan soldiery suppressed . . . 29-30 April, 1861
 The Victor-Emmanuel gallery opened by the king . . . 15 Sept. 1867
 See *Italy*.

MILETUS, a Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor, founded about 1043 B.C. During the war with Persia it was taken, 494, but restored, 449. Here Paul delivered his celebrated charge to the elders of the church of Ephesus, A.D. 60 (*Acts xx.*).

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales). Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed on his way to encounter Richard III. whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485. The packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford, were established in 1787. The dock-yard, established here in 1790, was removed to Pembroke in 1814.

MILITARY or MARTIAL LAW is built on no settled principle, but is entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law. See *Matthew Hale*. It has been several times proclaimed in these kingdoms, and in 1798 was almost general in Ireland, where it was proclaimed in 1803.

MILITARY ASYLUM, ROYAL, at Chelsea, "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army." The first stone was laid by the duke of York, 19 June, 1801.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, see *Poor Knights of Windsor*.

MILITIA, the standing national force of these realms, is traced to king Alfred, who made all his subjects soldiers, 872 to 901.

First commission of array to raise a militia . . . 1122
 Revived by Henry II. 1176
 Again revived 1557
 Said to amount to 160,000 men . . . 1623
 The present militia statutes established, 1661 to 1663
 Supplemental militia act passed . . . 1797
 Irish militia offered its services in England, 28 March, 1804

General militia act for England and Scotland, 1802; for Ireland . . . 1809
 Enactment authorising courts-martial to inflict imprisonment instead of flogging passed . . . 1814
 Acts to consolidate the militia laws . . . 1853
 Militia embodied on account of the Russian war, 1854; and on account of the Indian mutiny . . . 1857
 Militia reserve act passed . . . 1867

MILKY WAY (Galaxy) in the heavens. Juno is said by the Greek poets to have spilt her milk in the heavens after suckling Mercury or Hercules. Democritus (about 428 B.C.) taught that the *via lactea* consisted of stars, which Galileo proved by the telescope.

MILLENARIANS suppose that the world will end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during a thousand years (millennium) Christ and the saints will reign upon the earth; see *Rev. xx.* The doctrine was very generally inculcated in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, by Papias, Justin Martyr, and others.

MILLENARY PETITION, presented to king James on his accession, 1603, on behalf of a thousand Puritan ministers against the "human rites and ceremonies" of the church of England.

MILLS. Moses forbade mill-stones to be taken in pawn, because it would be like taking a man's life to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.* The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. Cotton mills moved by water were erected by sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromford, Derbyshire. He died in 1792.

MINCIO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were repulsed by the French under Brune, 25-27 Dec. 1800; and by Eugène Beauharnais, 8 Feb. 1814, near Valeggio.

MINDEN (Prussia), BATTLE OF, 1 Aug. 1759, between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians (under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick), and the French, who were beaten and driven to the ramparts of Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George Germaine) who commanded the British and Hanoverian horse, for some disobedience of orders was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, found guilty, and dismissed, 22 April, 1760. He was afterwards restored to favour, and became secretary of state, 1776.

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion of the necessity of strengthening our national defences against the possibility of French invasion. The act empowered her majesty to raise a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 were to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1855; the quotas for each county or riding to be fixed by an order in council.

MINERALOGY AND MINES. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of England. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced occurs 47 Hen. III. 1262. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire; and in Edward I.'s reign, according to Mr. Ruding, the mines in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been extracted, were discovered by sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I.; see *Coal*, and the various metals.

A British Mineralogical Society established in . 1800
 Haüy's "Traité de Minéralogie" appeared in . 1801
 The government School of Mines, &c., Jermyn-street, St. James's, opened in . Nov. 1851
 An act for the regulation of mines passed in . 1860

A Miners' Protection Association proposed by Mr. William Gurney and others in March, 1862
 Value of the total mineral produce of the United Kingdom estimated at 29,155,701*l.* in 1854; 31,680,581*l.* in 1859; 40,310,931*l.* in . 1865

MINIÉ RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born about 1800). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of chef d'escadron. His rifle was considered to surpass all made previous to it, for accuracy of direction and extent of range, and was adopted by the French, and, with modifications, by the British army in 1852; see *Fire Arms*.

MINIMS (from *minimi*, the least), an order of monks, founded by St. Francisco de Paulo, in Calabria, received their name, as professing themselves inferior to the Minorites (from *minor*, less); see *Franciscans*. St. Francisco died in France in 1507, where he had established houses of his order.

MINISTER OF WAR, see *War Minister*.

MINISTERS, see *Administrations*.

MINNESINGERS, lyric German poets, of the 12th and 13th centuries, who sang of love and war to entertain knights and barons of the time. The *Meistersingers*, their successors, an incorporated fraternity in the 14th century, composed satirical ballads for the amusement of the citizens and the lower classes. Hans Sachs, a shoemaker (1494-1576), the poet of the reformation, was for a time their dean. His works were published at Nuremberg, 1560. "Owleglass" and "Reynard the Fox," are attributed to the Meistersingers.

MINNESOTA, a western state of N. America, was organised as a territory, 3 March, 1849, and admitted into the union in 1857. On 17 Aug. 1862, the Sioux Indians commenced a series of outrages at Acton in Messler county, desolating the country and massacring above 500 persons, of both sexes, and of all ages. General Sibley beat the Indians in two battles and rescued many captives. Thirty-eight Indians were executed as assassins.

MINORCA AND MAJORCA, the Balearic Isles (*which see*). Minorca was captured by lieutenant-general Stanhope and sir John Leake in 1708, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July, 1756, and admiral Byng fell a victim to public indignation for not relieving it; see *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763; besieged by the Spaniards, and taken 5 Feb. 1821. It was again captured by the British under general Stuart, without the loss of a man, 15 Nov. 1798; but was given up at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINORITIES. In the new reform bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867, provision was made for the representation of minorities in constituencies with three members by limiting each elector to two votes. It was introduced as an amendment by lord Cairns in the lords 30 July, and accepted by the commons, Aug. 1867.

MINSTER, or MONASTERIUM, a place occupied by monks; see *Westminster*, and *York*.

MINSTRELS, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the glee men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility; but in Elizabeth's reign they sank into neglect, and were adjudged rogues and vagabonds (1597).

MINT. Athelstan enacted regulations for the government of the mint about 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry II. is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stow says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw. I. 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of king Edward III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage occurs in 18 Edw. III. 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II. 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successor James. Sir Isaac Newton was warden, 1699-1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new

issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 262,000*l.* were made by parliament for the erection of the present mint, which was completed in 1811; it was injured by fire, 31 Oct. 1815. The new constitution of the mint, founded on the report of the hon. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1817.

MASTERS OF THE MINT.
 1817. Wellesley Pole.
 1821. Thomas Wallace.
 1827. George Tierney.
 1828. J. C. Herries.

1830. Lord Auckland.
 1834. James Abercrombie.
 1835. Alexander Baring.
 .. Henry Labouchere.
 1841. William E. Gladstone.

1845. Sir George Clerk.
 1846. Richard L. Shiel.
 1850. Sir John F. Herschel, F.R.S.
 1855. Thomas Graham, F.R.S.

MINUS, see *Plus*.

MIRACLE PLAYS, see under *Drama*.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; those of the Jewish women of brass. Mirrors in silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1300; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1673. The improvements in manufacturing plate-glass, and that of very large size, has cheapened looking-glasses very much. Various methods of coating glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the use of mercury, so injurious to the health of the workmen, have been made known; by M. Petitjean in 1851; by M. Cincog in 1861, and by Liebig and others.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS, see under *Bishops*.

MISSIONS. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., had missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo is said to have introduced missionaries into China, 1275. The Jesuits had missions to China (*which see*) and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1706. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts was established 1701, and the Moravian Brethren encouraged missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, 4 Nov. 1794. Most Christian sects now support missions.

Commander Allan Gardner, R.N., who left England in the *Ocean Queen* in Sept. 1850, on the Patagonian mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon, Mr. Maidment, catechist, and four others, died on Picton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved

to death, all his companions having previously perished, 6 Sept. 1851.

M. Schoffler, a missionary to Cochín-China, was publicly executed at Son-Tay, by order of the grand mandarin, for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, 4 May, 1851.

MISSISSIPPI, a great river, N. America, explored by De Soto about 1541. The Mississippi trade was begun in England, in Nov. 1716. The celebrated Mississippi scheme or bubble in France, commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* The ruin of thousands of dupes soon followed in both countries. See *Law's Bubble*.—The North American state, **MISSISSIPPI**, was settled in 1716; admitted as a state of the union, 1817; seceded from it by ordinance, 8 Jan. 1861; submitted, 1865. Capital Jackson.

MISSO LONGHI, a town in Greece, heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by Marco Botzaris 1822. It was taken in 1826 after a year's siege. Here Lord Byron died, 19 April, 1824. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

MISSOURI, a south-western state in N. America, was settled in 1763, and admitted into the union, 10 Aug. 1821. It decided on neutrality in the conflict of 1861, but was invaded by both the confederate and federal forces in June of that year, and became one of the seats of war. Capital, Jefferson city; see *United States*, 1861, *et seq.*—For the **MISSOURI COMPROMISE**, see *Slavery in America*.

MITHRIDATE, a physical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be an antidote to poison and the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus, about 70 B.C.

MITHRIDATIC WAR, caused by the massacre of 100,000 Romans, by Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many sanguinary battles, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He is said to have killed him by causing melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 85 B.C. Mithridates was defeated by Pompey, 66 B.C.; and committed suicide, 63 B.C.

MITRE. The cleft cap or mitre was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." *Exodus xxxix. 28.* The most ancient mitre that has the nearest resemblance to the present one is that upon the seal of the bishop of Laon, in the 10th century. *Fosbroke.* Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were directed to wear hats.

MNEMONICS, artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B.C. *Arund. Marbles*. "Mnemonica" was published by John Willis in 1618; and the "Memoria Technica" of Dr. Grey first appeared in 1730. A system of mnemonics was announced in Germany, in 1806-7; and others since.

MÖCKERN (Prussia). Here the French army under Eugène Beauharnais were defeated by the Prussians under York, April, 1813; and here Blücher defeated the French, 16 Oct. 1813.

MODELS. The first were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, being about to be separated from her lover, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall; her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 985 B.C.

A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh, before the building began, was formed in wood. (1766-85).
A model was made of a bridge over the Neva, of uncommon strength as well as elegance; and of M. Choffin's model of Paris also was remarkable for its precision.

MODENA (formerly Mutina), capital of the late duchy in Central Italy; was governed by the house of Este, from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III. was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797; and with the kingdom of Italy, 1805. The archduke Francis of Este, son of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and of Mary, the heiress of the last duke, was restored in 1814. Modena, in accordance with the voting by universal suffrage, was annexed to Sardinia on 18 March, 1860. Population, in 1857, 604,512.

GRAND DUKES.

1814. Francis IV. An invasion of his states by Murat was defeated, 11 April, 1815. He was expelled by his subjects in 1831, but was restored by the Austrians.

1846. Francis V. (born 1 June, 1819) succeeds 21 Jan. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian war broke out, in April, 1859. He fled

to Verona, establishing a regency, 11 June; which was abolished 13 June; Farnini was appointed dictator, 27 July; a constituent assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the king of Sardinia, 15 Sept. He incorporated it with his dominions, 18 March, 1860.

MODERADOS. A political party in Spain, long headed by Ramon Maria Narvaez, duke of Valencia (who died 23 April, 1868), and opposed to the Progresistas headed by Espartero, and supported by Prim.

MESIA (now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria), was finally subdued by Augustus, 29 B.C. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, A.D. 250, who eventually settled here; see *Goths*, *MOGULS*, see *Tartary*.

MOHACZ (Lower Hungary). Here Louis king of Hungary, defeated by the Turks under Solymán II. with the loss of 22,000 men, was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, 29 Aug. 1526. Here also prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks, 12 Aug. 1687.

MOHAMMERAH, a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by sir James Outram, during the Persian war, 26 March, 1857. News of the peace arrived there on the 4th of April.

MOHILOW (Russia). Here the Russian army, under prince Bagration, was signally defeated by the French under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, 23 July, 1812.

MOHOCKS, ruffians, who went about London at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation, in 1712, for apprehending any one of them. *Northouck*.

MOLDAVIA, see *Danubian Principalities*.

MOLINISTS, a Roman Catholic sect, followers of Louis Molina, a Jesuit, born 1535. He maintained the reconcilability of the doctrines of predestination and free will, 1588.

MOLUCCAS, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean (the chief island, Amboyna), discovered by the Portuguese, about 1511, and held by them secretly until the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them, till 1629, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since,—except from 1810 to 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MOLWITZ (in Prussian Silesia). Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., obtained a great victory over the Imperialists, 10 April (O. S. 30 March), 1741.

MOLYBDENUM, a whitish, brittle, almost infusible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, in 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid; and in 1825 Berzelius described most of its chemical characters. *Gmelin*.

MONACHISM (from the Greek *monos*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarenes mentioned in *Numbers*, ch. vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (306-22) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anchorets*;* of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylitæ (or pillar saints), died 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar thirty years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of western monachism, published his rules and established his monastery at Monte Casino, about 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were to be replaced by monks. See *Abbeys*, and *Benedictines*.

MONACO, a principality, N. Italy, held by the Genoese family Grimaldi since 968. By treaty on 2 Feb. 1861, the prince ceded the communes of Roquebrune and Mentone, the chief part of his dominions, to France, for 4,000,000 francs. The present prince, Charles III., born 8 Dec. 1818, succeeded 20 June, 1856.† Population about 1390.

MONARCHY. Historians reckon various grand monarchies—the Chaldean, Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Grecian, and Roman (*which see*).

MONASTERIES, see *Abbeys*.

MONCONTOUR (near Poitiers, France). Here the admiral Coligny and the French Protestants were defeated with great loss by the duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.), 3 Oct. 1569.

MONDOVI (Piedmont). Here the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, 22 April, 1796.

MONEY is mentioned as a medium of commerce in *Genesis* xxiii., 1860 B.C., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah. The coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different metals, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of paste-board by the Hollanders so late as 1574; see *Coin*; *Gold*; *Silver*; *Copper*; *Mint*; *Bank*, &c. For *Money Orders*, see *Post Office*.

MONEYERS are mentioned in Alfred's "Domesday-Book." They travelled with our early kings, and coined money as required; see *Mint*.

MONGOLS, see *Tartary*.

MONITEUR UNIVERSEL, the official journal of the French government since 1799, was established by C. J. Panckoucke in 1789.

MONITORIAL SYSTEM (in education), in which pupils are employed as teachers, was used by Dr. Bell in the Orphan Asylum at Madras in 1795, and was also adopted by Joseph Lancaster, in London; see *Education*.

MONITOR SHIPS, see *United States*. The American monitor, *Miantonomah*, arrived at Plymouth in June 1866, and excited much attention.

MONK, see *Monachism*.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James, duke of Monmouth (born at Rotterdam, 9 April, 1649), a natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Waters, was banished England for his connexion with the Rye-house plot, in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, 11 June, 1685; was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June; was defeated at Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater, 6 July; and beheaded on Tower-hill, 15 July.

MONOLITH, Greek for single stone; see *Obelisk*.

MONOPHYSITES, see *Eutychians*.

MONOPOLIES were formerly so numerous in England that parliament petitioned against them, and many were abolished, about 1601-2. They were further suppressed by 21 Jas. I. 1624. In 1630, Charles I. established monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other common things, to supply a revenue without the help of parliament. It was decreed that none should be in future created by royal patent, 16 Chas. I., 1640.

* The anchorites of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries must not be confounded with the *anachorets* and *anchorets*, or hermits. The former were confined to solitary cells; the latter permitted to go where they pleased.

† A commercial convention between the prince and France, signed 9 Nov. 1865, was much discussed as tending towards the abolition of the French navigation laws.

MONOTHELITES, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favoured by the emperor Heraclius, 630; they merged into the Eutychians (*which see*).

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, 1817-24, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America. This doctrine was referred to in 1859, with the view of weakening the influence of Great Britain and Spain on the American continent, and, in 1865, in relation to the new Mexican empire.

MONSTER, THE, Renwick Williams, who prowled nightly through the streets of London, secretly armed with a double-edged knife, with which he shockingly wounded many females. He was tried and convicted, 8 July, 1790; see *Mohocks*.

MONTALEMBERT'S TRIAL, see *France*, 1858.

MONTANISTS, followers of Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, about 171; who was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the Comforter promised by Christ. He condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade the avoiding martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his female scholars, before the close of the 2nd century. *Care*. The eloquent father, Tertullian, joined the sect, 204.

MONT BLANC, in the Swiss Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,781 feet above the level of the sea. The summit was first reached by Saussure, aided by a guide named Balma, on 2 Aug. 1787. The summit was attained by Dr. Hamel (when three of his guides perished) in 1820, and by many other persons before and since. Accounts of the ascents of Mr. John Aldjo, Charles Fellows (1827), and of professor Tyndall (1857-8) have been published; see *Alps*.

MONTEBELLO, in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians, 9 June, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello; and where (20 May, 1859), after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 1000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. The French lost about 670 men, including general Beuret.

MONTE CASINO (Central Italy). Here Benedict formed his first monastery, 529. After affording a refuge for many eminent persons, its monastic character was abolished by the Italian government in 1866, care being taken for the preservation of its historical and literary monuments.

MONTEM, see *Eton*.

MONTENEGRO, an independent principality in European Turkey, was conquered by Solyman II. in 1526. It rebelled in the 18th century, and established a hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovitch Njegosh,—permitted, but not recognised by the Porte.

The nephew and successor of the Vladika, Peter II., declined to assume the ecclesiastical function, and declared himself a temporal prince, with the title of Daniel I., 1851; and began war with Turkey . . . 1852
Montenegro put in a state of blockade, 14 Dec. . .
After indecisive encounters, tranquillity restored by the influence of the arms and negotiations of Omar Pacha, the general of the Turkish army; he left the province, 25 Feb. 1853
Blockade raised . . . 10 April, . .
War again broke out; the Turks defeated at Grabovo, June; peace restored . . . Nov. 1858
The country much disturbed through the tyrannical conduct of prince Daniel, who was assassinated (aged 35) . . . 13 Aug. 1860

Succeeded by his nephew Nicolas (married), 8 Nov. 1860
An insurrection in the Herzegovina, favoured by the Montenegrines; the blockade of Montenegro . . . 4 April, 1861
Omar Pacha invaded the province with an army of 32,000 men in . . . Aug. . .
Many conflicts with various success, but latterly in favour of the Turks; peace made, Turkish supremacy recognised . . . 3-9 Sept. 1862
See *Herzegovina*.

PRINCES.

1851. Daniel, born 25 May, 1826; assassinated, 13 Aug. 1860.
1860. Nicolas (nephew), born 1840.

MONTENOTTE, a village in Piedmont, memorable as being the site of the first victory gained over the Austrians by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 April, 1796.

MONTEREAU (near Paris). On the bridge of Montereau, at his meeting with the dauphin, John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was killed by Tanneguy de Châtel in 1419. This event led to our Henry V. subduing France, the young duke Philip joining the English. Here the allied armies were defeated by the French, commanded by Napoleon, with great loss in killed and wounded; but it was one of his last triumphs, 18 Feb. 1814.

MONTEREY (Mexico), was taken by general Taylor after a three days' conflict with the Mexicans, 21-23 Sept. 1846.

MONTE-VIDEO (S. America), was taken by storm by the British forces under sir Samuel Auchmuty, but with the loss of nearly one-third of our brave troops, 3 Feb. 1807. It was evacuated 7 July, the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at

Buenos-Ayres; see *Buenos-Ayres*. Monte-Video, a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos-Ayres, was given up to Uruguay, 1828. For recent war, see *Brazil*, and *Uruguay*.

MONTFERRAT (Lombardy), HOUSE OF, celebrated in the history of the Crusades, began with Alderan, who was made marquess of Montferrat, by Otho, about 967. Conrad of Montferrat became lord of Tyre, and reigned from 1187 till 1191, when he was assassinated. William IV. died in a cage at Alexandria, having been thus imprisoned nineteen months, 1292. Violante, daughter of John II., married Andronicus Palæologus, emperor of the East. Their descendants ruled in Italy amid perpetual contests till 1533, when John George Palæologus died without issue. His estates passed after much contention to Frederic II. Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, in 1536.

MONTGOMERY, capital of Alabama, United States, founded 1817. Here the state convention passed the ordinance of secession from the union on 11 Jan. 1861; here the confederate congress met on 4 Feb. and elected Jefferson Davis president, and Alexander Stephens vice-president, of the confederate states of North America; and here they were inaugurated on 18 Feb. On 21 May the congress adjourned to meet on 20 July at Richmond, in Virginia, that state having joined the confederates and become the seat of war.

MONTI DI PIETÀ, charitable institutions for advancing money on pledges, were first established at Perugia, Florence, Mantua, and other Italian cities, 1462, *et seq.* The Franciscans, in 1493, began to receive interest, which was permitted by the pope, in 1515. *Monts de Piété* were established in France 1777; were suppressed by the Revolution, but restored, 1804; regulated by law, 1851-2; see *Pawnbroking*.

MONTIEL (Spain), BATTLE OF, 14 March, 1369, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother Henry of Trastamare, aided by the French warrior, Bertran du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterwards treacherously slain.

MONTLHERY (Seine-et-Oise, France), site of an indecisive battle between Louis XI. and a party of his nobles, termed "The League of the Public Good," 16 July, 1465.

MONTMIRAIL (Marne, France). Here Napoleon defeated the allies 11 Feb. 1814.

MONTPELLIER (S. France), built in the 8th century, prospered as the neighbouring city Maguelonne decreased. It was acquired by marriage by the king of Aragon, 1204; by the king of Majorca, 1276; was ceded to France, 1349; was given to Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, in exchange for Mantes, &c., 1365; sequestered by France, 1678. It was seized by the Huguenots early in the reign of Henry III., and held by them till Sept. 1622, when it surrendered after a long siege, followed by a treaty of peace, 20 Oct.

MONTREAL, the second city in Lower Canada, built by the French, about 1642.

Surrendered to the English	8 Sept. 1760	and set fire to the building	25 April, 1849
Taken by the Americans	12 Nov. 1775	A bishopric established	12 Nov. 1775
Retaken by the British	15 June, 1776	A destructive fire	23 Aug. 1850
The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down	6 June, 1803	Another, destroying 1200 houses; the loss estimated at a million sterling	12 July, 1852
Great military affray	29 Sept. 1833	At an anti-papal lecture here by Gavazzi, riots ensued, and many lives were lost	10 June, 1853
Bishopric founded	1836	The cathedral destroyed by fire	10 Dec. 1856
The self-styled "loyalists" of Montreal assault the governor-general, lord Elgin; enter the parliament-house, drive out the members,		Victoria railway bridge (which see) formally opened by the prince of Wales	25 Aug. 1860

MONTSERRAT, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1632. It has several times been taken by the French, but was secured to the British in 1783.

MONUMENT OF LONDON, built by sir Christopher Wren, 1671-7. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about 14,500*l.* The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 345 steps.* Of the four original inscriptions, three were Latin, and the following in English,—cut in 1681, obliterated by James II.; re-cut in the reign of William III.; and finally erased by order of the common council, 26 Jan. 1831.†

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY Y^e TREACHERY AND MALICE OF Y^e POPIISH FACTOR, IN Y^e BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, IN Y^e YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO Y^e CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOT FOR EXTIRPATING Y^e PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND Y^e INTRODUCING POPEERY AND SLAVERY.

* William Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, 25 June, 1750. A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, 7 July, 1780. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, 18 Jan. 1810; as did more recently three other persons: in consequence of which a fence was placed round the railings of the gallery in 1839.

† They produced Pope's indignant lines:—

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."

MOODKEE (India). Here, on 18 Dec. 1845, the Sikhs attacked the advanced guard of the British, and were repulsed three miles, losing many men and fifteen pieces of cannon. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded. Lady Sale signalled herself during the two memorable retreats from Afghanistan. The battle followed that of Ferozeshah (*which see*).

MOOLTAN (N. W. India), an ancient city, was stormed by Runjeet Sing, 1818. Here his son, Moolraj Sing, ruler of the Sikhs, treacherously murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, 21 April, 1848. Several conflicts took place between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter were beaten, and Mooltan taken after a protracted siege, 2-22 Jan. 1849.

MOON. Opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, 79 B.C. *Diog. Laert.*

Maps of the moon constructed by Hevelius, 1647; Cassini 1680
Beer and Mädler's map published 1834
Professor John Phillips invited the British Association to make arrangements to obtain a "systematic representation of the physical aspect of the moon" 1862
Photographs of the moon taken and exhibited by Mr. Warren De la Rue 1857

Hansen's "Tables of the Moon," calculated at the expense of the British and Danish governments, published at the cost of the latter 1857
The British Association "lunar committee" publish two sections of a map of the moon, on a scale of 200 inches to her diameter July, 1867
See Eclipse.

MOORS, formerly the natives of Mauritania (*which see*), but afterwards the name given to the Numidians and others, and now applied to the natives of Morocco and the neighbourhood. They assisted Genseric and the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, 429, and frequently rebelled against the Roman emperors. They resisted for a time the progress of the Arab Mahometans, but were overcome in 707, and in 1019 by them introduced into Spain, where their arms were long victorious. In 1063 they were defeated in Sicily by Roger Guiscard. The Moorish kingdom of Grenada was set up in 1237, and lasted till 1492, when it fell before Ferdinand V. of Castile, mainly owing to internal discord. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was decreed by Charles V., but not fully carried into effect till 1609, when the bigotry of Philip III. inflicted this great injury to his country. About 1518 the Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis (*which see*). In the history of Spain, the Arabs and Moors must not be confounded.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, the science of ethics, defined as the knowledge of our duty, and the art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates (about 430 B.C.) is regarded as the father of ancient, and Grotius (about 1623) of modern moral philosophy; see *Philosophy*.

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Burgundy was completely defeated by the Swiss, 22 June, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, who erected a stone column in its place.

MORAVIA, an Austrian province, occupied by the Slavonians about 548, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne. About 1000 it was subdued by Boleslas of Poland, but recovered by Ulric of Bohemia in 1030. After various changes, Moravia and Bohemia were amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526. Moravia was invaded by the Prussians in 1866, and they established their head quarters at Brünn, the capital, on 13 July.

MORAVIANS, or **UNITED BRETHREN**, said to have been part of the Hussites, who withdrew into Moravia in the 15th century; but the Brethren assert that their sect was derived from the Greek church in the 9th century. In 1722 they formed a settlement (called *Herrnhut*, the watch of the Lord), on the estate of count Zinzendorf. Their church consisted of 500 persons in 1727. They were introduced into England by count Zinzendorf about 1738; he died at Chelsea in June, 1760. In 1851 they had thirty-two chapels in England. They are zealous missionaries, and founded the settlements in foreign parts, about 1732.

MORAY FLOODS, see *Inundations*, 1829.

MORDAUNT, see *Administrations*, 1689.

MORDEN COLLEGE (Blackheath), alms-houses for decayed merchants, with pensions, established by sir John Morden, 1695; opened 1702. *Low.*

MOREA, a name given to the Peloponnesus in the 13th century; see *Greece*.

MORETON BAY (New S. Wales). The colony founded here in 1859 has since been named *Queen's Land* (*which see*).

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES. When the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty

and the higher nobility. Our George I. was thus married; and later, the king of Denmark to the countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850; and several Austrian princes, recently.

MORGARTEN (Switzerland), **BATTLE OF**. Here 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated, 15 Nov. 1315, upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug.

MORICE DANCE, an ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland: it was performed before James I. in Herefordshire.

MORMONITES (calling themselves the Church of Jesus Christ of **LATTER-DAY SAINTS**). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, called the prophet, who announced in 1823, at Palmyra, New York, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the book of Mormon, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters. This book, there is good reason to believe, was written about 1812, by a clergyman named Solomon Spaulding, as a religious romance in imitation of the scripture style. It was translated and published in America in 1830, in England in 1841. It fell into the hands of Rigdon and Smith, who determined to palm it off as a new revelation. The Mormonites command the payment of tithes, permit polygamy, encourage labour, and believe in their leaders working miracles. Missionaries are propagating these doctrines in Europe with more success than would be expected (1868).

The Mormonites organise a church at Kirkland, Ohio . . . 1830
They found Zion, in Jackson county, Missouri, 1831-2
From 1833 to 1839 the sect endured much persecution, and, driven from place to place, was compelled to travel westwards; till the city Nauvoo on the Mississippi was laid out, and a temple was built . . . 1840-1
Joseph and his brother Hyram, when in prison on a charge of treason, shot by an infuriated mob, and Brigham Young chosen seer June, 1844
Much harassed by their neighbours, departure from Nauvoo determined on . . . 1845
The Great Salt Lake chosen "for an everlasting abode," and taken possession of . . . 24 July, 1847
The valley surveyed by order of the United States government . . . 1849
The provisional government abolished and the Utah territory recognised by the United States; Brigham Young appointed the first governor; and the university of Deseret was founded . . . 1849-50
The population, 11,354 . . . 1851
The crops at the Utah settlement said to be destroyed by locusts . . . Aug. 1855
The United States judge at Utah resigned from

inability to discharge his functions, in consequence of the violent and treasonable conduct of the Mormons, and their leader, Brigham Young . . . 1857
A conference of Mormon elders, &c., was held in London, at which most offensive speeches were made and songs sung advocating polygamy . . . 1 Sept. "
The United States government sent an army to Utah: a compromise was entered into, and peace was established by governor Cummings in June, 1858
A Mormonite meeting at Southampton, 18 Feb. 1861
A French Mormonite priest preached at Paris in Oct. 1862
"Latter-day Saints" meetings held in London Utah settlement visited by Hepworth Dixon: he stated that it contained 200,000 persons, and an army of 20,000 rifles. "New America," published in 1867 . . . 1866
Reported schisms: through increasing opposition to polygamy . . . June, 1867
Synod held in Store-street, London (London conference said to include 1172 members) 5 April, 1868

MOROCCO, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritania (*which see*). In 1051 it was subdued for the Fatimite caliphs by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion into Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1121), the Merinites (1270), and in 1516 by the Sherifs, pretended descendants of Mahomet, the now reigning dynasty. The Moors have had frequent wars with the Spaniards and Portuguese, due to piracy.

Invasion of Sebastian of Portugal, who perishes with his army at the battle of Alcazar, 4 Aug. 1578
Tangiers (*which see*) acquired by England, 1662; given up . . . 1683
The Moors attack the French in Algeria at the instigation of Abd-el-Kader; the prince de Joinville bombards Tangiers, 6 Aug., and Mogador . . . 16 Aug. 1844
Marshal Bugeaud defeats the Moors at the river Isly, and acquires the title of duke . . . 14 Aug. "
Peace between France and Morocco . . . 10 Sept. "
The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Valez, &c.), having suffered much annoyance by Moorish pirates, declare war . . . 22 Oct. 1859

Negotiations fruitless: the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded: the English government interfered in vain. *For the war, see Spain* . . . 1899-60
A Moorish ambassador (the first since the time of Charles II.) in London. (He gave 200*l.* to the lord mayor for the London charities) June-Aug. 1860
The British government gave a guarantee for a loan of 426,000*l.* to the sultan to meet his engagements with Spain . . . 24 Oct. 1864

SULTANS.

1822. Muley Abderrahman.
1859. Sidi Mohanned, Sept.

MORPHIA, an alkaloid, discovered in opium by Sertürner, in 1803.

MORRILL TARIFF, see *United States*, 1861.

MORTALITY TABLES have been frequently compiled. The Northampton tables (for 1735-80), by Dr. Price; the Carlisle tables (for 1780-87), by Dr. Hailsham; see *Bills of Mortality*.

MORTARA ABDUCTION, see *Jews*, 1858.

MORTARS, a short gun with large bore, and close chamber, for throwing bombs; said to have been used at Naples in 1435, and first made in England in 1543. The mortar left by Sult in Spain was fixed in St. James's-park in Aug. 1816. On 19 Oct. 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was tried at Woolwich; with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile horizontally, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in height.

MORTELLA TOWERS, see *Martello Towers*.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (Herefordshire). The earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians were here severely defeated by the young duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., 2 Feb. 1461. He assumed the throne as Edward IV. in March following.

MORTMAIN ACT (*mort main*, dead hand). When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I., 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, of which the church then possessed 28,015, to which additions were afterwards made, till the 7th of Edward I., 1279, when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estates of the church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Richard II., 1391. Mortmain being such a state of possession as makes property inalienable, it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject; legacies by mortmain were especially restricted by the 10th Geo. II., 1736.

MOSAIC WORK (the Roman *opus tessellatum*), is of Asiatic origin, and is probably referred to in *Esther*, ch. v. 6, about 519 B.C. It had attained to great excellence in Greece, in the time of Alexander and his successors, when Sosos of Pergamus, the most renowned Mosaic artist of antiquity, flourished. He acquired great fame by his accurate representation of an "unswept floor after a feast." The Romans also excelled in Mosaic work, as evidenced by the innumerable specimens preserved. Byzantine Mosaics date from the 4th century after Christ. The art was revived in Italy by Tafi, Gaddi, Cimabue, and Giotto, who designed Mosaics, and introduced a higher style in the 13th century. In the 16th century Titian and Veronese also designed subjects for this art. The practice of copying paintings in Mosaics came into vogue in the 17th century; and there is now a workshop in the Vatican where chemical science is employed in the production of colours, and where 20,000 different tints are kept. In 1861, Dr. Salviati of Venice had established his manufacture of "Enamel-mosaics," and in July, 1864, he fixed a large enamel Mosaic picture in one of the spandrels under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, London. He has since executed commissions for the queen and other persons.

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded it is said by Dolgorouki, about 1147. The occupation of the south of Russia by the Mongols, in 1235, led to Moscow becoming the capital, and beginning with Jaroslav II., 1238, its princes became the reigning dynasty. It is regarded as a holy city by the Russians.

Cathedral of the Assumption built, 1326; of the Transfiguration	1328	Entered by Napoleon I. and the French, 14 Sept.; the governor, Rostopchin, ordered it to be set on fire (11,840 houses burnt, besides palaces and churches)	15 Sept. 1812
The Kremlin founded	1367	The French evacuate Moscow	Oct. 1812
Moscow plundered by Timour	1382	Railway to St. Petersburg opened	1851
By the Tartars	1451, 1477	Industrial exhibition	16 July, 1865
Moscow of Demetrius and his Polish adherents, the "Matins of Moscow"	27 May, 1606		
Moscow ravaged by Ladislas of Poland in	1611		
The university founded	1705		

MÖSKIRCH (Baden). Here the Austrians were defeated by Moreau and the French, 5 May, 1800.

MOSKWA or BORODINO, BATTLE OF; see *Borodino*.

MOSQUITO COAST (Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast were long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty; on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation.* The matter was finally settled in 1859.

MOSS-TROOPERS, desperate plunderers, and lawless soldiers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland. They were not extirpated till the 18th century.

* St. Juan del Norte (Greytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under col. Kinney, took possession of it in Sept. 1855. He joined Walker; and on 10 Feb. 1856, their associate Rivas, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

MOTTOES, ROYAL. *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., 1198. *Ich dien*, "I serve," adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto of the Garter, 1349. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," adopted by William III., to which he added, in 1688, "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion." *Semper eadem*, was assumed by queen Elizabeth, 1558, and adopted by queen Anne, 1702. See them severally.

MOUNTAIN PARTY, see *Clubs, French*.

MOUNT EVEREST, 29,002 feet high, the highest point in the Himalayas and as yet known in the world, was named after the late sir George Everest, superintendent of the trigonometrical survey of India in Dec. 1843, by his successor col. Andrew Waugh.

MOUNTS, see *Etna, Hecla, Vesuvius, Bernard, Calvary, and Olivet*.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD. The Israelites neither washed nor anointed themselves during the time of mourning, which for a friend lasted seven days; upon extraordinary occasions a month. The Greeks and Romans fasted. White was used in mourning for the imperial family at Constantinople, 323. The ordinary colour for mourning in Europe is black; in China, white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; it was white in Spain until 1498. Anne of Brittany, the queen of two successive kings of France, mourned in black, instead of the then practice of wearing white, on the death of her first husband, Charles VIII., 7 April, 1498. *Hénault*.

MOUSQUETAIRES or **MUSKETEERS**, horse-soldiers under the old French régime, raised by Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility. It was disbanded in 1646, but was restored in 1657. A second company was created in 1660, and formed cardinal Mazarine's guard. *Hénault*.

MOZAMBIQUE, on an island, chief of the Portuguese territories, E. Africa, was visited by Vasco da Gama, 1498; conquered by the Portuguese under Tristan da Cunha and Albuquerque, 1506; a settlement was established 1508.

MUCKER (*hypocrites*), a German sect; see *Ebelians*.

MUGGLETONIANS, so called from Ludowic Muggleton, a tailor, known about 1641, and prominent about 1656. He and John Reeve affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a human form. They asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world. *Rev. xi. 3*. A sect of this name still exists.

MÜHLBERG, on the Elbe, Prussia. Here the German protestants were defeated by the emperor Charles V., 24 April, 1547.

MÜHLDORF (Bavaria). Near this place Frederick, duke of Austria, was defeated and taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria, 28 Sept. 1322.

MULBERRY TREES. The alleged first planted in England are in the gardens of Sion-house. Shakspeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands at Stratford-upon-Avon; and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under it in 1742. Shakspeare's house was afterwards sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who cut down the mulberry tree for fuel, 1765; but a silversmith purchased the whole, and manufactured it into memorials.

MULE, a spinning machine invented in 1779, by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1753; named, from Crompton's residence, *Hall-in-the-wood-wheel*; and *muslin-wheel*, from its giving birth to the British muslin and cambric manufacture; and *mule*, from its combining the advantages of Hargreave's spinning jenny, and Arkwright's adaptation. It is stated that Crompton at the time knew nothing of the latter. He did not patent his invention, but gave it up in 1780. It produced yarn treble the fineness and very much softer than any ever before produced in England. Parliament voted him 5000*l.* in 1812, now considered a most inadequate compensation. Mr. Roberts invented the *self-acting mule* in 1825.

MULHOUSE or **MULHAUSEN** (N.E. France), an imperial city, under Rodolph of Hapsburg; joined the Swiss confederation in 1515; and annexed to France in 1798.

MUMMIES (from the Arabic *mum*, wax); see *Embalming*. The mummies in the British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities, were placed there about 1803. Mr. Alex. Gordon, in 1737, published an essay on three Egyptian mummies, one of which was brought to England in 1722 by capt. Wm. Lethieullier; two others came in 1734, one of which was retained by Dr. Mead, the other was given to the College of Physicians. In 1834, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a "History of Egyptian Mummies."

MÜNCHENGRÄTZ (Bohemia) was taken by the Prussians under prince Frederick Charles, after a severe action, 28 June, 1866. The Austrians lost about 300 killed and 1000 prisoners, and the prince gained about 12 miles of country.

MUNDA (now Monda, S. Spain). Here Julius Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey, 17 March, 45 B.C., after a severe conflict.

MUNDANE ERAS. That of Alexandria fixed the creation at 5502 B.C. This computation continued till A.D. 284. Alex. era, 5786; but in A.D. 285 ten years were subtracted, and 5787 became 5777. This coincided with the Mundane era of Antioch (which dated the creation 5492 B.C.) *Nicolas.*

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, was founded, it is said, 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632; by the Austrians, in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French under Moreau, 2 July, 1800. It abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactories. The university was founded by king Louis in 1826.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, &c.; see *Corporations.*

MUNSTER (W. Prussia). The bishopric, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, 780, was secularised in 1802; seized by the French, 1806; part of the duchy of Berg, 1809; annexed to France, 1810; ceded to Prussia, 1815. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Munster, held the city in 1534-5. Here was signed the treaty of Westphalia (*which see*) or Munster, 24 Oct. 1648.—**MUNSTER**, the southern province of Ireland. In 1568 a commission was issued for its government by a president and council, and new colonies were founded in 1588.

MURADAL, see *Toloso.*

MURCIA, a province, N.E. Spain, was subdued by the Moors, 713; by Ferdinand of Castile, 1240; and divided between Castile and Arragon, 1305.

MURDER, the highest offence against the law of God. (*Genesis ix. 6, 2348 B.C.*). A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoon of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason* (a distinction now abolished), happened in three ways; by a servant killing his master, a wife her husband, and an ecclesiastical person his superior, stat. 25 Edw. III. 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been rarely pardoned by our sovereigns. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed, 1836; see *Executions* and *Trials.*

MURET (S. France). Here the Albigenses, under the count of Thoulouse, were defeated by Simon de Montfort, and their ally Peter of Arragon killed, 12 Sept. 1213.

MURFREESBOROUGH (Tennessee, N. America) was the site of fierce conflicts between the federals under Rosecrans and the confederates under Bragg, from 31 Dec. 1862 to 3 Jan. 1863, when Bragg retired with great loss. This struggle is called also the battle of Stone River.

MURIATIC ACID, see *Alkali.*

MUSCAT (an Arab state on the gulf of Oman) was conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1507, but recovered by the Arabs in 1648. Sultan Seid, an able sovereign, reigned from 1803 to 1856, when his dominions were divided between two of his sons.

MUSEUM, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where eminent learned men were maintained by the public. The foundation is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library about 284 B.C. Besides the British Museum, Soane's Museum, and the Museum of Geology (*which see*), there are very many others in London.

MUSIC. • "Jubal, the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ" (3875 B.C., Gen. iii. 21). Lucretius ascribes its invention to the whistling of the winds in hollow reeds. Franchinus to the various sounds produced by the hammers of Tubal Cain. Cameleon Pontique and others to the singing of birds; and Zarlino to the sound of water dropping, &c. The flute, and harmony, or concord in music, are said to have been invented by Hyagnis, 1506 B.C. *Arund. Marbles.* Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B.C. *Defremoy*; see *Organ*, and other musical instruments.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND. Before the Reformation, there was but one kind of music in Europe worth notice, namely, the sacred chant, and the descant built upon it. This music, moreover, was applied to one language only, the Latin. *Askc.* Prior to 1600, the chief music was masses, ballads, and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time.

• Pythagoras (about 555 B.C.) maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, a Roman lady, is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody: and this hyperbolical tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. She died in the third century.

About the end of James I.'s reign, a music professorship was founded in the university of Oxford by Dr. Wm. Hychin; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria von Weber in 1825.

MUSICAL NOTES, &c. The first six are said to have been invented by Guy Aretino, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, about 1025. *Blair*. The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1555. Gafforio of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the 15th century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

THE MUSICAL PITCH was settled in France in 1860. The middle C to be 522 vibrations in a second. At a meeting on the subject, held at the Society of Arts, in 23 Nov. 1860, the concert pitch of C was recommended to be 528 vibrations in a second. Mr. Hullah adopted 512 vibrations.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND. Dr. Byssie, chancellor of Hereford, proposed to the members of the choirs, a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation annually. Until the year 1753, the festival lasted only two days; it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester, in 1757, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England; see *Handel* and *Crystal Palace*.

Study of music greatly increased by the teaching of John Hullah since 1840.

The Tonic *sol-fa* system, in which the letters *d, r, m, f, s, l, t*, (for *do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti, or si*) are used

instead of notes, was invented by Miss Glover, of Norwich, and improved by John Curwen, about 1847.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote the study of vocal harmony. The Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed.

The Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1755. The Philharmonic concerts began in 1813.

The Royal Academy of Music, established 1822, (*which see*).

Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter hall, established 1831. 500th performance, 13 Dec. 1867.

The Musical Society of London established 1858.

The "Popular Monday Concerts" at St. James's Hall commenced with a "Mendelssohn night" on 14 Feb. 1859.

The London Academy of Music founded in 1860.

The centenary of the "Noblemen's Catch Club" was kept in July, 1861.

The Cecilian Society, London, founded about 1785; ceased in 1862.

The "Musical Education Committee" of the Society of Arts, London, with the prince of Wales as chairman, held its first meeting 22 May, 1865. Its first report, dated 27 June, 1866, recommended the reconstitution of the Royal Academy.

MUSICAL CHARITIES. Royal Society of Musicians, established 1738; incorporated 1790.

Royal Society of Female Musicians, established 1839. Choir Benevolent Fund, 1851.

EMINENT MODERN MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

	Born	Died		Born	Died		Born	Died
Tallis		1585	C. Gluck	1714	1787	F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy	1809	1843
Palestrina	1529	1594	W. A. Mozart	1756	1791	L. Spohr	1783	1859
T. Morley		1604	Joseph Haydn	1732	1809	D. T. Auber	1784	1864
Orlando Gibbons	1583	1624	C. Dibdin	1748	1814	J. Meyerbeer	1794	1868
H. Lawes		1600	S. Webbe	1740	1817	J. E. Halevy	1799	1868
Lully		1633	J. W. Calcott	1766	1821	J. Rossini	1792	1868
Furcell		1658	C. Weber	1786	1826	M. W. Balfe	1808	
J. Seb. Bach*		1685	L. Beethoven	1770	1827	W. Sterndale Bennett	1816	
G. F. Handel		1684	H. Bishop	1787	1855			
T. A. Arne		1710	M. Cherubini	1760	1842			

MUSICAL GLASSES, see under *Harmonic*.

MUSKETS, see *Fire-arms*. The musketry school at Hythe was established under Sir John Hay in 1854. He resigned in 1867, and issued a report testifying to immense improvement in shooting at a target by the pupils.

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called, it is said, as not being bare, but having a downy nap on its surface, resembling moss, which the French call *mousse*. According to others, because it was first brought from Moussol, in India. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670. *Anderson*. By means of the *Mule (which see)*, British have superseded India muslins.

MUTA (Syria). Here Mahomet and his followers defeated the Christians in his first conflict with them, 629.

MUTE. A prisoner is said to *stand mute*, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was subjected to torture.

Walter Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, esq., having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large

iron weight being placed upon his breast, 5 Aug. 1605. *Stow*.

Major Strangeway suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell, 1657.

* He had eleven sons; four of them distinguished musicians.

MUTE, *continued.*

Judgment was awarded against mutes, as if they were convicted or had confessed, by 12 Geo. III., 1772.
A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778.

and another on a charge of burglary at Wells, 1792.

An act passed by which the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" when the prisoner will not plead, 1827.

MUTINA (now Modena), N. Italy. Here Mark Antony, after defeating the consul Pansa, was himself beaten with great loss by Hirtius the other consul, and compelled to fly to Gaul, 43 B.C.

MUTINIES, BRITISH. The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April, 1797. It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man-of-war; admiral Colpoys, and his captain, were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided 10 May, 1797, when an act was passed to raise the wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers.

Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 28 April, 1789; see *Bounty*.

Mutiny at the *Nore*, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on 27 May, 1797, and subsided 13 June, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed (including the ringleader, nicknamed rear-admiral Richard Parker), 30 June, at Sheerness.

Mutiny of the *Danaë* frigate; the crew carried the ship into Brest harbour, 27 March, 1800.

Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, Dec. 1801, and January following (see *Bantry Bay*).

Mutiny at Malta, began 4 April, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder.

See *Madras*, 1806, and *India*, 1857.

MUTINY ACT for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c., was passed in 1689, and has since been re-enacted annually.

MYCALE (Ionia, Asia Minor), **BATTLE OF**, fought between the Greeks (under Leotychides, the king of Sparta, and Xantippus the Athenian) and the Persians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; being the day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Platea by Pausanias. The Persians (about 100,000 men), who had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece, were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, and their camp burnt. The Greeks sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENÆ, a division of the kingdom of the Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidæ.

Perseus removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ . . . B.C. 1431, 1313, or 1282
Reign of Eurystheus . . . 1282, 1274, or 1258
[Towards the close of his reign is placed the story of the labours surmounted by Hercules.]
Ægisthus assassinates Atreus . . . 1201
Agamemnon succeeds to the throne; becomes king of Sicyon, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos . . .
He is chosen generalissimo of the Grecian forces going to the Trojan war . . . about 1193

Ægisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon, lives in adultery with the queen Clytemnestra. On the return of the king they assassinate him; and Ægisthus mounts the throne . . . B.C. 1183
Orestes, son of Agamemnon, kills his mother and her paramour . . . 1176
Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent . . . 1106
The Achæans are expelled . . . "
Invasion of the Heraclidæ, and the conquerors divide the dominions . . . 1103
Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives . . . 468

MYLE, a bay of Sicily, where the Romans under their consul Duilius, gained their first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and took fifty of their ships, 260 B.C. Here also Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, 36 B.C.

MYOGRAPHION, an apparatus for determining the velocity of the nervous current, was invented by H. Helmholtz in 1850, and has been improved by Du Bois Raymond and others.

MYSORE (S. India), was made a flourishing kingdom by Hyder Ali, who dethroned the reigning sovereign in 1761, and by his son, Tippoo Sahib, who considerably harassed the English. Tippoo was chastised by them in 1792, and on 4 May, 1799, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by assault, and himself slain. The English established a prince of the royal family as maharajah of part of Mysore in 1799; being without an heir he was permitted to adopt a child of four years of age, in Aug. 1867; and who succeeded him at his death, 27 March, 1868.

MYSTERIES. "Mystery" is said to be derived from the Hebrew *mistar*, to hide. The *Sacred* mysteries is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, the chief of which is the incarnation of Christ, called the "mystery of godliness," 1 *Tim.* iii. 16. The *Profane* mysteries were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honour of some deity. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C.—**MYSTERY PLAYS**; see *Drama*.

MYTHOLOGY (Greek *mythos*, fable), the traditions respecting the gods of any people. Thoth is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B.C.; and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

N.

NAAS (E. Ireland), an ancient town. Here a desperate engagement took place between a body of the king's forces and the insurgent Irish, 24 May, 1798, during the rebellion. The latter were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and many wounded.

NABONASSAR, ERA OF, received its name from the celebrated prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldaea. The years are vague, containing 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (said, in mistake, to be Thursday, in *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*), 26 Feb. 747 B.C.—3967, Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748; if after Christ, add to it 747.

NACHOD (Bohemia). Here the Prussians, under their crown prince, defeated the Austrians, after a severe conflict, 27 June, 1866. The Prussian Uhlans vanquished the Austrian cavalry.

NÄFELS (Switzerland). Here an Austrian army was defeated by a small body of Swiss, 1388.

NAG'S HEAD STORY. Matthew Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, 17 Dec. 1559, by bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins. Many years after, the Romish writers asserted that Parker and others had been consecrated at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside, by Scory. This fiction was refuted by Burnet.

NAHUM, FESTIVAL OF. Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about 713 B.C.; the festival is the 24th of December.

NAJARA or **NAVARETE** (N. Spain). At Logrono, near these places, Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry de Trastamere, and re-established Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile, 3 April, 1367.

NAMES. Adam and Eve named their sons. *Gen.* iv. 25, 26. The popes change their names on their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swine-snout," 687. *Platina*. Onuphrius refers it to John XII. 956; and gives as a reason that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France it was usual to change the name given at baptism. The two sons of Henry II. of France were christened Alexander and Hercules; at their confirmation these names were changed to Henry and Francis. Monks and nuns, at their entrance into monasteries, assume new names, to show that they are about to lead a new life; see *Surnames*.

NAMUR, in Belgium, was made a county in 932, was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and was garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. Namur was ceded to Austria, 1713; taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792 it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it in 1793; regained, 1794; delivered up to the allies, 1814. It was a site of a severe conflict in June, 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NANCY (N.E. France), an ancient city, capital of Lorraine, in the 13th century. After taking Nancy, 29 Nov. 1475, and losing it, 5 Oct. 1476, Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated beneath its walls, and slain by the duke of Lorraine and the Swiss, 5 Jan. 1477; see *Lorraine*. Nancy was embellished by Stanislas, ex-king of Poland, who resided and died here Feb. 1766.

NANKIN, said to have been made the central capital of China, 420. It was the court of the Ming dynasty from 1369 till Yung-lo removed it to Peking in 1410. On 4 Aug. 1842, the British ships arrived at Nankin, and peace was made. The rebel Tae-pings took it on 19, 20 March, 1853. It was recaptured by the Imperialists, 19 July, 1864, and found to be in a very desolate condition.

NANTES (W. France), capital of the Namnetes. The edict in favour of the Protestants issued here by Henry IV., 13 April, 1598, was revoked by Louis XIV. 22 Oct. 1685. Awful cruelties were committed here by the republican Carrier, Oct.-Nov. 1793; see *Drowning*.

NAPHTHA, a clear combustible rock oil, known to the Greeks, called "Oil of Media," and thought to have been an ingredient in the Greek fire (*which see*).

NAPIER'S BONES, see *Logarithms*.

NAPLES, formerly the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope (about 1000 B.C.), which was afterwards divided into Palæopolis (the *old*) and Neapolis (the *new* city), from which latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite war, 326 B.C. Naples, after resisting the power of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans, was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, king of Sicily, A.D. 1131. Few countries have had so many political changes and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much by convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, &c. In 1856, the population of the kingdom of Naples was 6,886,030, of Sicily, 2,231,020; total, 9,117,050. It now forms part of the revived kingdom of Italy.

Naples conquered by Theodoric the Goth . . .	493	Expulsion of the Jesuits . . .	3 Nov. 1767
Retaken by Belisarius . . .	536	Dreadful earthquake in Calabria . . .	5 Feb. 1783
Taken again by Totila . . .	543	Enrolment of the Lazzaroni (<i>which see</i>) as pikemen or spontoneers . . .	1793
Retaken by Narses . . .	552	The king flies on the approach of the French republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic . . .	14 Jan. 1799
Becomes a duchy nominally subject to the Eastern empire . . .	568 or 572	Nelson appears; Naples retaken; the restored king rules tyrannically . . .	June, "
Duchy of Naples greatly extended . . .	593	Prince Caracciolo tried and executed by order of Nelson . . .	29 June, "
Robert Guiscard, the Norman, made duke of Apulia, founds the kingdom of Naples . . .	1059	The Neapolitans occupy Rome . . .	30 Sept. 1805
Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies founded by Roger Guiscard II. . .	1131	Dreadful earthquake; thousands perish . . .	26 July, "
The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see Germany) obtains the kingdom by marriage, and rules . . .	1194-1266	Treaty of neutrality between France and Naples ratified . . .	9 Oct. "
The pope appoints Charles of Anjou, king, who defeats the regent Manfred (son of Frederic II. of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain) . . .	26 Feb. "	Ferdinand, through perfidy, is compelled to fly to Sicily, 23 Jan.; the French enter Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king . . .	Feb. 1806
Charles also defeats Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens), who had come to Naples by invitation of the Ghibellines, at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug.; Conradin beheaded . . .	29 Oct. 1268	The French defeated at Maida . . .	4 July, "
The massacre called the Sicilian vespers (<i>which see</i>) . . .	30 March, 1282	Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain, June, 1808	15 July, "
Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I., murdered . . .	18 Sept. 1345	Joachim Murat made king (rules well), . . .	15 July, "
His brother Louis, king of Hungary, invades Naples . . .	1349	His first quarrel with Napoleon . . .	1811
Queen Joanna put to death . . .	22 May, 1382	His alliance with Austria . . .	Jan. 1814
Alphonso V. of Arragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous), on the death of Joanna II., reissues Naples . . .	1435	Death of queen Caroline of Austria . . .	7 Sept. 1815
Naples conquered by Charles VIII. of France . . .	1494	Joachim declares war against Austria, 15 March, . . .	3 May, "
And by Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain, who divide it . . .	1501	He retires to France, 22 May, and Corsica: he madly attempts the recovery of his throne by landing at Pizzo; seized, tried, and shot, . . .	13 Oct. "
Expulsion of the French . . .	1504	Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures . . .	June, "
Naples and Sicily united to Spain . . .	"	A plague rages in Naples, Nov. 1815 to June . . .	1816
Insurrection of Masaniello, occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish viceroys. An impost was claimed on a basket of figs, and refused by the owner, with whom the populace took part, headed by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman; they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burnt, and the viceroy was compelled to abolish the taxes and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V. to the city . . .	June, 1647	Establishment of the society of the Carbonari . . .	1819
Masaniello, intoxicated by his success, was slain by his own followers . . .	16 July, "	Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under general Pèpé; the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new constitution . . .	13 July, 1820
Another insurrection suppressed by don John of Austria . . .	Oct. "	The Austrians invade the kingdom, at the king's instigation; general Pèpé defeated 7 March, . . .	1821
Henry II. duke of Guise lands and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards . . .	April, 1648	Fall of the constitutional government, 23 March, . . .	"
Naples conquered by prince Eugene of Savoy, for the emperor . . .	1706	Death of Ferdinand; (reigned 66 years), 4 Jan. 1825	"
Discovery of Herculaneum (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1711	[In 30 years, 100,000 Neapolitans perished by various kinds of death.]	"
The Spaniards by the victory at Bitonto (26 May) having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles (of Bourbon), son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title renewed, of the king of the Two Sicilies . . .	1734	Insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed Aug. 1828	"
Order of St. Januarius instituted . . .	1738	Accession of Ferdinand II., Bomba, (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors) 8 Nov. 1830	"
Charles, becoming king of Spain, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty . . .	1759	Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade, 1838; settled . . .	May, 1840
		Attilio and Emilio Bandiera, with eighteen others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot . . .	17 Jan. 1844
		[The statement that lord Aberdeen had given notice of this attempt was contradicted by his lordship.]	"
		Prospect of an insurrection in Naples; the king grants a new constitution . . .	29 Jan. 1848
		Great fighting in Naples; the liberals and the national guard almost annihilated by the royal troops, aided by the lazzaroni . . .	15 May, "
		A martial anarchy prevails; the chiefs of the liberal party arrested in . . .	Dec. 1849
		Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life . . .	June, 1850
		After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn . . .	28 Oct. 1856

NAPLES, *continued.*

Attempted assassination of the king by Milano 8 Dec. 1856
 The *Cagliari** seized June, 1857
 Italian refugees, under count Pisacane, land in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed 27 June-2 July
 Dreadful earthquake in the Apennines 16 Dec.
 Amnesty granted to political offenders 27 Dec. 1858
 Poerio and sixty-six companions released and sent to N. America, Jan.; on their way, they seize the vessel, sail to Cork, 7 March; and proceed to London 18 March, 1859
 Death of Ferdinand II., after dreadful sufferings 22 May, "
 Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France June, "
 A subscription for Poerio and his companions in England amounted to 10,000. July, "
 Insubordination among the Swiss troops at Naples, many shot, July 7; major Latour sent to Naples by the Swiss confederation 16 July, "
 Army increased; defences strengthened Oct. "
 Many political imprisonments; the foreign ambassadors collectively address a note to the king stating the necessity for reform in his states, 26 March; the count of Syracuse recommends reform and alliance with England April, 1860
 Garibaldi lands in Sicily, 11 May; defeats the Neapolitan army at Calatafimi 15 May, "
 Francis II. proclaims an amnesty; promises a liberal ministry; adopts a tricolor flag, &c. 26 June, "
 Baron Brenier, French ambassador, wounded in his carriage by the mob 27 June, "
 A liberal ministry formed; destruction of the commissariat of the police in 12 districts; state of siege proclaimed at Naples; the queen-mother flees to Gaeta 28 June, "

Revolutionary committee at Naples, 15 June, 1860
 Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at Melarzo, 20 July; enters Messina, 21 July; the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily 30 July, "
 The king of Sardinia in vain negotiates with Francis II. for alliance 1 July, "
 Francis II. proclaims the re-establishment of the constitution of 1848, 2 July; the army proclaim count de Trani king 10 July, "
 Garibaldi lands at Melito, 18 Aug.; takes Reggio 21 Aug. "
 Defection in army and navy; Francis II. retires to Gaeta, 6 Sept.; Garibaldi enters Naples without troops 7 Sept. "
 Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship, 8 Sept.; and gives up the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian admiral Persano, 11 Sept.; expels the Jesuits; establishes trial by jury; releases political prisoners 1 Sept. "
 He repulses the Neapolitans at Cajazzo, 19 Sept., and defeats them at the Volturno 1 Oct. "
 The king of Sardinia enters the kingdom of Naples, and takes command of his army, which combines with Garibaldi's 11 Oct. "
 Naples unsettled through intrigues 1 Oct. "
 Cialdini defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia, Oct. 17; at Vonafrò 18 Oct. "
 The plebiscite at Naples, &c.; almost unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont (1,303,064 to 10,312) 21 Oct. "
 Garibaldi meets Victor-Emmanuel, and salutes him as king of Italy 26 Oct. "
 The first English Protestant church built on ground given by Garibaldi; consecrated 11 March, 1865
 Cholera raged at Naples autumn, 1866
 Great eruption of Vesuvius began 12 Nov. 1867
 Land-slip at Naples; 20 persons engulfed 28 Jan. 1868

[History continued, under *Italy*.]

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1131. Roger I. (of Sicily, 1130) *Norman*.
 1154. William I. the Bad; son.
 1166. William II. the Good; son.
 1180. Tancred, natural son of Roger.
 1194. William III. son, succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI. of Germany.
 1197. Frederic II. of Germany (*Hohenstaufen*).

1250. Conrad; son.
 1254. Conradin, son; but his uncle,
 1258. Manfred, nat. son of Frederic II., seizes the government; killed at Benevento, in 1266.
 1266. Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France.
 1282. Insurrection in Sicily.

(*Separation of the kingdoms in 1282.*)

NAPLES.

1282. Charles I. of Anjou.
 1285. Charles II.; son.
 1309. Robert the Wise; brother.
 1343. Joanna (reigns with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1343-45; with Louis of Tarento, 1349-62; Joanna put to death (22 May, 1382) by
 1382. Charles III. of Durazzo, grandson of Charles II.; he becomes king of Hungary; assassinated there, 1386.
 1385. Louis II., son of Louis I.
 1386. Ladislas of Hungary, son of Charles III.
 1414. Joanna II., sister, dies in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regnier of Anjou. They are acquired by

SICILY.

1282. Peter I. (III. of Arragon.)
 1285. James I. (II. of Arragon.)
 1295. Frederic II.
 1337. Peter II.
 1342. Louis.
 1355. Frederic III.
 1376. Maria and Martin (her husband).
 1402. Martin I.
 1409. Martin II.
 1410. Ferdinand I.
 1416. Alphonso I.

1435. Alphonso I. thus king of Naples and Sicily.

(*Separation of Naples and Sicily in 1458.*)

* The *Cagliari*, a Sardinian mail steamboat plying between Genoa and Tunis, sailed from the former port on 25 June, 1857, with thirty-three passengers, who, after a few hours' sail, took forcible possession of the vessel, and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponza. Here they landed, released some prisoners, took them on board, and sailed to Sapri, where they again landed, and restored the vessel to its commander and crew. The latter steered immediately for Naples; but on the way the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to the dungeons, where they remained for nine months waiting for trial, suffering great privations and insult. This caused great excitement in England; and after much negotiation, the crew were released, and the vessel given up to the British government, 3000*l.* being given as a compensation to the sufferers.

NAPLES, *continued*.

NAPLES.

1458. Ferdinand I.
 1464. Alphonsus II. abdicates.
 1495. Ferdinand II.
 1496. Frederic II. expelled by the French, 1501.

SICILY.

1458. John of Arragon.
 1479. Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain.

THE CROWNS UNITED.

1509. Ferdinand III. (king of Spain).
 1516. Charles I. (V. of Germany).
 1516. Philip I. (II. of Spain).
 1598. Philip II. (III. of Spain).

1621. Philip III. (IV. of Spain).
 1665. Charles II. (of Spain).
 1700. Philip IV. (V. of Spain), Bourbons.
 1707. Charles III. of Austria.

(Separation in 1713.)

NAPLES.

1713. Charles III. of Austria.

SICILY.

1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy (exchanged Sicily for Sardinia, 1720.)

THE TWO SICILIES.

(Part of the empire of Germany, 1720-34.)

1735. Charles IV. (III. of Spain).

1759. Ferdinand IV. fled from Naples to Sicily, 1806.

(Separation in 1806.)

NAPLES.

1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
 1808. Joachim Murat, shot 13 Oct. 1815.

SICILY.

- 1806-15. Ferdinand IV.

THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I., formerly Ferdinand IV., of Naples and Sicily.

1859. Francis II., 22 May; born 16 Jan. 1836; last KING OF NAPLES.

1815. Francis I.

1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, as KING OF ITALY; March.

1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8 (termed King Bomba).

NAPOLEON, CODE, *see Codes*.

NARBONNE (S. E. France), the Roman Narbo Martius, founded 118 B.C., made capital of a Visigothic kingdom, 462. Gaston de Foix, the last vicomte (killed at Ravenna, 11 April, 1512), resigned it to the king in exchange for the duchy of Nemours.

NARCEINE AND NARCOTINE, alkaloids obtained from *Opium* (*which see*). Narceine was discovered by Pelletier in 1832; and narcotine by Derosne in 1803.

NARVA (Esthonia, Russia). Here Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, "the madman of the north," then in his nineteenth year, 30 Nov. 1700. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000, some Swedes affirm 100,000 men, while the Swedes were about 20,000. Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 30,000; the remainder, exceeding that number, surrendered. He had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting a fresh one he said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." The place was taken by Peter in 1704.

NASEBY (Northamptonshire), the site of a decisive battle between Charles I. and the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The victory was with the parliament, and the king fled, losing his cannon, baggage, and nearly 5000 prisoners, 14 June, 1645.

NASHVILLE (Tennessee, N. America), was occupied by the confederates in 1861, and taken by the federals, 23 Feb. 1862. Near here the confederates under Hood were defeated by the federals under Thomas, 14-16 Dec. 1864.

NASSAU, a German duchy, was made a county by the emperor Frederic I. about 1180, for Wolram, a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (*see Orange*, and *Holland*), and the present duke of Nassau. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839. On 25 April, 1860, the Nassau chamber strongly opposed the conclusion of a concordat with the pope, and claimed liberty of faith and conscience. The duke adopted the Austrian motion at the German diet, 14 June, and after the war the duchy was annexed to Prussia by decree, 20 Sept., and possession taken 8 Oct. 1866. Population of the duchy in 1865, 468,311.

1792. Count Frederic-William made DUKE in 1806.
 1814. William-George, 20 Aug.

1839. Adolphus-William-Charles, born 24 July, 1817.

NATAL (Cape of Good Hope), Vasco de Gama landed here on 25 Dec. 1497, and hence named it Terra Natalis. The Dutch attempted to colonize it about 1721. In 1823 lieutenant

Farewell and a small band of emigrants settled here. It was annexed to the British possessions in 1843; made a bishopric in 1853 (Dr. John Wm. Colenso bishop), and an independent colony in 1856; see *Church of England*, 1863-5.

NATIONAL ANTHEM, see *God save the King*.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. Upon the proposition of the Abbé Siéyès, the states-general of France constituted themselves as the National Assembly, 17 June, 1789. On the 20th, the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king; upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France. On the 22nd they met at the church at St. Louis. This assembly abolished the state religion, annulled monastic vows, divided France into departments, sold the national domains, established a national bank, issued assignats, and dissolved itself 21 Sept. 1792; see *National Convention*. In 1848 the legislature was again termed the National Assembly. It met 4 May, and a new constitution was proclaimed 12 Nov. A new constitution was once more proclaimed by Louis Napoleon in Jan. 1852, after triumphing over the National Assembly.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. One was formed in 1584, headed by the earl of Leicester, to protect queen Elizabeth from assassination, in consequence of the discovery of various plots. Another for the defence of William III. against assassins was established in 1696, of which all persons holding office under government were required to be members; see *Arillery*, *Social Science*, and *Volunteers* for other National associations.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, constituted in the hall of the Tuilleries 17 Sept., and formally opened 21 Sept., 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organised, and the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, 1 Nov. 1795; see *Directory*. The Chartists (*which see*) in England formed a National Convention in 1839.

NATIONAL DEBT. The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt may be said to have commenced in the reign of William III. 1689. It amounted, in 1697, to about five millions sterling, and was then thought to be of alarming magnitude. The sole cause of the increase has been war. By an act passed 31 May, 1867, the conversion of 24,000,000*l.* of the debt into terminable annuities was provided for.

	Debt.		Debt.	(31 March)	Debt.
1689. Will. III. . .	£664,263	1830. Total amount	£840,184,022	1861. Funded debt	£765,116,666
1702. Anne . . .	16,394,702	1840. Ditto . . .	789,578,720	Unfunded . . .	16,660,000
1714. George I. . .	54,145,363	1850. Ditto . . .	787,029,162	1862. Funded debt . .	764,752,158
1763. George III. (end of Seven years' war), nearly	138,865,430	1854. Ditto . . .	775,041,272	Unfunded . . .	16,517,000
1786. After American war . . .	249,851,628	(31 March)		1863. Funded debt . .	763,366,770
1793. Beginning of French war . . .	244,440,306	1855. Ditto . . .	793,375,199	Unfunded . . .	16,498,000
1802. Close of French war . . .	571,000,000	1856. Ditto . . .	807,981,788	1864. Funded debt . .	777,429,714
1817. English and Irish Exchequers consolidated . .	848,282,477	1857. Funded debt . .	780,119,722	Unfunded . . .	13,175,000
		Unfunded . . .	27,989,000	1865. Funded debt . .	775,728,265
		1858. Funded debt . .	779,225,495	Unfunded . . .	10,742,000
		Unfunded . . .	25,911,500	1866. Funded debt . .	773,313,229
		1859. Funded debt . .	786,801,154	Unfunded . . .	8,189,700
		Unfunded . . .	18,277,400	1867. Funded debt . .	769,541,000
		1860. Funded debt . .	785,962,000	Unfunded . . .	7,925,800
		Unfunded . . .	16,228,300		

[Exclusive of terminable annuities.]

The annual interest in 1850 was 23,862,257*l.*; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to 27,699,740*l.* On 1 Jan. 1851, the total undecredited debt of Great Britain and Ireland was 769,272,000*l.*, the charge on which for interest and management was 27,620,449*l.* The total charge on the debt in 1861 was 26,090,260*l.*

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON (containing now about 750 pictures), began with the purchase, by the British government, of the Angerstein collection of 38 pictures, for 57,000*l.*, in 1824. The first exhibition of them took place in Pall-mall, on 10 May, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont (1826), Mr. Holwell Carr (1831), and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been since greatly augmented by gifts and purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar-square, designed by Mr. Wilkins, was completed and opened 9 April, 1838. In July, 1857, a commission appointed to consider the propriety of removing the pictures reported in favour of their remaining in their present locality; and in 1860, 15,000*l.* were voted to be expended in adapting the central part of the building to exhibition purposes. On 11 May, 1861, the National Gallery was reopened after having been closed eight months, during which time

great improvements were made in the internal arrangements. On 19 June, 1865, the house of commons voted 20,000*l.* to buy land to enlarge the building; an act for this purpose was passed 15 July, 1866. Visitors in 1866, 775,901; sum voted for year 1867-8, 15,895*l.*

NATIONAL GUARD OF FRANCE was instituted by the Committee of Safety at Paris on 13 July, 1789 (the day before the destruction of the Bastille), to maintain order and defend the public liberty. Its first colours were blue and red, to which white was added, when its formation was approved by the king. Its action was soon paralysed by the revolution, and it ceased altogether under the consulate and empire. It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII., but was broken up by Charles X., after a tumultuous review in 1827. It was revived in 1830, and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1848 its reconstitution and its enlargement from 80,000 to 100,000 men led to the frightful conflict of June, 1848. Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan. 1852, when it was subjected entirely to the control of the government. Formerly the National Guard had many privileges, such as choosing their own officers, &c.—National Guards have been established in Spain, Naples, and other countries, during the present century.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITIONS, proposed by the earl of Derby, earl Granville, and others, at a meeting in London, 13 July, 1865. They were held in what had been the refreshment room of the exhibition of 1862, at South Kensington. The 1st was opened 16 April; closed, 18 Aug. 1866; 2nd, opened 3 May; closed, 31 Aug. 1867: 3rd, opened 13 April, 1868.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY was determined on in Feb. 1857 in pursuance of votes from both houses of parliament. The sum of 2000*l.* was appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history. Donations were received under certain restrictions. The gallery, Gt. George-street, Westminster, was opened 15 Jan. 1859. A valuable collection of National Portraits appeared at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, see *Education*.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIALS (subscribed for) were presented to Rowland Hill (for his exertions in obtaining the penny postage), 17 June, 1846; and to Miss Florence Nightingale (for her beneficent exertions for the sufferers during the Crimean war), 29 Nov. 1855.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION, see *United States*, 1866.

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, see *Ateliers Nationaux*.

NATIONALITY; a word much used since 1848. In Poland, Hungary, Italy, and Germany, the struggle for nationality has been long and severe. In 1866 agitation for this principle began in Bohemia, Slavonia, and other parts of the Austrian empire. The nationality of Ireland is the alleged basis of the Fenian agitation.

NATIVITY. There are three festivals in the Roman and Greek churches, under this name. The Nativity of Christ also observed by the Protestants on 25 Dec. (see *Christmas*); the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the Protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 690, established the latter, but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000: nor by the eastern Christians till the 12th century. The festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, 24 June, Midsummer-day, is said to have been instituted in 488.

NATURAL HISTORY was studied by Solomon, 1014 B.C. (1 *Kings* iv. 33), and by Aristotle (384-322 B.C.); see *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, see *Philosophy*. **NATURAL SELECTION**, see *Species*.

NATURALISATION is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalisation passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time; several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalisation of the Jews passed May, 1753, but was repealed in 1754, on the petition of all the cities in England; for the privileges since granted them, see *Jews*. The act for the naturalisation of prince Albert passed 3 Vict., Feb. 7, 1840.

NATURE-PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Kniphof of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper; the impressions being afterwards coloured by hand. In 1833, Peter Kuhl, of Copenhagen, made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842 Mr. Taylor, printed lace. In 1847 Mr. Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same

year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, professor Leydolt, of Vienna, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worrington, obtained impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heufler's work on the Mosses of Arpasch, in Transylvania; the second (the first in this country) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley, the illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradbury in 1855-56, who also in 1859-60 printed "The British Sea-weeds," edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Croall.

NAUVOO, see *Mormonites*.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE was established in Jan. 1860. The members give much attention to the consideration of the strength of iron ships.

NAVAL ASYLUM, ROYAL, began at Paddington in 1801, and was transferred to Greenwich in 1807. The interior of the central portion was commenced in 1613 by Anne, queen of James I., and completed in 1635 by queen Henrietta-Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II. was born in 1630.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition undertaken by Jason is the first upon record, 1263 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Coreyreans, 664 B.C. *Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements: for the details of which see *separate articles*.

Battle of Salamis (Greek victory) 20 Oct. B.C. 480
 Battle of Eurymedon (ditto) 466
 Battle of Cyzicus; the Lacedæmonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian 410
 Battle of Arginusæ 406
 Battle of Egospotamos (Spartans victors) 405
 The Persian fleet, under Conon, defeats the Spartan, at Cnidus; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedæmonians destroyed 394
 Battle of Mylæ (Romans defeat Carthaginians) 260
 The Roman fleet, off Trepanum, destroyed by the Carthaginians 249
 The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius 241
 Battle of Actium 31
 The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships . . . A.D. 269
 Battle of Lepanto (Turks defeated) 7 Oct. 1571
 Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards (a bloody conflict and decisive victory, giving for a time the superiority to the Dutch) 25 April, 1607
 The Austrians defeat the Italians at Lissa (see *Lissa*) . . . 20 July, 1866

are taken or destroyed, 28 Nov.; the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas 29 Nov. 1652
 The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral 18-20 Feb. 1653
 Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships taken; 11 sunk, and the rest ran into Calais roads 2 June, "
 Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lose 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle) Aug. "
 At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by Blake . Sept. 1656
 Spanish fleet vanquished, and burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz, by Blake . 20 April, 1657
 English and French: 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York (afterwards James II.) 4 Dec. 1664
 The duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; Opdam, the Dutch admiral, blown up, with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed 3 June, 1665
 The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships . 4 Sept. "
 A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships . 1-4 June 1660
 Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4000 seamen . 25, 26 July, "
 The Dutch admiral de Ruyter sails up the Thames and destroys some ships . 11 June, 1667
 Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragg . 10 May, 1671
 Battle of Southwold-bay (see *Solebay*) . 28 May, 1672
 Coast of Holland; by Prince Rupert, 28 May, 4 June, and 11 Aug. sir E. Spragg killed; d'Eireux and Ruyter defeated . 1673
 Off Beachy Head; the English and Dutch defeated by the French . 30 June, 1690
 Victory near Cape La Hague . 19 May, 1692
 Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French . 16 June, 1693

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.
 Alfred with 30 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast. *Asser's Life of Alfred* . . . 897
 Edward III. defeats the French near Sluys 24 June, 1340
 Off Winchelsea; Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet of 40 large ships, and captured 26 29 Aug. 1350
 The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated . 1371
 Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 100 sail, and captures 80 . 24 March 1387
 Near Milford Haven; the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships . 1405
 Off Harfleur; the duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 500 French ships . 15 Aug. 1416
 In the Downs; a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the earl of Warwick . 1459
 Bay of Biscay; English and French, indecisive 10 Aug. 1512
 Sir Edward Howard attacks the French under Prior John; repulsed and killed . 25 April, 1513
 The Spanish *Armada* destroyed . 19 July, 1588
 Dover straits; the Dutch admiral Van Tromp defeated by admiral Blake 28 Sept. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, several of which

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

Off Carthagera, between admiral Benbow* and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse. Fought	19 Aug.	1702
Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (<i>which see</i>)	12 Oct.	"
Off Malaga; bloody engagement between the French, under the count of Thoulouse, and the English, under sir George Rooke	13 Aug.	1704
At Gibraltar; French lose 5 men-of-war	5 Nov.	"
In the Mediterranean, admiral Lenke took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions	22 May,	1708
Spanish fleet of 29 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina	31 July,	1718
Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Los-tock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here the brave captain Cornwall fell with 42 men, including officers; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals	9 Feb.	1744
Off Cape Finisterre, the French fleet of 38 sail taken by admiral Anson	3 May,	1747
Off Finisterre, when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war of the French	14 Oct.	"
Off Newfoundland, when admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war	10 June,	1755
Off Cape Francoise; 7 ships defeated by 3 English	21 Oct.	1757
Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions, 1758, and again	18 Aug.	1759
Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under Da la Clue, off Cape Lagos	18 Aug.	"
Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Comflans, in Quiberon Bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England (<i>see Quiberon Bay</i>).	20 Nov.	"
Keppl took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen	9 Oct.	1762
On Lake Champlain the provincial force totally destroyed by Admiral Howe	11 Oct.	1776
Off Ushant; a drawn battle between Koppel and d'Orvilliers	27 July,	1778
In New England; the American fleet totally destroyed	30 July,	1779
Near Cape St. Vincent; admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under admiral Don Langars (<i>see Rodney</i>)	16 Jan.	1780
At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnstone	16 April,	1781
Dogger-bank, between adm. Parker and the Dutch adm. Zoutman: 400 killed on each side	5 Aug.	"
Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica; took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, Comte de Grasse, prisoner to England	12 April,	1782
The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar	13 Sept.	"
East Indies: a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffrein, viz.: 17 Feb. 1782, the French had 11 ships to 9; 12 April they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely beaten. Again, 6 July, off Trincomalee, they had 15 to 12, and were again beaten with loss of 1000 killed, 3 Sept. 1782; again, 20 June, 1783 Lord Howe defeated the French off Ushant, took 6 ships of war, and sunk one	1 June,	1794
Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail; burnt 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports	8 March,	1795
French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken by admiral Hotham. Fought	14 March,	1795
Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, conveyed by 3 French men-of-war. Fought	7 June,	"
Eleven Dutch East Indiamen taken by the <i>Sceptre</i> , man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company	19 June,	"
L'Orient; the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 3 ships of the line taken; <i>see L'Orient</i>	23 June,	"
Dutch fleet, under admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, surrenders to sir George Keith Elphinstone (<i>see Saldanha Bay</i>)	17 Aug.	1796
Cape St. Vincent (<i>which see</i>)	14 Feb.	1797
Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm	24 July,	"
Camperdown (<i>which see</i>)	11 Oct.	"
Nile (<i>which see</i>)	1 Aug.	1798
Off the coast of Ireland; a French fleet of 9 sail, full of troops, as succours to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlase Warren, and 5 taken,	12 Oct.	"
The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen surrenders to admiral Mitchell	28 Aug.	1799
Capture of the <i>Cerberé</i> (<i>which see</i>)	29 July,	1800
Copenhagen bombarded (<i>see Copenhagen</i>)	2 April,	1801
Gibraltar Bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the <i>Hannibal</i> , of 74 guns, lost	6 July,	"
Off Cadiz; sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured. Fought	12 July,	"
Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol	22 July,	1805
Off Trafalgar (<i>which see</i>)	21 Oct.	"
Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships, off Cape Ortegal	4 Nov.	"
In the West Indies; the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore	6 Feb.	1806
Sir John Borlase Warren captures 2 French ships	13 March,	"
Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles (<i>see article Dardanelles</i>)	19 Feb.	1807
Copenhagen fleet captured	8 Sept.	"
The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British	3 Sept.	1808
Aix or Basque Roads; 4 sail of the line, &c., destroyed by lord Gambier	11-12 April,	1809
Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels taken or destroyed by sir J. Saumarez	July,	"
French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (two of them burnt by the French next day)	25 Oct.	"
Bay of Rosas, where lieut. Tallour, by direction of captain Hallowell, takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels (<i>see Rosas Bay</i>)	1 Nov.	"
Basseterre; <i>La Loire</i> and <i>La Seine</i> , French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Cochrane,	18 Dec.	"
The <i>Spartan</i> frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the bay of Naples	3 May,	1810
Action between the <i>Tribune</i> , captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs. Fought	12 May,	"
Isle of Rhé; 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the <i>Armide</i> and <i>Cadmus</i>	17 July,	"

* In the engagement the other ships of admiral Benbow's squadron falling astern, left this brave commander alone to maintain the unequal battle. In this situation a chain-shot shattered his leg, yet he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in Oct. following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a literal translation:—

"Carthagera, 22 Aug. 1702.

"Sir,—I had little hopes, on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it.

Captains Kirby and Wade were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

Captain Barrett, in the merchant vessel, <i>Cumberland</i> , with 26 men, defeats four privateers and takes 170 prisoners	16 Jan.	1811	American sloop <i>Argus</i> taken by the British sloop <i>Pelican</i>	14 Aug.	1813
Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Active</i>	22 Feb.	"	French frigate <i>La Trave</i> , 44 guns, taken by the <i>Andromache</i> , of 38 guns	23 Oct.	"
Amazon French frigate destroyed off Cape Barflour	25 March,	"	French frigate <i>Ceres</i> taken by the British ship <i>Tagus</i>	6 Jan.	1814
Sagone Bay; 2 French store-ships burnt by captain Barrie's ships	1 May,	"	French frigates <i>Aicmene</i> and <i>Iphigenia</i> taken by the <i>Venerable</i>	16 Jan.	"
The British sloop <i>Little Belt</i> , and American ship <i>President</i> : their rencontre	16 May,	"	French frigate <i>Terpsichore</i> taken by the <i>Majestic</i>	3 Feb.	"
Off Madagascar; 3 British frigates under captain Schomburg, engage 3 French larger-sized, with troops on board, and capture 2, 20 May,	"	"	French ship <i>Clorinde</i> taken by the <i>Dryad</i> and <i>Achates</i> , after an action with the <i>Eurotas</i> ,	25 Feb.	"
The <i>Thames</i> and <i>Cephalus</i> capture 36 French vessels	July,	"	French frigate <i>L'Etoile</i> captured by the <i>Hebrus</i> , and <i>Cherub</i>	27 March,	"
The <i>Naïad</i> frigate attacked in presence of Bonaparte by 7 armed praams; they were gallantly repulsed	21 Sept.	"	American frigate <i>Essex</i> captured by the <i>Phæbe</i> and <i>Cherub</i>	29 March,	"
French frigates <i>Pauline</i> and <i>Pomone</i> captured by the British frigates <i>Alceste</i> , <i>Active</i> , and <i>Unité</i>	29 Nov.	"	British sloop <i>Avon</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	8 Sept.	"
<i>Rivoli</i> , 84 guns, taken by <i>Victorious</i> , 74, 21 Feb.	21 Feb.	1812	Lake Champlain: the British squadron captured by the American, after a severe conflict,	11 Sept.	"
<i>L'Orient</i> : 2 French frigates, &c., destroyed by the <i>Northumberland</i> , capt. Hotham	22 May,	"	American ship <i>President</i> captured by the <i>Eduymion</i>	15 Jan.	1815
<i>Guerrière</i> , British frigate, 46 small guns, captured by the American ship <i>Constitution</i> , 54 guns (an unequal contest)	19 Aug.	"	Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth: see <i>Algiers</i>	27 Aug.	1816
British brig <i>Frolic</i> , captured by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	18 Oct.	"	Navarino (which see)	20 Oct.	1827
British frigate <i>Macedonian</i> taken by the American ship <i>United States</i> , large class	25 Oct.	"	Action between the British ships <i>Folage</i> and <i>Hyacinth</i> and 29 Chinese war-junks, which were defeated	3 Nov.	1839
British frigate <i>Java</i> , taken by the American ship <i>Constitution</i> , large class	29 Dec.	"	Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners (see <i>Syria</i>)	3 Nov.	1840
British frigate <i>Amelia</i> loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate,	7 Feb.	1813	Lagos attacked and taken by commodore Bruce, with a squadron consisting of the <i>Pendope</i> , <i>Bloodhound</i> , <i>Sampson</i> , and <i>Teazer</i> , war-steamer, and the <i>Philomel</i> brig of war,	26-27 Dec.	1851
British sloop <i>Peacock</i> captured by the American ship <i>Hornet</i> : she was so disabled that she sunk with part of her crew	25 Feb.	"	[For naval actions which cannot be called regular battles, see <i>China</i> and <i>Japan</i> .]		
American frigate <i>Chesapeake</i> taken by the <i>Shannon</i> , captain Brooke (see <i>Chesapeake</i>)	1 June,	"			
American ships <i>Growler</i> and <i>Eagle</i> taken by British gun-boats	3 June,	"			

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN:—

In the French War, ending 1802.						In the French War, ending 1814.					
Force.	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Other Nations.	Total.	French.	Spanish.	Danish.	Russian.	American.	Total.
Of the line	45	25	11	2	83	70	27	23	4	0	124
Fifties	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	1	0	1	9
Frigates	133	31	20	7	191	77	36	24	6	5	148
Sloops, &c.	161	32	55	16	264	188	64	16	7	13	288
Total	341	89	86	25	541	342	127	64	17	19	569

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, see *Poor Knights*.NAVAL REVIEWS, SALUTE, AND VOLUNTEERS, see under *Navy*.

NAVARINO (S. W. Greece), BATTLE OF, 20 Oct. 1827, between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was almost wholly annihilated. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterised by the duke of Wellington as being an "untoward event."

NAVARRRE, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered from the Saracens by Charlemagne, 778. His descendants appointed governors, one of whom, Garcias Ximenes, took the title of king in 857. In 1076, king Sancho IV. was poisoned, and Sancho Ramirez of Arragon seized Navarre. In 1134, Navarre became again independent under Garcias Ramirez IV. In 1234, Thibault, count of Champagne, nephew

of Sancho VII., became sovereign of Navarre; and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

1274. Jane I. and (1284) Philip-le-Bel of France.
 1305. Louis X. Hutin of France.
 1316. Philip V. the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles I. the Fair, IV. of France.
 1328. Jane II. (daughter of Jane I.), and her husband Philip d'Evreux.
 1349. Charles II., the Bad.
 1357. Charles III., the Noble.
 1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John of Arragon.
 1447. John II., alone, who became king of Arragon, in 1458. He endeavoured to obtain the crown of Castile also.

1479. Eleanor de Foix, his daughter.
 1479. Francis Phœbus de Foix, her son.
 1483. Catherine (his sister) and her husband John d'Albret. Ferdinand of Arragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1512.

LOWER NAVARRE (in France).

1516. Henry d'Albret.
 1555. Jane d'Albret and her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, who died 1562.
 1572. Henry III. who became in 1589 king of France, to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1609.

NAVIGATION began with the Egyptians and Phœnicians. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C. *Blair*.

Plane charts and mariner's compass used about	1420	Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by	
Variation of the compass observed by Columbus	1492	Gunter	1620
That the oblique rhomb lines are spiral, discovered by Nonius	1537	Middle latitude sailing introduced	1623
First treatise on navigation	1545	Mensuration of a degree, Norwood	1631
The log first mentioned by Bourne	1577	Hadley's quadrant	1731
Mercator's chart	1599	Harrison's time-keeper used	1764
Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about	1600	Nautical almanac first published	1767
		Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass	1820
		See <i>Compass, Latitude, Longitude, Steam, &c.</i>	

NAVIGATION LAWS. A code of maritime laws is attributed to Richard I. of England, said to have been decreed at the isle of Oleron, 1194 (see *Oleron*), and further enactments were made by Richard II. in 1381.—In Oct. 1651, the parliament of Cromwell passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts, by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18, "an act for the Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation" (1660). The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, or America, to English ships, of which the masters and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English. This was followed by many acts of similar tenor; which were consolidated by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (1833). These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act "to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation" (passed 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, 26 June, 1849, [after much opposition], and which came into operation 1 Jan. 1850). The Steam Navigation act passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, 1851, came into operation 1 Jan. 1852. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786.—In Feb. 1865 the emperor recommended the modification of the French navigation laws.

NAVIGATORS (or Navvies). These important helpers in the construction of railways derived their name (about 1830) from their formerly making the inland navigation in Lincolnshire, &c., and are said to be descendants of the original Dutch canal labourers.

NAVY OF ENGLAND, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depends," *Act for the government of the Navy*.

The first fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, built by Alfred.	897	Henry V. made great efforts to increase the navy.	1415-1422
The number of galleys greatly increased under Edgar, who claimed to be lord of the ocean surrounding Britain, about	965	Henry VII. built the <i>Royal Harry</i> : considered to be the beginning of the Royal Navy	1488
A formidable fleet equipped by the contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II. when it rendezvoused at Sandwich, to be ready to oppose the Danes.	1007	The Trinity house established and the Navy office appointed with commissioners (see <i>Admiralty</i>).	1512
A fleet collected by Edward the Confessor to resist the Norwegians, 1042; and by Harold to resist the Normans.	1066	[The navy then consisted of the <i>Great Harry</i> , 1200 tons, two ships, of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller.]	
Richard I. collected a fleet and enacted naval laws about.	1191	James I. and Charles I. improve the navy. The <i>Sovereign of the Seas</i> launched	1637
[The Cinque ports and maritime towns frequently furnish fleets commanded by the king or his officers.]		Frigates said to have been first built.	1649
Edward III.'s fleet defeat the French at the battle of Sluys, 24 June, 1340; and the Spanish off Winchelsea.	29 Aug. 1350	James II. systematises sea-signals and improves the navy.	1685-8
		Reign of George III.: dimensions of ships increased; copper sheathing adopted for ships of every class; establishments of naval stores provided at all dockyards and naval stations; and various improvements made in shipbuilding.	1760-1820

NAVY, continued.

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Navy Estimates.	Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Navy Estimates.
1546	58	12,455	8,546	no account.	1702	272	159,020	40,000	£1,056,915
1558	27	7,110	3,565	no account.	1760	412	321,134	70,000	3,227,143
1578	24	10,506	6,700	no account.	1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1603	42	17,055	8,346	no account.	1800	767	668,744	135,000	12,422,637
1658	157	57,000	21,910	no account.	1808	869	892,800	143,800	27,495,047
1688	173	101,892	42,000	no account.	1814	901	966,000	146,000	18,786,509

Great Britain had 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line: and in 1830, she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of two guns only. Of these 148 sail were employed on foreign and home service.

The screw propeller introduced in the Royal Navy.

The total number of ships of all sizes in commission, 183.

The Navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels.

Naval Const Volunteers' act passed.

Of 315 sailing vessels, 97 screw steamers, and 114 paddle steamers.

The queen reviews the Baltic fleet at Spithead.

Of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9594 guns, and 258 steam vessels, carrying 6582 guns; together 573 vessels, carrying 16,176 guns; also 155 gun-boats, and 111 vessels on harbour service.

Proclamation for manning the navy.

Naval Reserve Force authorised.

Flogging not to be inflicted on first-class seamen except after a trial.

Great excitement respecting the French government building the plated frigate *Gloire* (see next page).

The *Warrior*, our first iron-plated steam frigate, the largest vessel in the world except the *Great Eastern* (see *Steam*), length, 380 ft. breadth, 58 ft.; iron-plate, 4½ inches thick; 6170 tons burthen; cost about 400,000; launched [censured in 1864].

A royal commission recommends the abolition of the board of admiralty, and the appointment of a minister of the navy department.

Lord Clarence Paget, secretary of admiralty, states that England has 67 steam ships of the line; while France has 37, Russia 9, Spain 3, and Italy 1.

New act for the government of the navy (the Naval Discipline act) passes.

Four iron-plated vessels (400 ft. long; 59½ ft. wide; and cost about 600,000. each) building.

Cupola Ships. Capt. Cowper Coles' mode of constructing iron-plated vessels, with a cupola or turret for firing from, made known in 1855, and recommended to the admiralty in 1861; adopted by Ericson in the *Monitor*, 1862; proposed to be adopted by the British government.

Six different kinds of plated vessels said to be constructing; E. J. Reed authorised to build the *Enterprise* as a specimen of an iron-plated sea-going vessel.

Royal Oak, iron-clad steamer, launched at Chatham.

Twin or double screws for vessels of light draught introduced.

Mr. E. J. Reed appointed chief constructor in the Royal Navy.

Navy consists of 1014 vessels of all classes: 85 line of battle ships; 69 frigates; 30 screw corvettes.

Steam ram *Faliant* launched.

Minotaur iron-steamer launched.

Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, established.

The turret-ship *Sowerby*, constructed on Coles' principle, put out of commission, and placed among reserve ships; this blamed by some.

Naval models from the time of Henry VIII. collected early in the present century by sir Robert Seppings, removed to South Kensington Museum.

29 iron-clad vessels building "to be ready for sea this year."

Bellerophon, iron-clad, by Mr. E. J. Reed; and the *Lord Warden*, iron-clad, launched.

A British fleet entertained at Cherbourg, Brest, &c., 15 Aug., &c.; and a French fleet at Portsmouth.

Royal Navy "consists of 735 vessels and steamships of all classes" (30 iron-clads ready for sea).

Difficult launch of the Northumberland iron-clad, 17 March, et seq.; effected.

Experimental cruise of the iron-clad fleet in stormy weather; general performance satisfactory (*Times*).

Act for protection of naval stores passed.

150 wooden ships of all classes sold.

[Of these were 7 line of battle ships and 6 frigates, cost above 1,000,000, sold for 87,543.]

Hercules, 12, armour-plated ship, 1200 horse power, floated at Chatham.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE BRITISH NAVY.—1850, 6,942,397*l.*; —1854, 6,640,564*l.*; —1855 (to 31 March, Russian war), 14,490,105*l.*; —1856, 19,654,585*l.*; —1859, 9,215,487*l.*; —1861, 13,331,668*l.*; —1862, 12,598,042*l.*; —1863, 11,370,588*l.*; —1864, 10,821,596*l.*; —1865, 10,838,253*l.*; —1866, 10,259,788*l.*; —1867, 10,676,101*l.*; —estimate, 1867-8, 10,976,253*l.*; —1868-9, 11,177,200*l.*

New Naval Discipline act, passed.

NAVAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG began in Alfred's reign, and though sometimes disputed, may be said to have been continued ever since.

The Dutch agreed to strike to the English colours in the British seas, in 1673. The honour of the flag salute at sea was also formerly assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long previously exacted by England; see *Flag and Salutes at Sea*.

NAVAL UNIFORMS. The first notice of the establishment of a uniform in the British naval service, which we have met with, occurs in the *Jacobite's Journal* of 5 March, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News," in these terms:—"An order is said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear a uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress suits and frocks for each rank of officers are lodged at the Navy-office, and at the several dock-yards for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of 13 July, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place, and in which a reference is made to the order of 1748, alluded to in the journal above mentioned, and which in fact is the year when a naval uniform was first established.

James I. had indeed granted, by warrant of 6 April, 1609, to six of his principal masters of the navy, "liverie coats of fine red cloth."

NAVY, *continued.*

rant is stated to have been drawn *verbatim* from one signed by queen Elizabeth, but which had not been acted upon by reason of her death. This curious document is in the British Museum; but king James's limited red livery is supposed to have been soon discontinued. *Quarterly Review.*

NAVY PAY OFFICE, organised in 1644, was abolished in 1836, when the army and navy pay departments were consolidated in the Paymaster General's office.

NAVY LIST was first officially compiled by John Finlaison, the celebrated actuary, and published monthly in 1814.

NAVAL REVIEWS. The queen reviewed the fleet at Spithead, near Portsmouth, in March, 1854, before it sailed to the Baltic, at the commencement of the Russian war; and again, at Portsmouth, on the conclusion of peace, in the presence of the parliament, &c., on 23 April, 1856. The fleet extended in an unbroken line of 5 miles, and consisted of upwards of 300 men-of-war, with a tonnage of 150,000, carrying 3800 guns, and manned by 40,000 seamen. There were about 100,000 spectators.

A grand naval review (15 great wooden ships, 15 iron-plated, 16 gun-vessels and boats,) was held at Spithead, (the queen, the sultan, and the viceroy of Egypt present), 17 July, 1867.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS (or *Reserve*). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73 (1853), the admiralty were empowered to raise a body of seafaring men to be called the "Naval Coast Volunteers," not to exceed 10,000, for the defence of the coast, and for actual service if required. On 13 Aug. 1859, an act was passed to enable the admiralty to raise a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, as a reserve force of seamen, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers." In November following, the admiralty issued a statement of the "qualifications, advantages, and obligations" of this reserve. The enrolment commenced on 1 Jan. 1860. The engagement is for five years, and the volunteers are entitled to a pension when incapacitated after the expiration of the term. At the prospect of war with the United States in Dec. 1861, a great number of seamen at Hartlepool, Dundee, London, Aberdeen, &c., offered their services.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history, 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frisian fleet. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was, perhaps, in its highest splendour about 1781; but it became greatly reduced in the wars with England; see *Naval Battles*. It has been greatly increased by the present emperor, and in 1859 consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449; including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built. The new French iron-plated frigate *Gloire*, launched in 1860, has been subjected to much criticism, but appears to be generally considered as successful.* The *Solferino* and *Magenta* were launched in June, 1861. Other iron vessels are in course of construction.

NAZARENE, a name given to Jesus Christ, and for a time to his disciples; but afterwards to a sect who rejected the doctrine of Christ's divinity in the first century. A sect named Nazarenes, resembling the society of Friends in Britain, became prominent in Hungary in the autumn of 1867.

NEAPOLIS, see *Naples*.

NEBRASKA, a N.W. territory of North America (part of Louisiana), was organised 30 May, 1854. Capital, Omaha city.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS, put forth by sir Wm. Herschel, in 1811, supposes that the universe was formed out of shapeless masses of nebulae or clusters of small stars. It has not been generally received. In Oct. 1860, Mr. Lassell strictly scrutinised the dumb-bell nebula, and stated that the brightest parts did not appear to be stars. In 1865, Mr. Wm. Huggins reported that he had analysed certain nebulae by their spectra, and believed them to be entirely gaseous.

NECTARINE, the *Amygdalis Persica*, originally came from Persia about 1562. Previously, presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England from the Netherlands; and Catherine, queen of Henry VIII., distributed them among her friends.

NEEDLES are said to have been first made in England in Cheapside, London, in the time of Mary I. by a negro from Spain. The invention was lost at his death, and not recovered till 1566, when Elias Growse, a German, taught the art to the English. *Stow.*

NEEDLE-GUN (*Zündnadelgewehr*), a musket invented by J. N. Dreyse of Semmerda, about 1827, and made a breech-loader in 1836, which was adopted by the Prussian general Manteuffel about 1846. It was found to be a most effective weapon in the war with Denmark in 1864, and in that with Austria in 1866. The ignition of the charge is produced by a fine steel rod or needle being pressed through the cartridge. The invention is claimed for other persons.

NEERWINDEN, see *Landen*.

NEGRO TRADE, see *Slavery*.

* Mr. Scott Russell says:—"The *Gloire* has been built by M. Dupuis de Lome, after a most exact calculation of the effect of iron plates upon the weight and speed of a vessel. She is perfectly fit to carry a broadside of guns of as heavy a calibre as any that can be carried and worked in our own wooden ships, and she is driven at at least as high a speed as any vessel of similar dimensions in our own service."

NELSON'S VICTORIES, &c., see *separate articles*.

Horatio Nelson, born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk . . . 29 Sept. 1758
 Sailed with captain Phipps to the North Pole . . . 1773
 Distinguished himself in the West Indies . . . 1780
 Lost an eye at the reduction of Calvi, Corsica . . . 1794
 Captured Elba . . . 9 Aug. 1796
 With Jervis, at the victory off St. Vincent, 14 Feb. ; made admiral . . . 20 Feb. 1797
 Lost his right arm at the unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz . . . 25, 26 July, "
 Gained the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. ; created Baron Nelson of the Nile . . . 6 Oct. 1798
 Attacks Copenhagen, 2 April ; created viscount, 22 May ; attacks Boulogne and destroys several ships . . . 3 Aug. 1801
 Appointed to chief command in the Mediterranean . . . 20 May, 1803
 Pursues the French and Spanish fleets, March to Aug. ; returns to England, Aug. ; re-appears at Cadiz, and defeats the fleets in Trafalgar Bay, where he is killed . . . 21 Oct. 1805

The *Victory* man-of-war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains . . . 4 Dec. 1805
 The body lay in state in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, 5 Jan. ; removed to the Admiralty, 8 Jan. ; funeral took place . . . 9 Jan. 1806
 The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other royal dukes ; almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul's ; the military assembled on this occasion amounted to near 10,000 regulars, independent of volunteers ; the regulars consisted chiefly of the regiments that had fought and conquered in Egypt.
 The *Nelson Column*, Trafalgar-square, London, was completed, and the statue placed on it, . . . 4 Nov. 1843

NEMEAN GAMES, celebrated at Nemea, in Achaia, said to have been instituted by the Argives, in honour of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent ; Hercules some time after renewed them, 1226 B.C. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of Olives, afterwards of green parsley, in memory of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third year, or, according to others, on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B.C. *Herodotus*. They were revived by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362, but ceased in 396.

NEO-PLATONISM or **NEW PLATONISM**, see *Philosophy*.

NEPAUL (India). The East India company's war with the state of Nepal commenced 1 Nov. 1814, and terminated 27 April, 1815. A treaty of peace was signed between the parties 2 Dec. 1815. War renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, Jan. 1816 : and after several contests, unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty was ratified, 15 March, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, 25 May, and remained till Aug. 1850 : it consisted of the Nepaulese prince, Jung Bahadoor and his suite, to whom many honours were paid. He supported the English during the English mutiny in 1857.

NEPHALIA, sacrifices of sobriety among the Greeks, when they offered mead instead of wine to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus ; and burnt any wood but that of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 613 B.C.

NEPTUNE, a primary planet, first observed on 23 Sept. 1846, by Dr. Galle at Berlin, in consequence of a letter from M. Le Verrier, who had conjectured from the anomalous movements of Uranus, that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune is situated. Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr. J. Couch Adams. A satellite of Neptune was discovered by Mr. Lassell on 10 Oct. following. Neptune is said to have been seen by Lalande, and thought to be a fixed star.

NERVII, a warlike tribe in Belgic Gaul, were defeated in a severe battle by Julius Cæsar 57, and subdued 53 B.C.

NERWINDEN, see *Landen*.**NESBIT**, see *Nisbet*.

NESTORIANS, the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (428-431), who is represented as a heretic for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, since no human creature could impart to another what she had not herself ; he also held that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all. He was opposed by Eutyches, and died 439 ; see *Eutychians*. Nestorian Christians in the Levant administer the sacrament with leavened bread and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession. *Du Pin*. A Nestorian priest and deacon were in London in July, 1862.

NETHERLANDS, see *Flanders, Holland, and Belgium*.

NETLEY HOSPITAL, near Southampton, for invalid soldiers. The foundation was laid by the queen, 19 May, 1856.

NEUFCHÂTEL, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterwards a principality. The first known lord was Ulric de Fenis, about 1032, whose descendants ruled till 1573, after which by marriages it frequently changed governors. On the death of the duchess de Nemours, the last of the Longuevilles, in 1707, there were many claimants ; among them

our William III. He and the allies however gave it to Frederick I. of Prussia with the title of prince. In 1806 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his general Berthier, who held it till 1814, when it fell to the disposal of the allies. They restored the king of Prussia the title of prince with certain rights and privileges; but constituted it a part of the Swiss confederation.*

NEUSTRIA or WEST FRANCE, a kingdom allotted to Clotaire by his father Clovis, at his death in 511. His descendant, Charlemagne, became sole king of France, in 771.

NEUTRAL POWERS. By the treaty of Paris, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia, on 16 April, 1856, it was determined that privateering should be abolished; that neutrals might carry an enemy's goods not contraband of war; that neutral goods not contraband were free even under an enemy's flag; and that blockades to be binding must be effective. The president of the United States acceded to these provisions in 1861.

NEVADA, a western territory of the United States of N. America, organised 2 March, 1861; admitted a state 31 Oct. 1864. Capital, Carson city.

NEVILLE'S CROSS or DURHAM, BATTLE OF, between the Scots under king David Bruce, and the English under Philippa, consort of Edward III., and lord Percy, 12 or 17 Oct. 1346. More than 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner.

NEVIS (W. Indies), an island planted by the English in 1628; taken by the French, 14 Feb. 1782; restored to the English in 1783. The capital is Charleston.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire). The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John, 9 Oct. 1216; here the royal army under prince Rupert repulsed the army of the parliament, besieging the town, 21 March, 1644; and here, 5 May, 1646, Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI. and afterwards by Charles II.

NEW BRUNSWICK was taken from Nova Scotia, and received its name as a separate colony in 1785. With it, it was united with Canada for legislative purposes by an act passed 29 March, 1867. Population of New Brunswick in 1865, 272,780.

NEWBURY (Berkshire). Near here were fought two desperate battles—(1.) 20 Sept. 1643: between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament under Essex; it terminated somewhat favourably for the king. Among the slain was the amiable Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, deeply regretted. (2.) A second battle of dubious result was fought between the royalists and the parliamentarians, 27 Oct. 1644.

NEW CALEDONIA (Pacific Ocean), discovered by Cook on 4 Sept. 1774, was seized by the French 20 Sept. 1853, and colonised. The French government in Dec. 1864, redressed the outrages committed upon the British missionaries at a station established here in 1854.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), the Roman Pons Ælia, the first coal port in the world,† and the commercial metropolis of the north of England. The coal-mines were discovered here about 1234. The first charter granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239.

The castle built by Robert Courthose, son of William I. 1080
The town fortified by William II.
St. Nicholas church built, about 1091; burnt in 1216; restored by Edward I., to whom John Bafiol did homage here, 1292; rebuilt . . . 1359
Newcastle surrenders to the Scotch . . . 1640, 1646
Who here gave up Charles I. to the parliament . 1644
Occupied by General Wade in . . . 1745
Literary and Philosophical Society founded 1793;
liberally endowed by Robt. Stephenson . . 1858-9
T. Bewick, the wood engraver, dies . . . 1828
The magnificent market erected by Richard Grainger, who greatly improved the town . 1835

High level bridge erected by Robert Stephenson; and grand central station built . . 1846-50
1538 persons die of cholera, 31 Aug. to 26 Oct. 1853
Great fire through the explosion at Gateshead (which see) 5, 6 Oct. 1854
Great distress through failure of Northumberland Joint-Stock Bank Nov. 1857
Richard Grainger dies, aged 63 4 July, 1861
Enthusiastic reception of Mr. W. E. Gladstone . 7-9 Oct. 1862
Great fire at Brown's flour mills, &c., near the new level bridge, which is injured, about 70,000l. loss 24 June, 1866
The Central Exchange destroyed by fire, 11 Aug. 1867

* After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants in 1848 repudiated their allegiance to Prussia, and proclaimed Neuchâtel a free and independent member of the Swiss confederation. The king of Prussia protested against this; and in 1852 a protocol was signed between England, France, and Austria, recognising his claims. In Sept. 1856, some of his adherents, headed by the count de Pourtales, broke out into insurrection against the republican authorities, who, however, quickly subdued and imprisoned them, with the intention of bringing them to trial. War was threatened by the king of Prussia, and great energy and determination manifested by the Swiss. On the intervention of the English and French governments, after many delays, a treaty was signed on 11 June, 1857, by which the king of Prussia virtually renounced his claims, on receiving a pecuniary compensation, which he eventually gave up. He retains the title of prince of Neuchâtel without any political rights. The prisoners of Sept. 1856 were released without trial, 18 Jan. 1857.

† In 1306 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, *continued.*

Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, the town surveyor, and others, killed, while at-

tempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town-moor, to get rid of it . . . 17 Dec. 1867

NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION, formed April, 1754 : resigned Nov. 1756 ; when the duke of Devonshire became first lord of the treasury.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury.*

Henry Bilson Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer.*

Earl of Holderness and Sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), *secretaries of state.* The latter succeeded by Henry Fox (afterwards lord Holland).

Lord Anson, *first lord of the admiralty.*

Earl Grenville, *lord president.*

Lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough 1755), *lord privy seal.*

Earl of Hardwicke, *lord chancellor.*

Duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, George Grenville, &c.

NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION (see *Chatham Administration*), formed June, 1757. After various changes it resigned May, 1762 ; lord Bute coming into power.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury.*

William Pitt (afterwards lord Chatham), *secretary of state for the northern department, and leader of the house of commons.*

Earl of Holderness, *secretary of state for the southern department.*

Earl Grenville, *lord president.*

Earl Temple, *privy seal.*

H. B. Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer.*

Duke of Devonshire, *lord chamberlain.*

Duke of Rutland, *lord steward.*

Lord Anson, *admiralty.*

Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by Lord Ligonier), *ordnance.*

Sir Robert Henley, *lord keeper of the great seal.*

Henry Fox, George Grenville, viscount Barrington, lord Halifax, James Grenville, &c.

NEW CHURCH, see *Swedenborgians.*

NEW COLLEGE (St. John's-wood, London), erected by the Independent dissenters for the education of their ministers, 1850-1, was founded by the union of Homerton, Highbury, and Coward colleges ; see *Oxford.*

NEW ENGLAND (N. America). The first attempt to form a settlement was made in 1607, which was named New England by captain Smith, in 1614. A band of 102 Puritans, now termed the Pilgrim Fathers (28 women) arrived here in the *May Flower*, and founded the settlement on Plymouth Rock, 25 Dec. 1620, which was named New Plymouth. This was the nucleus of Massachusetts, the mother state, from whence were gradually developed New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. In 1643 these settlements formed the first American confederation, a defensive union, with a constitution based on the Mosaic law, governed by a religious aristocracy, which lasted till 1693. Maine was made an independent state in 1820.

NEW FOREST (Hampshire), was made ("afforested") by William the conqueror, 1079-85. Many populous towns and villages, and indeed the whole country, for above thirty miles in compass, were laid waste, and no less than thirty-six churches were destroyed. William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, 2 Aug. 1100, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest Deer Removal act was passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, 7 Aug. 1851.

NEWFOUNDLAND (N. America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, 24 June, 1497. It was formally taken possession of by sir Henry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. In 1577 there were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England. *Hakluyt.* But the English fishery in some years afterwards (1625) had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The sovereignty of England was recognised in 1713. Nearly 1000 English families reside here all the year ; and in the fishing season (May to September) more than 15,000 persons resort to Newfoundland (one of our finest nurseries for seamen). It obtained the privilege of a colonial legislature in 1845, and the bishopric was established in 1839.—Appalling fire at St. John's, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, 9 June, 1846. On 14 Jan. 1857, a convention was concluded between the English and French governments, confirming certain French privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The English colonists were dissatisfied with this convention.

NEW FRANCE, see *Canada.*

NEWGATE, LONDON. THE PRISON derives its name from the gate which once formed a part of it, and stood a little beyond the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey. It was used as a prison for persons of rank, as early as 1218 ; but was rebuilt about two centuries afterwards by the executors of sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat stood in the niche till injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about the city ; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.

the time of its demolition by the great fire of London, in 1666. It was then reconstructed in its late form; but the old prison being an accumulation of misery and inconvenience, was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots in the latter year, the interior was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterwards restored. In 1857 the interior was pulled down to be re-erected on a plan adapted to the reformatory system. The MARKET established in 1681, was ordered to be abolished by an act passed in 1861. A meat and poultry market is being erected in Smithfield (1868).

NEW GRANADA (S. America), discovered by Ojeda in 1499, and settled by the Spaniards in 1536. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811; and, combined with Caracas, formed the republic of Colombia, 17 Dec. 1819; see *Colombia*.

President M. Ospina entered on office	1 April, 1857	Arboleda, chief of the conservatives, assassinated (miscredoed by Cassal)	1 Nov. 1862
After several reunions and dissolutions, the republic of New Granada merged into the Granadine Confederation, which includes Bolivar, Antioquia, Panama, and other small states		New constitution established	8 May, 1863
	15 June, 1858	Mosquera invites Venezuela and Equator to join the confederation	Aug. "
Struggles between the conservatives, partisans of the old government, and the liberals	Jan. 1861	Equator declines—war ensues	20 Nov. "
General Mosquera (liberal) deposes Ospina; and seizes the government	18 July. "	The troops of Equator defeated, 6 Dec.; peace ensues, and Equator remains independent	30 Dec. "
A congress of the states determine on union, under the name of the United States of Colombia	20 Sept. "	Coup d'état of Mosquera, who declares himself dictator	11 March, 1866
		Mosquera deposed by Santos Acosta, who becomes provisional president	23 May, 1867

NEW GUINEA or **PAPUA**, a large island, Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese after their settlement of the Moluccas between 1512 and 1530. It was visited by Saavedra, a Spaniard, in 1528. Torres Straits, which divide New Guinea and Australia, were discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in 1606. The Dutch established a colony and erected a fortress, named Dubus, on the S.W. coast, in 1828.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the original united states of N. America, was settled in 1623, and separated from Massachusetts in 1679. Capital, Concord.

NEW HARMONY, see *Harmonists*.

NEW HEBRIDES (S. Pacific Ocean), discovered by Quiros, who believing them to be a continent named them *Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo*, in 1606. Bougainville in 1768 found them to be islands; and in 1774 Cook gave them their present name.

NEW HOLLAND, see *Australia, New South Wales, &c.*

NEW JERSEY, one of the original united states of N. America, was settled by the Dutch from New York, 1620; and by Swedes in 1627. Capital, Trenton.

NEW LANARK (W. Scotland). Here Robert Owen endeavoured to establish socialism in 1801.

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire), renowned for its horse-races. It is first mentioned in 1227; and probably derived its name from the market then recently established. James I. erected a hunting-seat here, called the king's house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliament army was quartered in the neighbouring village of Kennet. Charles II., who was fond of racing, built a stand-house for the sake of the diversion, about 1667,* and from that period races have been annual to the present time; and many extraordinary races have been run; see *Races*.

NEW MEXICO (N. America), ceded to the United States in 1848, and organised as a territory, 9 Sept. 1850. Capital, Santa Fé.

NEW ORLEANS, capital of Louisiana, N. America (*which see*), founded in 1717, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven-eighths of the city were destroyed by fire; but it is now rebuilt. The British attacked New Orleans in Dec. 1814, and were repulsed with great loss, by the Americans under general Jackson, 8 Jan. 1815. New Orleans was surrendered to the Federals in April, 1862. The strong feeling of the inhabitants in favour of the Confederates and against the Federals induced general B. Butler to rule them with military rigour, occasionally degenerating into brutal tyranny, especially towards females, May to October, 1862. He was replaced by general Banks, 16 Dec. 1862. Sanguinary riots, due to agitators, begun 30 July, 1866, only suppressed by martial law; about 40 persons, white and coloured, were killed, and about 160 wounded.

* During the races, on 22 March, 1683, Newmarket was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled, including the king, the queen, the duke of York, the royal attendants, and many of the nobility; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye-house plot, the object of which was said to be the assassination of the king and his brother on the road from Newmarket to London, if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated; see *Rye-House Plot*.

NEW PLYMOUTH, see *New England*.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire). Chartist riots here were suppressed, 4 Nov. 1839.*

NEW RIVER, for the supply of London with water, was begun 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Myddelton, was knighted by James I. *Strype*. This artificial river, which rises in Hertfordshire, and which, with its windings, is forty-two miles long, was brought to London, and opened 29 Sept. 1613. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares, into which it was divided, netted only 5*l.* apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100*l.* Within the last few years they have been sold for 9000*l.* a share, and some lately for 10,000*l.*

NEW ROSS (Wexford), S. E. Ireland. Here general Johnston totally defeated the rebels under Beauchamp D. Bagenal Harvey, 4 June, 1798.

NEWRY (N. Ireland). In the rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by lord Conway. After the Restoration the town was rebuilt. It was burnt by the duke of Berwick when flying from Schomberg and the English army, and only the castle and a few houses escaped, 1689.

NEWS-LETTERS. News-writers in the reign of Charles II. collected from the coffee-houses information, which was printed weekly and sent into the country. The *London Gazette*, then the only authorised newspaper, contained little more than proclamations and advertisements.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the principal colony of Australia (*which see*), on the eastern coast of New Holland, was explored and taken possession of and named by captain Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was first formed here. Captain A. Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, 20 Jan. 1788; but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. A new constitution was granted in 1855 (18 & 19 Vic. c. 54); see *Sydney*. Population, in 1856, 269,722; in 1862, 367,495; in 1866, 411,388. The imports for 1859 amounted to 6,597,053*l.*; the exports to 4,768,049*l.* Governor, sir John Young, 1860; earl of Belmore, 1867.

NEWSPAPERS. The Roman *Acta Diurna* were issued, it is said, 691 B.C. In modern times, a *Gazetta*, which derived its name from its price, a small coin, was published in Venice, (about 1536). The *Gazette de France*, now existing, first appeared in April, 1631, edited by Renaudot, a physician. It was patronised by the king, Louis XIII., who wrote one article for it, and by Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England† was established by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased, on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*; and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers, of which the following were the titles:—

England's Memorable Accidents.
The kingdom's Intelligencer.
The Diurnal of Certain Passages in
Parliament.
The Mercurius Aulicus.

The Scotch Intelligencer.
The Parliament's Scout.
The Parliament's Scout's Dis-
covery, or Certain Information.

The Mercurius Civicus, or London's
Intelligencer.
The Country's Complaint, &c.
The Weekly Accounts.
Mercurius Britannicus.

* The chartists (*which see*), collected from the mines and collieries in the neighbourhood, to the number of 10,000, armed with guns, pikes, clubs, &c., arrived at Newport, 4 Nov., 1839. They divided themselves into two bodies—one, under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street; whilst the other, headed by his son, took the direction of Stow-hill. They met in front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the house, and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons, were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and succeeded in dispersing the mob, which, with its leaders, fled from the town, leaving about 20 rioters dead, and many others dangerously wounded. A detachment of the 10th royal Hussars having arrived from Bristol, the town became tranquil. Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. He and several others were tried and convicted in Jan. 1840, and sentenced to death; afterwards commuted to transportation. An amnesty was granted them on 3 May, 1856; and they returned to England in Sept. following.

† Some copies of a publication are in existence called the *English Mercury*, professing to come out under the authority of queen Elizabeth, in 1588, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum, have proved these to be forgeries, executed about 1766. The full title of No. 50 is "*The English Mercury*, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the Spanish Armada, giving "A journal of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her majesty's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord Highe Admiral, to the Lordes of council."

NEWSPAPERS, *continued.*

A paper called the *London Gazette* * was published 22 Aug. 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series was published first at Oxford, the Court being there on account of the plague, 7 Nov. 1665, and afterwards at London, 5 Feb. 1666.

Printing of newspapers and pamphlets prohibited, 31 Chas I. 1680. *Salmon's Chron.*

The regular newspapers commenced on the abolition of the censorship of the press, in 1695.

The *Daily Courant* said to have been first published in 1702.

Newspapers first stamped in 1713.

NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

1753	7,411,757
1760	9,404,790
1774	12,300,000
1790	14,035,639
1800	16,084,905
1810	20,172,837
1820	24,862,186
1825	26,950,693
1830	30,158,741
1835	32,874,652
1840	49,033,384
1843	56,433,977

In the year ending 5 Jan. 1851, there were 159 London newspapers, in which appeared 891,650 advertisements; 222 English provincial newspapers, having 875,631 advertisements.

In Scotland, same year, there were 110 newspapers, having 249,141 advertisements.

In Ireland, there were 102 newspapers, having 276,128 advertisements.

In that year the number of stamps issued was—in England, 65,741,271 at 1d., and 11,684,423 supplement stamps at 4d.; in Scotland, 7,643,045 stamps at 1d., and 241,264 at 4d.; in Ireland, 6,302,728 stamps at 1d., and 43,358 at 4d.

Reduction of newspaper duty from 4d. to 1d. took effect on 15 Sept. 1836.

The distinctive die came into use 1 Jan. 1837.

Duty on advertisements abolished, 1853.

By the act passed 15 June, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27), the stamp on newspapers, as such, was totally abolished, and will be employed henceforth only

for postal purposes. Many new papers were then started, which were but of short duration.

In 1857, 71 million newspapers passed through the post-office. In Jan. 1860, 1060 newspapers; in Jan. 1862, 1165 newspapers; and in Jan. 1868, 1404 newspapers were published in the United Kingdom.

On 1 Oct. 1861, when the paper duty came off, the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Morning Post* reduced their price to 3d. each copy unstamped.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

The first was the *Dublin News-Letter*, by Joseph Ray, 1635; *Pue's Occurrences*, 1700 or 1703. *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart, and the weakness of his head," 1728. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers are *Saunders's* (then *Indale's News-Letter*, 1745; and *Freeman's Journal*, founded as the *Public Register*, by the patriot Dr. Lucas, about 1755. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, 1768.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Norwich Postman, 1706. *Worcester Postman*, 1709. *Newcastle-on-Tyne Courant*, 1711.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette de Venise, early in 17th century; *Gazette de France* (now publishing), 1631.

The first newspaper set up in Germany, 1715.

The first published in America, the *Boston News-Letter*, in 1704; the first at Philadelphia in 1719; and the first in Holland in 1732.

"America, whose population is 23 millions and a half, supports 800 newspapers (50 of these publishing daily), and their annual circulation is stated at 64,000,000. In Paris there exist 169 journals, literary, scientific, religious, and political."—*Westminster Review*, 1830.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS. 1850. 1865.

London newspapers, daily	12	22
United Kingdom, daily	—	73
London newspapers, weekly	58	166
English provincial newspapers	22	750
Irish newspapers	102	132
Scottish newspapers	110	140
British isles	14	14

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

DAILY.

Public Ledger (<i>commercial</i>)	1759	Sun (<i>liberal</i>)	1792	Daily News (<i>liberal</i>)	1846
Morning Chronicle (<i>liberal</i>), ceased	1770-1862	Morning Advertiser (<i>liberal</i>)	1794	Daily Telegraph † (<i>liberal</i>)	1855
Morning Herald (<i>conservative</i>)	1780	Globe (<i>whig</i> : 1866 <i>conserv.</i>)	evening	Morning Star (<i>liberal</i>)	1856
Morning Post (<i>whig</i>)	1781	Standard (<i>conserv.</i>), even.	1857	International in French	1863
Times (<i>independent</i>)	1788	morn.	1827	Pall Mall Gazette (<i>liberal</i>)	1865
				Glowworm (<i>liberal</i>)	"

PRINCIPAL WEEKLY.

St. James's Chronicle (<i>conserv.</i>), united with "Press"	1761	Mining Journal	1835	Economist (<i>liberal</i>)	1843
Observer (<i>whig</i>)	1792	Watchman (<i>Westeyan</i>)	"	Farmer (<i>agricultural</i>)	"
Bell's Messenger (<i>lib. conserv.</i>)	1796	Musical World	1836	Jewish Chronicle (<i>liberal</i>)	1845
Weekly Dispatch (<i>liberal</i>)	1801	Magnet (<i>agricultural</i>)	1837	Guardian (<i>High Church</i>)	1846
Examiner (<i>liberal</i>)	1808	Railway Times	"	Educational Times	1847
Literary Gazette (<i>extinct</i>)	1817-62	Era (<i>theatrical</i>)	"	Notes and Queries	1849
John Bull (<i>conservative</i>)	1820	Ecclesiastical Gazette	1838	Press (<i>conservative</i>)	1853
Bell's Life in London (<i>sporting</i>)	"	Tablet (<i>Roman Catholic</i>)	1840	Field (<i>country gentlemen's</i>)	"
Sunday Times (<i>lib. conserv.</i>)	1822	Corrier de l'Europe	"	Clerical Journal (<i>neutral</i>)	"
Lancet (<i>medical</i>)	1823	Gardeners' Chronicle	1841	Saturday Review (<i>literary</i>)	1855
Atlas (<i>liberal</i>)	1826	Nonconformist	"	Freeman (<i>Baptist</i>)	"
Athenaeum (<i>literary & scien.</i>)	1828	Punch	"	Illustrated Times (<i>liberal</i>)	"
Spectator (<i>liberal</i>)	"	Illus. London News (<i>liberal</i>)	1842	Engineer	1856
Record (<i>liberal conservative</i>)	"	Lloyd's Weekly Paper (<i>radcl</i>)	"	Court Circular	"
Court Journal (<i>neutral</i>)	1829	Builder	"	City Press (<i>neutral</i>)	1857
United Service Gazette	1833	Churchman (<i>High Ch.</i>)	1843	Chemical News	1859
		News of the World (<i>liberal</i>)	"	Hermann (<i>in German</i>)	"

* On 22 May, 1787, a *London Gazette* Extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

† 144,000 copies sold on 16 Dec. 1861. The prince consort died on the 14th.

NEWSPAPERS, *continued*.

London Review (<i>liberal</i>)	1860	Queen (<i>ladies'</i>)	1861	Index (<i>con/ederate</i>) extinct	1865
Beehive (<i>liberal</i>)	1861	Reader (<i>lit. & sc.</i>) <i>stopped</i>	1866	Chronicle (<i>Rom. Cath.</i>)	1867
Fun (<i>comic</i>)	"	Owl (<i>satirical</i>)	1864	Imperial Review (<i>tory</i>)	"

NEW STYLE. Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted—5 Oct. 1582, becoming 15 Oct. The new style was adopted in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, Portugal, in 1582, in Germany in 1584, in Switzerland in 1583 and 1584, in Hungary in 1587; and in Great Britain in 1751. In 1752 eleven days were left out of the calendar—3 Sept. being reckoned as 14 Sept. The difference between the old and new style up to 1699 was 10 days; after 1700, 11 days; after 1800, 12 days. In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East, the old style is still retained. The czar was born on the 17th April, 1818, old style, which is the 29th April new style; see *Calendar*.

NEW TESTAMENT, see *Bible*.

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY, the doctrines respecting gravitation, &c., taught by sir Isaac Newton in his "*Principia*," published in 1687. He was born 25 Dec., 1642; became Master of the Mint, 1699; President of the Royal Society, 1703; and died 20 March, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Roubiliac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, 14 July, 1755, and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, 21 Sept. 1858, when lord Brougham delivered a discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost 1600*l.*, a sum obtained by public subscription.

NEWTOWNBARRY RIOT (S.E. Ireland). At a seizure of stock for tithes, a conflict ensued here between the yeomanry and the people, when thirty-five persons were killed or wounded, 18 June, 1831. The jury at the inquest were unable to agree on a verdict.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER (N. Ireland). On 30 July, 1689, the Enniskilleners under Gustavus Hamilton thoroughly defeated the adherents of James II. commanded by general Maccarty, taking him prisoner with his artillery, arms, and baggage.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, &c. The feast is said to have been instituted by Numa, and dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), 1 Jan. 713 B.C.*

NEW YORK, the "empire state" of the United States of N. America, is said to have been discovered by Verrazano, a Florentine, in the French service, about 1524, and rediscovered by Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, in 1609, and settled by the Dutch in 1614, the city being named Manhattan and New Amsterdam; but the English under colonel Nichols dispossessed them and the Swedes, 27 Aug. 1664, and changed its name. Population in 1860, 805,651.

The city confirmed to England by the peace of Breda 24 Aug. 1667
Taken by the Dutch, and named New Orange, 1673; surrendered 1674
The city a principal point of the struggle for independence. It surrendered to the British forces under general Howe 15 Sept. 1776
The city was evacuated by the British: "Evacuation day" made one of rejoicing ever since 25 Nov. 1783
Academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, established in 1804
Fire here: 674 buildings destroyed, and property valued at nearly 20,000,000 dollars, 16 Dec. 1835
The Park theatre destroyed by fire 16 Dec. 1848
Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready (English) and Mr. Forrest (American) actors 10 May, 1849
The Crystal Palace, containing an exhibition of

goods from all nations, was opened in the presence of the president of the United States and many other dignitaries, 14 July, 1853
New York suffered severely by large commercial failures, and "hunger demonstrations" took place during the panic Nov. 1857
The Crystal Palace destroyed by fire 5 Oct. 1858
A magnificent cathedral erected in 1859
Great fire; about 50 lives lost 2 Feb. 1860
During the civil war of 1861 New York strongly supported the government of president Lincoln (republican, or abolitionist); but during 1862 a re-action gradually took place, and the opposition (democrat) candidates for congress were elected by large majorities, Nov. 1862
Fierce riots against conscription; many persons killed and much property destroyed, 13-17 July, 1863
Barnum's museum burnt; great loss, 13 July, 1865; again 2 March, 1868
See under *United States*.

* On this day the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine, and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade: the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorised the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of *Strenæ*, 747 B.C.

NEW ZEALAND (in the Pacific Ocean), discovered by Tasman in 1642. From his time the country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1769-70, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook. In 1773, he planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden seeds; and in 1777, he found some fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. European population, in 1860, 84,294; Dec. 1865, 190,607. Value of imports, in 1859, 1,551,030*l.*; exports, 551,484*l.*

The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognised at the peace in . . .	1814	Loyalty of the natives increasing. . .	May, 1862
No constitutional authority was placed over it until a resident subordinate to the government of New South Wales was sent out with limited powers . . .	1833	The Maori chiefs sign a poetical address of condolence to the queen on the death of the prince consort; received . . .	Nov. "
New Zealand company established; Wellington founded . . .	1839	Natives attack a military escort and kill 8 persons . . .	4 May, 1863
Capt. Hobson, the first governor, landed 29 Jan.; treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs cede a large amount of land . . .	5 Feb. 1840	Waikato tribe driven from a fort . . .	17 July, "
Becomes an independent colony and made a bishop's see . . .	April, 1841	War spreads; natives construct rifle pits, Aug. . .	"
Capt. (aft. admiral) Fitzroy, governor, Dec. 1843 to Nov. 1845 . . .	1845	Proposed confiscation of Waikato lands . . .	Sept. "
Sir George Grey, governor . . .	1846	Gen. Cameron severely defeats the Maoris at Rangiriri . . .	20 Nov. "
A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative . . .	29 Dec. 1847	Continued success of gen. Cameron; capitulation of the Maori king . . .	9 Dec. "
This charter was not acted on: a legislative council opened by the governor . . .	20 Dec. 1848	British attack on Galepa (the gate pah) repulsed with loss of officers and men . . .	29 April, 1864
Foundation of Auckland, 1840; Nelson and Taranaki (or New Plymouth), 1841; Otago, 1848; Canterbury . . .	1850	Loan of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> to New Zealand; guaranteed by parliament . . .	July, "
New Zealand company relinquish charter . . .	1852	Several tribes submit . . .	Aug. "
New constitution granted . . .	1852	Maori prisoners escape and form a nucleus of a new insurrection . . .	Sept. "
Col. Wynyard, governor . . .	Jan. 1854 to Sept. 1855	Sir George Grey issues proposals of peace, 25 Oct.; the Aborigines Protection Society send religious, moral, and political advice to the Maoris (considered injudicious) . . .	Nov. "
Governor Browne . . .	Oct. "	Change of ministry and policy; sent of government to be removed from Auckland to Wellington on Cook's Strait . . .	24 Nov. "
An earthquake; not much damage done, 23 Jan. . .	1857	Maoris' attack on Cameron severely defeated, 25 Jan.; again, 25 Feb.; outbreak of the Pai Mariri or Hau-hau heresy, a compound of Judaism and paganism, amongst the Maoris; the rev. C. S. Volkner murdered and many outrages committed, 2 March; proclamation of governor sir George Grey against it; it is checked by the agency of a friendly native chief We-tako . . .	April, 1865
New bishoprics established: Christ church, 1856; Nelson and Wellington, 1858; Waiapu, 1859; Dunedin . . .	1860	William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrenders on behalf of the Maori king 25 May, . . .	"
Insurrection of the natives (Maoris) under a chief named William King (Wirimu King), arising out of disputes respecting the sale of land; the bishop Selwyn and others consider the natives unjustly treated . . .	March, "	New Zealand still unsettled . . .	July, "
Indecisive actions between the militia and volunteers and the Maoris . . .	14-28 March, "	The Hau-hau beaten in several conflicts, Aug.; the governor proclaims peace, 2 Sept.; British troops about to leave . . .	15 Sept. "
War breaks out at Taranaki; the British repulsed with loss . . .	30 June, "	The Maoris treacherously kill the envoys of peace; resignation of the Weld ministry; one formed by Mr. Stafford . . .	Oct. "
Great excitement in Australia; troops sent to New Zealand, under gen. Pratt, land, 3 Aug. . .	"	Bishopric of Dunedin, Otago, founded . . .	Jan. 1866
Indecisive actions . . .	10, 19 Sept., 9, 12 Oct. "	General Chute subdues the Hau-hau . . .	"
Gen. Pratt defeats the Maoris at Mahoeahi, and destroys their fortified places . . .	6 Nov. "	Progress of peace measures . . .	April, "
New Zealand colonists in England justify the conduct of the governor . . .	22 Nov. "	Murders of Mr. Volkner executed . . .	17 May, "
The Maoris defeated, 29 Dec. 1860; 23 Jan. 24 Feb. 16-18 March, 1861 . . .	1861	Governor announces cessation of the war, . . .	3 July, "
The war ends: surrender of natives, 19 March, . . .	"	Death of William Thompson, the Maori chief, . . .	28 Dec. "
Sir George Grey re-appointed governor, June, . . .	"	Sir George F. Bowen appointed to succeed sir George Grey; gazetted . . .	19 Nov. 1867
Gold discovered at Otago, &c. . .	June, "		
A native sovereignty proclaimed; 5000 British soldiers in the island . . .	July, "		

NEY'S EXECUTION. Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant of the marshals of France, was shot as a traitor, 7 Dec. 1815.* On 7 Dec. 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.

NIAGARA (N. America). At the head of this river, on the western shore, is Fort Erie,†

* After the abdication of Napoleon I., 5th April, 1814, Ney took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes pierced with bullet-holes, five horses having been shot under him; night and defeat obliged him to flee. Though included in the decree of 24 July, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was caught out, and on 5 Aug. taken at the castle of a friend at Urillac, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, 4 Dec. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favour, yet he was sentenced to death and met his fate with fortitude, 7 Dec. 1815.

† About eighteen miles below Fort Erie are the remarkable falls. The river is here 740 yards wide;

which was taken by the English, 24 July, 1759. It was abandoned in the war with the United States, 27 May, 1813, but was retaken, 19 Dec. following. A suspension bridge of a single span of 820 feet over the Niagara, connecting the railways of Canada and New York, was opened in March, 1855. It is elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 feet on the American side.

NICEA, see *Nice*.

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America (*which see*). Population about 300,000; president T. Martinez; elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1863. The present constitution was established 19 Aug. 1858. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties: that of the president, Chamorro, who held Granada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief, Castellon, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker, the filibuster, to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state.* By the united efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled in May, 1857. On 1 May, 1858, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection. Nicaragua railway, a transit route between the Pacific and Atlantic, proposed, and company formed Nov. 1866. President, Fernando Guzman, elected 1 March, 1867. Population increased to about 400,000.

NICE or NICEA, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W. Antigonus gave it the name Antigoneia, which Lysimachus changed to Nicaea, the name of his wife. It became the residence of the kings of Bithynia about 208 B.C. At the battle of Nice, A.D. 194, the emperor Severus defeated his rival, Niger, who was again defeated at Issus, and soon after taken prisoner and put to death. The first general council was held here 19 June to 25 Aug. 325, which adopted the NICENE CREED and condemned the Arians. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity and the time for observing Easter. The creed was altered, 381, and confirmed 431, when it was decreed unlawful to make further additions. When the Crusaders took Constantinople, and established a Latin empire there in 1204, the Greek emperors removed to Nice and reigned there till 1261, when they returned to Constantinople; see *Eastern Empire*, p. 256. Nice was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1330.

NICE (N. Italy), was the seat of a colony from Massilia, now Marseilles, and formed part of the Roman empire. In the middle ages it was subject to Genoa, and suffered from the frequent wars, being taken and re-taken by the imperialists and French. It was taken by the Austrians under Melas, 1800; seized and annexed to France 1792; restored to Sardinia in 1814. Nice was again annexed to France in virtue of the treaty of 24 March, 1860; the people having voted nearly unanimously for this change by universal suffrage. The French troops entered 1 April and definitive possession was taken 14 June following. Garibaldi vehemently protested against this annexation. Population of the province, in 1857, 256,593.

NICIAS, PEACE OF, between Athens and Sparta, 421 B.C., negotiated by that unfortunate

the half-mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and, in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara. The falls were visited by the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860.

* William Walker was born at Tennessee, in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer, and journalist, and afterwards gold-seeker in California, whence he was invited to Nicaragua by Castellon, with the promise of 52,000 acres of land, on condition of bringing with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause. Walker accepted the terms, and on 28 June landed at Realajo with 68 men. He increased his forces at Leon, and soon after attacked the town of Rivas, where he was repulsed with loss. He then joined Col. Kinney, who had occupied and governed Grey Town, 6 Sept. On 13 Oct. Walker captured Granada by surprise when in a defenceless state, shot Mayorca, one of the ministers, and established a rule of terror. By intervention of the American consul he made peace with the general of the state army, Corral, but shot him on 7 Nov., on finding him corresponding with fugitives at Costa Rica. Walker at first was only general-in-chief: but on Rivas, whom he had made president, deserting him, he became sole dictator. On 14 May, 1856, his envoy Viljil was recognised by the president of the United States, whence also he obtained reinforcements during his retention of power. Costa Rica declared war against him, 28 Feb. 1856; the other states of central America soon followed the example, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, lasting till May, 1857. On 25 Nov. 1856, Walker totally burnt Granada, being unable to defend it, and removed the seat of government to Rivas. This place he surrendered to Gen. Mora on 1 May, 1857, on the intervention of Capt. Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, U.S. Himself, his staff, and 260 men, were conveyed in that vessel to New Orleans, where they were received with great enthusiasm. On 25 Nov., 1857, he again invaded Nicaragua, landing at Punta Arenas with 400 men; but on 8 Dec. was compelled to surrender to Capt. Paulding, U.S., and was conveyed to New York. He escaped punishment by *malis prosequi* (2 June, 1858): but Capt. Paulding was tried for exceeding orders, and blamed—yet excused by President Buchanan. On 5 Aug. 1860, Walker landed near Truxillo, Honduras, and took the fort on the 6th. On the 7th he proclaimed that he made war on the government, not on the people of Honduras. On being summoned to surrender his booty by Capt. Salmon, R.N., of the *Jeune*, he refused, and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduras government, tried, and shot (12 Sept.). His followers were dismissed.

Athenian general, who, with his colleague, Demosthenes, was put to death after the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, 413 B.C.

NICKEL, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstedt in 1751 discovered nickel in the mineral copper-nickel.

NICOLAITANES, a sect mentioned in *Rev.* ii. 6, 15, said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons (*Acts* vi.), and to have maintained the legality of a community of wives, as well as other heresies, and to have denied the divinity of Christ.

NICOMEDIA, the metropolis of Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W., founded by king Nicomedes I., 264 B.C., on the remains of Astacus; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 115; and restored by the emperor Adrian, 124. The Roman emperors frequently resided here during their eastern wars. Here Diocletian resigned the purple, 305; and Constantine died at his villa in its neighbourhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1078; and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1338.

NICOPOLIS (now in Bulgaria), **BATTLE OF**, 28 Sept. 1396, between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet; said to have been the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing 20,000 slain, and as many wounded and prisoners.

NIELLO-WORK, believed to have been produced by rubbing a mixture of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax into engravings on silver, &c., was an art known to the ancients and practised in the middle ages, and said to have given to Maso Finiguerra the idea of engraving upon copper, about 1460.

NIEMEN or **MEMEL**, a river flowing into the Baltic, and separating Prussia from Russia. On a raft on this river the emperor Napoleon met Alexander of Russia, 22 June, 1807, and made peace with him and Prussia. He crossed the Niemen to invade Russia, 24 June, 1812, and re-crossed with the remains of his army, 28 Dec.

NIGER EXPEDITION, see *Africa*, 1841.

NIGHTINGALE FUND. On 21 Oct. 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and arrived at Scutari, 5 Nov., and rendered invaluable services to the army; she returned to London, 8 Sept. 1856. In honour of this, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on 29 Nov. 1855, to raise funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt sang at Exeter Hall on 11 March, 1856, and gave the proceeds (1872*l.*) to the fund. The subscriptions closed, 24 April, 1857, amounting to 44,039*l.* The queen gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

NIKA CONTESTS, see *Circus*.

NIL DARPAN, see *India*, June, 1861.

NIKOLSBURG (Moravia). Here were signed, 26 July, 1866, the preliminaries of a peace between Austria and Prussia.

NILE (Egypt). This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat. and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile. He set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of November, 1770, discovered the source of the Blue Nile, and returned home in 1773. This river overflows regularly every year, from about the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when, having given fertility to the land, it begins to decrease. It must rise 16 cubits to ensure that fertility. In 1829, the inundations of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned and immense property lost. Mr. Petherick set out early in 1861 to explore the country at the source of the Nile. For recent discoveries, see *Africa* 1863-5.

NILE, BATTLE OF (or Aboukir), 1 Aug. 1798, near Rosetta, between the Toulon and British fleets, the latter commanded by lord (then sir Horatio) Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped. The French ship, *L'Orient*, with admiral Bruceys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. Nelson's exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster Abbey!"

NIMEGUEN (Holland). Here was signed the treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, 28 Oct. 1794; but were defeated by them, 8 Nov.

NINEVEH, the capital of the Assyrian empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and named this city Nineveh, 2069 B.C. *Abbé Lenglet*. Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Mr. Layard and others in the neighbourhood of Mosul, the supposed site of this ancient capital, since 1839, have in a manner disinterred and re-peopled a city which for centuries has not only ceased to figure on the page of history, but whose very

locality had long been blotted out of the map of the earth.* In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 an account of his second visit in 1849-50. Botta commenced his explorations at Khorsabad in 1843, and published his great work "Monuments de Ninive," 1849-50.

NIOBIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Hatchett in columbite, a black earth, and named columbium, 1801. It was pronounced to be identical with tantalum by Wollaston; but was rediscovered by H. Rose in 1846, and named niobium.

NISBET or **NESBIT** (Northumberland). Here a battle was fought between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field and in the pursuit, 7 May, 1402.

NISMES (Nîmes), S. France, was the flourishing Roman colony, Nemausus. Its noble amphitheatre was injured by the English in 1417. The inhabitants embraced Protestantism, and suffered much persecution in consequence, and Nismes has frequently been the scene of religious and political contests. The treaty termed the Pacification of Nismes (14 July, 1629) gave religious toleration for a time to the Huguenots.

NITRE, see *Saltpetre*.

NITRIC ACID, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. H. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. Nitrous acid was discovered by Scheele about 1774. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. Nitrous oxide gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1776.

NITROGEN or **AZOTE** (from the Greek *a*, no, and *zōō*, I live), an irrespirable elementary gas, and an important element in food. Before 1777, Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia, so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

NITRO-GLYCERINE (also called **NITROLEUM**), an intensely explosive amber-like fluid, discovered by Sobrero in 1847, is produced by adding glycerine (in successive small quantities) to a mixture of one part of nitric acid, and two parts of sulphuric acid. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, first attempted its application as an explosive agent, in 1864. It has caused several most disastrous accidents, with great loss of life. In attempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town-moor at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 17 Dec. 1867, an explosion took place, and seven persons lost their lives, including Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, town surveyor.

NOBILITY. The Goths, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquis of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV., 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June, 1773; see *Lords*, and the various orders of the nobility.

NOBILITY OF FRANCE preceded that of England. On 18 June, 1790, the National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquesses, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries and armorial bearings also to be abolished. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., 25 June, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon I., 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished 27 Dec. 1831.

NOBLE, an English gold coin (value 6s. 8d.), first struck in the reign of Edw. III., 1343 or 1344, said to have derived its name from the excellency of the metal of which it was composed.

"**NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI**," see *Bastards*, and *Merton*.

NOMINALISTS, a scholastic sect, opposed to the Realists, maintained that general ideas have no existence outside our minds, and only exist by the names we give them. The founder of the sect, Jean Roscellin, a canon of Compiègne, was condemned by a council at

* The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants stand before us as distinct as those of a living people; and by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned have increased the knowledge of Assyrian history. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum, may be mentioned, the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle pieces; and the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C. 2 Kings xix. 37.

Soissons, 1092, but the controversy was revived in the 12th century; among the Nominalists are reckoned Abeland, Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, and Dugald Stewart.

NON-CONFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists, or, churchmen and dissenters. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, 20 Nov. 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans when the Act of Uniformity came into operation on 24 Aug. 1662 (termed "Black Bartholomew's day"), when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the statute passed "for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments;" see *Puritans*, and *Dissenters*. The laws against them were relaxed in 1689.—The *Nonconformist* newspaper (edited by Mr. Edward Miall) first appeared 14 April, 1841.

NONES, in the Roman calendar, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

NON-JURORS considered James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. in 1689. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, and many of the clergy, who were deprived 1 Feb. 1691. Non-jurors were subjected to double taxation, and obliged to register their estates, May, 1723. They formed a separate communion, which existed till the beginning of the present century.

NON NOBIS, DOMINE! ("Not unto us, O Lord!" &c., *Psaln* cxv. 1), a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, was composed by W. Bird in 1618.

NON-RESISTANCE OATH (containing a declaration that it is unlawful to take arms against the king upon any pretence whatever), enforced by the Corporation act, 1661, was repealed in 1719.

NOOTKA SOUND (Vancouver's Island), discovered by captain Cook in 1778, and settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards in 1789 captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

"NO-POPERY" RIOTS, see *Gordon*. The cry was raised in 1829 against the Catholic emancipation bill.

NORDLINGEN (Bavaria). Here the Swedes under count Horn were defeated by the Austrians, 27 Aug. 1634; and the Austrians and allies by Turenne in 1645.

NORE MUTINY, see *Mutinies*.

NORFOLK ISLAND (Pacific Ocean), discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillip, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809, but re-occupied as a penal settlement in 1825. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it in June, 1856, from *Pitcairn's Island* (which see).

NORICUM, see *Austria*.

NORMAL SCHOOLS (from *norma*, a rule). One for the instruction of teachers, established at Paris by a law, 30 Oct. 1794, and opened 20 Jan. 1795, under the direction of Laplace, La Harpe, Hailly, and other eminent men, was soon closed. Another, established by Napoleon in 1808, was closed in 1822. The plan was revived in 1826, and has been developed in England and other countries.

NORMANDY (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Clotaire, which, after various changes, was united to France by Charles the Bald in 837. From the beginning of the 9th century it was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, termed Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, 905. Rollo, the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, until William, the seventh duke, acquired England, in 1066. It remained a province of England with some intermissions till the reign of king John, 1204, when it was reunited to France. It was re-conquered by Henry V., 1418, and held by England partially till 1450. The English still possess the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

DUKES.

972. Rollo (or Raoul), baptized as Robert.

997. William I. Longsword.

1041. Richard I. the Fearless.

996. Richard II. the Good.

1027. Richard III.

1028. Robert I. the Devil.

1035. William II. (I. of England).

NORMANDY, *continued.*

1087. Robert II., Courthose (his son), after a contest despoiled by his brother.
 1106. Henry I. (king of England).
 1135. Stephen (king of England).

1144. Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet.
 1151. Henry II. (king of England in 1154).
 1189. Richard IV. (I. of England).
 1199-1203. Arthur and John of England.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION, formed by lord North, Jan. 1770, who resigned March, 1782. Lord North entered into a league with the Whigs; this led to the short-lived Coalition ministry (1783). He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, and died in 1792; see *Coalition*.

Frederick, lord North, *first lord of the treasury*, and *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl Gower, *lord president*.
 Earl of Halifax, *privy seal*.
 Earl of Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord

Sandwich), and earl of Hillsborough, *secretaries of state*.
 Sir Edward Hawke, *admiralty*.
 Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
 Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, &c.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire). Near here was fought the "battle of the Standard," where the English totally defeated the Scotch armies, 22 Aug. 1138. The archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when they were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David.

NORTHAMPTON was burnt by the Danes in 1010. Here Henry III. proposed to found a university in 1260, and held a parliament in 1269. On 10 July, 1460, a conflict took place between the duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the king was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time) after a sanguinary fight which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. A memorable fire nearly destroyed the town, 3 Sept. 1675.

NORTH BRITON, a newspaper, first published in May, 1762, supported by John Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, and a London alderman, and very bitter against the earl of Bute's administration, accusing him of unduly favouring the Scotch.

In No. 45 (termed "Wilkes's number"), the king was charged with uttering falsehood in his speech; published . . . 23 April, 1763
 General warrant issued by lord Halifax against the authors, printers, & publishers, 26 April, " "
 Wilkes and others arrested and committed to the Tower, and his house searched, 30 April, " "
 Brought by writ of habeas corpus before chief-justice Pratt, and discharged, his arrest being regarded as illegal . . . 6 May, " "
 300*l.* damages granted to a printer for false imprisonment . . . 6 July, " "
 No. 45 declared to be "a scandalous and sedi-

tious libel" by parliament, and ordered to be burnt by the hangman . . . 15 Nov. 1763
 Riot at the burning in Cheapside . . . 3 Dec. " "
 General warrants declared illegal by ch.-justice Pratt; 1000*l.* damages awarded to Wilkes for seizure of his papers . . . 6 Dec. " "
 4000*l.* damages obtained by Wilkes in an action against lord Halifax . . . 10 Nov. 1760
 Wilkes elected lord mayor, 8 Oct.; elected 5th time M.P. for Middlesex . . . Oct. 1774
 Allowed to take his seat . . . Jan. 1775
 Elected chamberlain of London, 1779; died, 26 Nov. 1797

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH GERMAN, see *Carolina, German*.

NORTHMEN or **NORSEMEN**, see *Scandinavia, and Normandy*.

NORTH-EAST AND WEST PASSAGES. The attempt to discover a north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real, about 1500. In 1585, a company was formed in London called the "Fellowship for the discovery of the North-West Passage." From 1745 to 1818 parliament offered 20,000*l.* for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that 5000*l.* should be paid when either 110°, 120°, or 130° W. long. should be passed: one of which payments was made to sir E. Parry. For their labours in the voyages enumerated in the *list below*, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, and Richardson, were knighted.

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north-east passage to China, sailed from the Thames . . . 20 May, 1553
 Reported to have been entangled in the ice off Lapland, and thus perished . . . 1558
 Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a N.W. passage to China . . . 1576
 Capt. Davis's expedition to find a N.W. passage . . . 1585
 Barantz's Dutch expedition (by N.E.) . . . 1594
 Weymouth and Knight's expedition . . . 1602
 Hudson's voyages (see *Hudson's Bay*). . . 1610
 Sir Thomas Button's . . . 1612
 Baffin's (see *Baffin's Bay*) . . . 1616
 Foxe's expedition . . . 1631

Middleton's expedition . . . 1741
 Moore's and Smith's . . . 1761
 Hearne's land expedition . . . 1769
 Capt. Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition . . . 1773
 Capt. Cook, in the *Resolution & Discovery*, July, 1776
 Mackenzie's expedition . . . 1780
 Capt. Duncan's voyage . . . 1790
 The *Discovery*, capt. Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America . . . Sept. 1795
 Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition . . . Oct. 1815
 Capt. Buchan's and Lieut. Franklin's expedition in the *Dorothea and Trent* . . . 1819-21
 Capt. Ross and Lieut. Parry in the *Isabella and Alexander* . . . 1813

[A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, followed.]

NORTH-EAST AND WEST PASSAGES, *continued.*

Lieuts. Parry and Liddon, in the *Hecla* and *Griper* 4 May, 1819
 They return to Leith 3 Nov. 1820
 Capt. Parry and Lyon in *Parry & Hecla*, 8 May, 1821
 Parry's third expedition with the *Hecla*, 8 May, 1824
 Capt. Franklin* and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool 16 Feb. 1825
 Capt. Parry, again in the *Hecla*, sails from Deptford, and reaches a spot 435 miles from the North Pole, 22 June; returns 6 Oct. 1827
 Capt. Ross* arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned 18 Oct. 1833
 Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River and examined its course to the Polar Seas 8 Sept. 1835
 Capt. Back sailed from Chatham in command

of his majesty's ship *Terror*, on an exploring adventure to Wager River 21 June, 1836
 [The Geographical Society awarded the king's annual premium to capt. Back for his polar discoveries and enterprise, Dec., 1835.]
 Sir John Franklin, and capt. Crozier and Fitzjames, in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, leave England 24 May, 1845
 Commanders Collinson and M'Clure, in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, sailed eastward in search of sir John Franklin 20 Jan. 1850
 NORTH-WEST PASSAGE discovered by capt. M'Clure? 26 Oct. "
 [Another expedition to the North Pole, under the command of capt. Sherard Osborne, was proposed to the Royal Geographical Society in the spring of 1865.]
 [For the other expeditions in search of Franklin, &c., see *Franklin*.]

NORTHUMBRIA, a Saxon kingdom, founded by Ida, 547; see *Britain*, p. 124.

NORWAY, until the 7th century, was governed by petty rulers. About 630, Olaf Trætelia, of the race of Odin, termed Ynglings, expelled from Sweden, established a colony in Verneland, the nucleus of a monarchy, founded by his descendant, Halfdan III. the Black, a great warrior and legislator, whose memory was long revered.

Olaf Trætelia, 630; slain by his subjects, 640.
 Halfdan I., 640; Eysteinn I., 700; Halfdan II., 730;
 Gudrod, 784; Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III., 824.
 Halfdan recovers his inheritance from his brother, whom he subdues, together with the neighbouring chiefs, 840; accidentally drowned, 863.
 The chiefs regain their power during the youth of his son, Harold Hårfager, or fair-haired, who vows neither to cut nor comb his hair till he recovers his dominion, 865.
 He defeats his enemies at Hafursfjord, 885; dies, 934.
 Eric I. (the bloody axe), his son, a tyrant, expelled, and succeeded by
 Hako (the Good), 940; he endeavours in vain to establish Christianity; dies, 963.
 Harold II., Graafeld, son of Eric, succeeds, 963; killed in battle with Harold of Denmark, 977.
 Hako Jarl, made governor of several provinces; becomes king, 977; his licentiousness leads to his ruin: deposed by Olaf I., Trygvæson; and slain by his slave, 995.
 Olaf I., 995; establishes Christianity by force and cruelty, 998; defeated and slain, during an expedition against Pomerania, by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, who divide Norway between them, 1000.
 Olaf II., the Saint (his son), lands in Norway, 1012; defeats his enemies and becomes king, 1015; severely zealous in the diffusion of Christianity, 1018-21.
 Successful invasion of Canute, who becomes king,

1028, 1029; Olaf expelled; returns and is killed in battle, 1030.
 Sweyn, at the death of Canute, succeeds as king of Norway, but is expelled in favour of Magnus I., bastard son of Olaf II., 1035; Magnus becomes king of Denmark, 1036; dies, 1047.
 Harold Hardrade, king of Norway, 1047; invades England; defeated and slain by Harold II. at Stamford-bridge, 25 Sept. 1066.
 Olaf III. and Magnus II. (sons), kings, 25 Sept. 1066; Olaf alone (pacific), 1069-1093; Olaf III. founds Bergen, 1070.
 Magnus III. (Barefoot), son of Olaf, 1093; invades the Orkneys and Scotland, 1096; killed in Ireland, 1103.
 Sigurd I., Eysteinn II., and Olaf IV. (sons), 1103; Sigurd visits the Holy Land as a warrior pilgrim, 1107-10; becomes sole king, 1122; dies, 1130.
 Magnus IV. (his son) and Harold IV., 1130; Magnus dethroned, 1134.
 Harold IV. murdered; succeeded by his sons, Sigurd II., &c.: civil war rages, 1136.
 Nicolas Breakspere (afterwards pope Adrian IV.), the papal legate, arrives, reconciles the brothers, and founds the archbishopric of Trondheim, 1152.
 Numerous competitors for the crown: civil war; Inge I., Eysteinn III., Hako III., Magnus V., 1136-62.
 Magnus V. alone, 1162; rise of Swerro, an able adventurer, who becomes king; Magnus defeated; drowned, 1186.
 Swerro rules vigorously; dies 1202.

* Sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847 (see *Franklin*); sir E. Parry died 8 July, 1855, aged 65; and sir John Ross died 30 Aug. 1856, aged 80.
 † In 1830 he discovered Boothia Felix: on 31 June, 1831, he came to a spot which he considered to be the true magnetic pole. In 70° 5' 17" N. lat., and 96° 46' 45" W. long.
 ‡ Capt. M'Clure sailed in the *Investigator* in company with com. Collinson in the *Enterprise* in search of sir John Franklin, 20 Jan. 1850. On 6 Sept. he discovered high land, which he named Baring's land; on the 6th, other land, which he named after prince Albert; on the 30th, the ship was frozen in. Entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the *Investigator* then lay communicated with Barrow's straits, he set out on 21 Oct., with a few men in his sledge, to test his views. On 26 Oct. he reached Point Russell (73° 31' N. lat., 114° 14' W. long.), where from an elevation of 600 feet he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans he named after the prince of Wales. The *Investigator* was the first ship which traversed the Polar sea from Behring straits to Behring inland. Intelligence of this discovery was brought to England by com. Inglefield, and the Admiralty chart was published 14 Oct. 1853. Capt. M'Clure returned to England, Sept. 1854. In 1855, 5000*l.* were paid to capt. (afterwards sir Robert) M'Clure, and 5000*l.* were distributed among the officers and crew. On 30 Jan. 1855, the Admiralty notified that the Arctic medal would be given to all persons engaged in the expeditions from 1818 to 1855.

NORWAY, *continued.*

Hako, his son, king, 1202; Guthrum, 1204; Inge II. 1205.
 Hako IV., bastard son of Swerro, 1207; unsuccessfully invades Scotland, where he dies, 1263.
 Magnus VI., his son, (the legislator), dies 1280.
 Eric II., the priest-bater, marries Margaret of Scotland; their daughter, the Maid of Norway, becomes heiress to the crown of Scotland, 1286.
 Hako V., his brother, king, 1299-1319.
 Decline of Norwegian prosperity.
 Magnus VII. (III. of Sweden), king, 1319-43.
 Hako VI., 1343-80.
 Olaf V. of Norway (II. of Denmark), 1380-87.
 Norway united with Denmark and Sweden under Margaret, 1380.
 At an assembly at Calmar the three states are formally united, 1397.
 Sweden and Norway separated from Denmark, 1448; re-united 1450.

Denmark and Norway separated from Sweden, 1521.
 Christiania, the modern capital, built by Christian IV., 1624.
 Norway given to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel. Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark, Jan. 14, 1814.
 The Norwegians declare their independence, May 17.
 The Swedish troops enter Norway, 16 July, 1814.
 Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein, elected king of Norway; abdicates, 10 Oct. 1814.
 Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king by the National Diet (Storting) assembled at Christiania; he accepted the constitution which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden, 4 Nov. 1814.
 Nobility abolished, 1821.
 The national order of St. Olaf instituted by king Oscar, 1847.
See Denmark and Sweden.

NORWICH (Norfolk), mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, 1004.

Artisans from the Low Countries establish here the manufacture of baizes, &c., about 1132.
 Cathedral first erected in 1088, by bishop Herbert Losinga; completed by bishop Middleton, about 1280.
 A great plague 1348.
 Church of the Black friars, now St. Andrew's-hall, erected 1415.
 Norwich nearly consumed by fire 1505.

Public library instituted 1794.
 The Norwich new canal and harbour were opened. 3 June, 1837.
 Church congress met. 3-7 Oct. 1845.
 The musical festival was attended by the prince of Wales. 31 Oct. 1866.
 Norwich and Norfolk Industrial exhibition opened in St. Andrew's-hall. Aug. 1867.
 British Association to meet here. Aug. 1868.

NORWICH, BISHOPRIC OF, originally East Anglia: the first bishop was Felix, a Burgundian, sent to convert the East Anglians about 630. The see was divided into two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 673. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, insomuch that after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it; but Arfastus removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga removed it to Norwich, 1094. This see has given to the church of Rome two saints: and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 899l. 18s. 7½d. per annum. Present income, 4500l.; see *Bishoprics*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1790. George Horne; died 17 Jan. 1792.
 1792. Charles Manners Sutton; translated to Canterbury, 1 Feb. 1805.
 1805. Henry Bathurst; died 5 April, 1837. He was a strenuous supporter of catholic emancipa-

tion, and for a long time the only liberal bishop in the house of peers.
 1837. Edward Stanley; died 6 Sept. 1849.
 1849. Samuel Hinds; resigned 1857.
 1857. Hon. John T. Fulham, May; ~~present~~ bishop.

NOTABLES. An assembly of the notables of France was convened by Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., on 22 Feb. 1787, on account of the deranged state of the king's finances, and again in 1788, when Calonne opened his plan: but any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted; Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England. Louis having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. The notables were re-assembled on 6 Nov. 1788. In the end, the states-general were convoked 5 Dec.; and from this assembly sprang the national assembly (*which see*). The notables were dismissed by the king, 12 Dec. 1788.—The *Spanish notables* assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, 25 May, 1808.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs in the 1st century. *Du Fresnoy*. This office was afterwards changed to a legal employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. A statute to regulate public notaries was passed in 1801, and some statutes on the subject have been enacted since.

"NOTES AND QUERIES," a medium of intercommunication for literary men and general readers, was first published on 3 Nov. 1849.

NOTRE DAME, the cathedral at Paris, was founded in 1163.

NOTTINGHAM. The castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred, who retook it, 868. It was rebuilt by William I. in 1068; and ultimately became a strong fortress. The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke

frames, &c., commenced 14 Nov. 1811, and continued to Jan. 1812. Great similar mischief was done in April, 1814. The Watch and Ward act was enforced, 2 Dec. 1816. It was burnt by rioters during the Reform excitement, 10 Oct. 1831. Fierce election riots with "lamb's" and others took place in July, 1865. The British Association met here, 22 Aug. 1866.

NOVARA (N.W. Italy). Near this town, the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army, 23 March, 1849. The contest began at 10 A.M. and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3000 and 4000 men, 27 cannons, and 3000 prisoners. The king soon after abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel.

NOVA SCOTIA (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; visited by Verrazzani, 1524, and named Acadia; settled in 1622, by the Scotch under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors, and was not confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1760. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784, and was erected into a bishopric in August 1787. King's College, Windsor, was founded in 1788; see *Baronets*. Gold was found in Nova Scotia in 1861. By an act passed 29 March, 1867, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united with Canada for legislative purposes.

NOVATIANS, a sect which denied restoration to the church to those who had relapsed during persecution, began with Novatian, a Roman presbyter, in 250; see *Cathari*.

NOVELS (Novellæ), a part of Justinian's Code, published 535; see *Romances*.

NOVEMBER (*novem*, nine), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B.C., it became the eleventh as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, and Augustus; but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?"

NOVEMBER METEORS, see under *Meteorology*.

NOVGOROD (central Russia), made the seat of his government by Ruric, a Varangian chief, in 862, is held to be the foundation of the Russian empire. In memory of the event the czar inaugurated a national monument at Novgorod, on 20 Sept. 1862.

NOVI (N. Italy), **BATTLE OF**, in which the French army, commanded by Joubert, was defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, 15 Aug. 1799. Among 10,000 of the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and several other distinguished officers.

NOVUM ORGANON, the great work of lord Bacon, containing his system of philosophy, was published 1620.

NOYADES, see *Drowning*.

NUBIA, the ancient *Æthiopia supra Egyptum*, said to have been the seat of the kingdom of Meroë, received its name from a tribe named Nubes or Nubates. The Christian kingdom, with Dongola, the capital, lasted till the 14th century, when it was broken up into Mahometan principalities. It is now subject to the viceroy of Egypt, having been conquered by Ibrahim Pacha in 1822.

NUCLEUS THEORY IN CHEMISTRY, see *Compound Radicles*.

NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT; passed 1848; amended 1849; see *Sanitary Legislation*.

NUMANTINE WAR. The war between the Romans and the Celtiberians (Celts who possessed the country near the Iber, now the Ebro) began, 143 B.C., on account of the latter having given refuge to their allies the Sigidiens, who had been defeated by the Romans. Numantia, an unprotected city, withstood a long siege, in which the army of Scipio Africanus, 60,000 men, was opposed by no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. The Numantines fed upon horse-flesh, and on their own dead, and at last drew lots to kill one another. At length they set fire to their houses, and destroyed themselves, so that not one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror, 133 B.C.

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province; see *Mauritania*.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In this country Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789), published works on medals. Pellierin's "*Recueil des Médailles*," 9 vols. 4to, (1762). Ruding's *Annals* is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840).—The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*.—

Mr. Yonge Akerman's *Nunismatic Manual* (1840) is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

NUNCIO, an envoy from the pope of Rome to catholic states. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., July, 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the 3rd century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, 360. *Du Presnoy*. The first in England was at Folkestone, in Kent, by Eadbald, or Edbald, king of Kent, 630. *Dugdale's Monasticum Anglicanum*; see *Abbeys and Monachism*. The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785. They were driven out of their convents in France, in Jan. 1790. In Feb. 1861, monastic establishments were abolished in Naples, compensation being made to the inmates. For memorable instances of the fortitude of nuns, see *Acre*, and *Coldingham*.

NUREMBERG, a free imperial German city in 1219. In 1522, the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1532 secured religious liberty to the Protestants. It was annexed to Bavaria in 1805. Albert Durer was born here in 1471.

O.

OAK, styled the monarch of the woods, and an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. That produced in England is considered to be the best calculated for ship-building. In June, 403, the "*Synod of the oak*" was held at Chalcedon. The constellation Robur Caroli, the oak of Charles, was named by Dr. Halley in 1676, in memory of the oak in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651; see *Boscobel*.

The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, brought from the south of Europe before . . . 1581
The scarlet oak, *Quercus coccinea*, brought from North America before . . . 1691
The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Prunus*, from North America before . . . 1730

The Turkey Oak, *Quercus Berris*, from the south of Europe . . . 1735
The agarie of the oak was known as a styptic in . . . 1790
Herne's oak, Windsor park, mentioned in Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, finally destroyed by the wind . . . 31 Aug. 1863

OATES'S PLOT. Titus Oates, at one time chaplain of a ship of war, was dismissed for immoral conduct, and became a lecturer in London. In conjunction with Dr. Tongue, he invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, who he asserted had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. He made it known 12 Aug. 1678, and in consequence about eighteen Roman Catholics were accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed; among them the aged viscount Stafford, 29 Dec. 1680. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury (in the reign of James II.), and being found guilty, was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, May 1685. On the accession of William and Mary he was pardoned, and a pension of 3*l.* a week granted to him, 1689.

OATHS were taken by Abraham, B.C. 1892 (*Gen.* xxi. 24), and authorised (B.C. 1491) *Ezod.* xxii. 11. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, 600. *Rapin*. That administered to a judge was settled 1344.

OF SUPREMACY, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Hen.

VIII. (*Stow's Chron.*) . . . 1535

Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until . . . 1550

The ancient oath of allegiance, which contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour; and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him without defending him therefrom," was modified by James I., a declaration against the pope's authority being added . . . 1603

It was again altered . . . 1689

The affirmation of a Quaker was made equivalent to an oath, by statute, in 1695, *et seq.*

OR ABJURATION, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will. III. 1701

The Test and Corporation oaths modified by stat. 9 Geo. IV. (*see Test*) . . . 1833

Act abolishing oaths in the customs and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will. IV. . . 1831

Affirmation, instead of oath, was permitted to Quakers and other dissenters by acts passed in 1833, 1837, 1838, and 1863 (*see Affirmation*). In 1858 and 1860, Jews elected M.P. were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance (*see Jews*).

By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 66, a solemn declaration may be substituted for an oath by persons conscientiously objecting to be sworn in criminal prosecutions . . . 1861

A bill for modifying the oath taken by Roman Catholics (passed by the commons) was rejected by the lords . . . 26 June, 1865

The oath to be taken by members of parliament was modified and made uniform by an act passed . . . 30 April, 1866

OBELISK. (Greek *obelos*, a spit, *monolithos*, a single stone). The first mentioned in history was that of *Rameses*, king of Egypt, about 1485 B.C. The Arabians called them *Pharaoh's needles*, and the Egyptian priests the finger of the sun. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B.C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperors, several have been restored and set up by various popes, especially Sixtus V. In London are three obelisks: first in Fleet-street, at the top of Bridge-street, erected to John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775 (see *North Briton*); and immediately opposite to it at the south end of Farringdon-street, stands another of granite to the memory of Robert Waithman, lord mayor in 1824, erected 25 June, 1833; the third at the south end of the Blackfriars-road, marks the distance of one mile and a fraction from Fleet-street. An obelisk from Luxor was set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, in Oct. 1836.

OBLIVION. In 1660 was passed an act of "free general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion for all treasons and state offences committed between 1 Jan. 1637, and 24 June, 1660." The regicides and certain Irish popish priests were excepted. A similar act was passed by William III., 20 May, 1690.

OBSERVANCE, FATHERS OF THE (or OBSERVANTS), a name given to certain members of the Franciscan order, about 1363, who voluntarily undertook the observance of their rule in its pristine rigour. This reformation was after a time enforced by the pope.

OBSERVATORIES. The first is said to have been erected on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandyas, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter; that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B.C., erected by Ptolemy Soter.

First modern meridional instrument by Coper-

nicus	At Bologna	1714
First observatory at Cassel	At St. Petersburg	1725
Tycho Brahe's, at Uraniburg	At Pekin, about	1750
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen	Oxford, Dr. Raddcliffe	1772
Royal (French)	Calton Hill, Edinburgh	1776
Royal observatory at Greenwich (which see)	Dublin, Dr. Andrewes	1783
Observatory at Nuremberg	Armagh, Primate Robinson	1793
At Utrecht	Cambridge, England	1824
Berlin, erected under Leibnitz's direction	Cambridge, U.S.	1840
	Washington, U.S.	1842

OCANA (central Spain), near which the Spaniards were defeated by the French, commanded by Mortier and Soult, 19 Nov. 1809.

OCCULT SCIENCES (from *occultus*, concealed); see *Astrology, Alchemy, Magic, &c.*

OCEAN MONARCH, an American emigrant ship, left Liverpool, bound for Boston, 24 Aug. 1848, having nearly 400 persons on board. When within six miles of Great Ormshead, Lancashire, she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge, and 178 persons perished.*

OCTARCH, the chief of the kings of the heptarchy, was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Hengist was the first octarch, 455, and Egbert the last, 800; see *Britain*. Some authors insist that the English heptarchy should have been called the *octarchy*.

OCTOBER, the eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. October still retained its first name, although the senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor; and Commodus called it *Invictus*, and *Donitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

OCTROIS (from the low Latin *auctorium*, authority), a term applied to concessions from sovereigns, and to the taxes levied at the gates of towns in France on articles of food before entering the city. These octrois, of ancient origin, were suppressed in 1791; re-established, 1797, and re-organised in 1816, 1842, and 1852. In 1859, the octrois of Paris produced above 54 million francs. The Belgian government became very popular in July, 1860, by abolishing the *Octrois*.

ODES are very ancient; amongst the Greeks they were extempore compositions sung in honour of the gods. Anacreon's odes were composed about 532 B.C.; Pindar's 498 to 446; and Horace's from 24 to 13, all B.C. Anciently, odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; see *Poets Laureate*, and *Lyric Poetry*.

ODESSA, a port on the Black Sea, built by the empress Catherine of Russia, in 1784-1792, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British, 21 April, 1854, in conse-

* The Brazilian steam-frigate, *Alfonso*, happened to be out on a trial trip at the time, with the prince and princess de Joinville and the duke and duchess d'Aumale on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers. The crews and passengers of the *Alfonso* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean* saved 156 persons, and 62 others escaped by various means.

quence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, 6 April. On 12 May, the English frigate *Tiger* stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain, Giffard, and many of his crew were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

ODOMETER (from the Greek *odos*, way, and *metron*, measure), see *Pedometer*.

ODONTOLOGY (from the Greek *odontes*, teeth), the science of the teeth, may be said to have really begun with the researches of professor Richard Owen, who in 1839 made the first definite announcement of the organic connection between the vascular and vital soft parts of the frame and the hard substance of a tooth. His comprehensive work, "Odontology" (illustrated with beautiful plates), was published 1840-5.

ODRYSÆ, a people of Thrace. Their king Teres retained his independence of the Persians, 508 B.C. Sitalees, his son, enlarged his dominions, and, in 429, aided Amyntas against Perdiccas II., of Macedon, with an army of 150,000 men. Sitalees, killed in battle with the Triballi, 424, was succeeded by Scuthes, who reigned prosperously; Cotys, another king (382-353), disputed the possession of the Thracian Chersonesus with Athens. After 9 or 10 years' warfare, Philip II. of Macedon reduced the Odrysæ to tributaries, and founded Philippopolis and other colonies, 343. The Romans, after their conquest of Macedon, favoured the Odrysæ, and in 42 their king Sadales bequeathed his territories to the Romans. The Odrysæ were turbulent subjects, were often chastised, and were finally incorporated into the empire by Vespasian, about A.D. 70.

ODYL, the name given in 1845 by baron von Reichenbach to a so-called new "imponderable or influence," said to be developed by magnets, crystals, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The odylic force is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only. The baron's "Researches on Magnetism, &c., in relation to the Vital Force," translated by Dr. Gregory, were published in 1850. Emanuel Swedenborg (died 1772) described similar phenomena.

ŒCUMENICAL BISHOP (from the Greek *oikoumenē*, the habitable, *globe* understood, "universal bishop"; a title assumed by John, bishop of Constantinople, 587.

ŒNOPHYTA (Bœotia, N. Greece). Here Myronides and the Athenians severely defeated the Bœotians, 456 B.C.

OFEN, see *Buda*.

OFFA'S DYKE, the intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, king of Mercia, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, 779.

OGYGES, DELUGE OF (which laid Attica waste for more than two hundred years afterwards, and until the arrival of Cecrops), is stated to have occurred 1764 B.C.; see *Deluge*.

OGULNIAN LAW, carried by the tribunes Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, increased the number of the pontiffs and augurs, and made plebeians eligible to those offices, B.C. 300.

OHIO, a western state of North America, was ceded to the British with Canada, in 1763; settled in 1788, and admitted into the Union, 29 Nov. 1802. Capital, Columbus.

OHM'S LAW, for determining the quantity of the electro-motive force of the Voltaic battery, was published in 1827. It is in conformity with the discovery that the earth may be employed as a conductor, thus saving the return wire in electric-telegraphy.

OIL was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalms* cxxxiii. 2; *1 Sam.* x. 1; *xvi.* 13. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale, 1815.—*Oil Springs*: see *Petroleum*.

OLBERS, the asteroid, discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802, now termed *Pallas*.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS-COURT is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex as well as the city of London. It is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1773, and enlarged in 1808; see *Central Criminal Court*.

During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died May, 1750

This disease was fatal to several . . . 1772
Twenty-eight persons killed at the execution
of Mr. Steele's murderers at the Old Bailey.
22 Feb. 1877

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy in North Germany, was annexed to Denmark in 1448; in 1773, Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established. The duke joined the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866, and obtained a slight increase of territory from Holstein, 27 Sept. following. Population in 1864, 301,812.

DUKES.	GRAND-DUKES.
1773. Frederick Augustus.	1829. May 21. Augustus.
1795. Peter Frederick. The duchy was seized by Napoleon, and annexed to his empire in 1811; but restored in 1814.	1853. Feb. 27. Peter (born 8 July, 1827), the present grand-duke. Heir: Prince Augustus (born 16 Nov. 1852).

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, see *Assassins*. **OLD STYLE**, see *New Style*.

OLEFIANT GAS, a combination of hydrogen and carbon, which burns with much brilliancy. In 1862, Berthelot formed it artificially by means of alcohol.

OLERON, LAWS OF, relating to sea affairs, are said to have been enacted by Richard I. of England, when at the island of Oleron of France, 1194; which is now doubted.

OLIVES are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. They were first planted in Italy about 562 B.C. The olive has been cultivated in England since 1648 A.D. The Cape olive since 1730.

OLMÜTZ, the ancient capital of Moravia. Here the emperor Ferdinand abdicated, on behalf of his nephew, Francis Joseph, 2 Dec. 1848; and here the latter promulgated a new constitution, 4 March, 1849. A conference was held here, 29 Nov. 1850, under the czar, Nicholas, when the difficulties between Austria and Prussia respecting the affairs of Hesse-Cassel were arranged.

OLTENITZA. A Turkish force having crossed the Danube, under Omar Pasha, established themselves at Oltenitza, in spite of the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with loss, 2 and 3 Nov. 1853. On the 4th a desperate attempt to dislodge the Turks by General Danneberg with 9000 men, was defeated with great loss.

OLYMPIEUM (near Peloponnesus), the great temple of Jupiter, erected by Libon, of Elis, at the charge of the Eleans, after their conquest of the country, 572-472 B.C. For this temple Phidias made the colossal statue of the god, in gold and ivory, 437-433 B.C.

OLYMPIADS, the era of the Greeks, dating from 1 July, 776 B.C., the year in which Cerebus was successful at the Olympic games. This era was reckoned by periods of four years, each period being called an Olympiad, and in marking a date the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The computation of Olympiads ceased with the 305th, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES, so famous among the Greeks, are said to have been instituted by the Idoi Dactyli, 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C., revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C., in honour of Jupiter, and were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats. The conquerors in these games were highly honoured. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The festival was abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 394. In 1858, M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games, under the auspices of the queen of Greece.—**OLYMPIC THEATRE**, London, opened 1806; see *Theatres*.

OLYNTHUS, a city, N. Greece, subdued in war by Sparta in 382-379 B.C. It resisted Philip of Macedon, 350 B.C., by whom it was destroyed, 347. Demosthenes delivered three orations on its behalf, 349.

OMENS, see *Augury*. Amphietyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great and Mithridates the Great are said to have studied omens. At the birth of the latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together, two large comets, whose splendour eclipsed that of the noon-day sun, occupying so vast a space as the fourth part of the heavens; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life. *Justin*.

OMMIADES, a dynasty of Mahometan caliphs, beginning with Moawiyah, of whom fourteen reigned in Arabia, 661-750; and eighteen at Cordova, in Spain, 755-1031. Their favourite colour was green.

OMNIBUS (from *omnibus*, Latin "for all"). The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal, about 1662, when similar carriages were started, but soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 11 April, 1828; and introduced into London by a coach proprietor named Shillibeer. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the Bank of England on Saturday, 4 July, 1829. The omnibus is usually licensed to carry from ten to twelve passengers inside, and from ten to fourteen outside, and is attended by a footman,

called a "conductor." Regulations were made respecting omnibuses by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). See *Cabriolets*, and *Hackney Coaches*. The London Omnibus Company was established in Jan. 1856. The saloon omnibuses ran in 1857-60. In Sept. 1865, it was stated that there were then running about 620 omnibuses belonging to the General Omnibus Company, and 450 belonging to private proprietors; in 1867, about 1050 omnibuses, with 13,000 drivers and conductors. *Sir R. Mayne*.

ONE POUND NOTES were issued by the Bank of England, 4 March, 1797; withdrawn for England, 1823; re-issued for a short time, 16 Dec. 1852.

O. P. (old prices) RIOT began on the opening of the new Covent Garden theatre, London, with increased prices of admission, 18 Sept.,* and lasted till 16 Dec. 1809, when the old charges were restored.

OPERAS. Adam de la Hale, a Trouvère, surnamed "le Bossu d'Arras," born in 1240, is, as far as has yet been ascertained, the composer of the first comic opera, *Li Gieus* (*Le Jeu de Robin et de Marion*). The Italian opera began with the *Il Satiro* of Cavalière, and the *Dafnis* of Rinuccini, with music by Peri, about 1590. Their *Eurydice* was represented at Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Marie de Medicis with Hen. IV. of France. *L'Orfeo*, *Farola in Musica*, composed by Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. About 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV. to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*. Rossini's *Barbire*, and *Otello*, appeared 1816; *Gazza Ladra*, 1817; *Semiramide*, 1823; *Guillaume Tell*, 1829. Weber's *Der Freischütz*, 1821; *Oberon*, 1826. Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*, 1840. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, 1831; *Huguenots*, 1836; *Prophète*, 1849.

OPERAS IN ENGLAND. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York buildings in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705. Handel's opera, *Kadamestus*, was performed in 1720, and others by him were frequently performed a few years after. Gay's *Beggars' Opera*, first performed in 1727 at the Lincoln's Inn theatre. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused a licence for the performance of a second part of it entitled "Polly." This resentment induced Gay's friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1200*l.*, whereas the *Beggars' Opera* had gained him only 400*l.*; see *Theatres*.

OPERA-HOUSE, THE ITALIAN, or QUEEN'S THEATRE. The original building is generally supposed to have been constructed by sir John Vanbrugh, though Mr. Pennant attributes it to sir Christopher Wren. It was built according to this authority, in 1704, and opened 9 April, 1705; and burnt down 17 June, 1789. The foundation of the new theatre was laid 3 April, 1790; and the house was opened 22 Sept. 1791, on an improved plan; the present exterior was erected in 1820, from designs by Mr. Nash. This theatre was totally destroyed by fire (cause unknown) on the night of 6 Dec. 1867. The loss of the lessee, Mr. Mapleson, was about 12,000*l.*, and that of Madlle. Titiens (valuable jewels and dresses), was valued at 2000*l.*; see *Theatres*.—THE ENGLISH OPERA (or LYCEUM) was opened 15 June, 1816. It was entirely destroyed by fire 16 Feb. 1830. The new English Opera-house, or Lyceum, was erected from designs by Mr. S. Beazley, and opened in July, 1834; see *Theatres*.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, see *Hospitals*.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, an apparatus for inspecting the interior of the eye, invented by professor H. Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851..

OPIUM, the juice of the white poppy, was known to the ancients, its cultivation being mentioned by Homer, and its medicinal use by Hippocrates. It is largely cultivated in British India, and was introduced into China by our merchants, which led eventually to the war of 1839, the importation being forbidden by the Chinese government. The revenue derived from opium by the Indian government in 1862 was about 7,850,000*l.* Laudanum, a preparation of opium, was employed early in the 17th century. A number of alkaloids have been discovered in opium: narcotine by Derosne, and morphia by Sertürner, in 1803.

OPORTO (W. Portugal), the ancient *Calle*, one of the most impregnable cities in Europe, and the mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the port-wine trade was established in 1756. The French, under marshal Soult, were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought 11 May, 1809. The

* The play was *Macbeth*, and not one word from the stage was heard. The concurrence of all parts of the house in the desire for reduction, gave a furious and determined party in the pit courage to proceed, and great injury was done in pit, boxes, and galleries. For many successive nights the audience, too strong to be controlled, continued their demand, and renewed their depredations, while the managers seemed, on their part, resolved not to give way.

Miguelites attacked Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedroites, with considerable loss, 19 Sept. 1832. It has since been the scene of civil war; see *Portugal*. The Oporto wine company was abolished in 1834, but re-established by a royal decree, 7 April, 1838. An international exhibition was opened here by the king, 18 Sept. 1865.

OPTICS, a science studied by the Greeks; and later by the Arabians about the 12th century.

Burning lenses known at Athens	B.C.	424	Double refraction explained by Bartholinus	1669
A treatise on optics doubtfully attributed to Euclid, about		300	Cassegrainian reflector	1672
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colours produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about	A.D.	50	Newton's discoveries in colours, &c.	1674
Treatise on optics by Ptolemy, about		120	Telescopes with a single lens by Tschirnhausen, about	1690
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists		300	Polarisation of light and undulatory theory discovered by Huyghens, about	1692
Greatly improved by Alhazen, who died		1038	Structure of the eye explained by Petit, about	1700
Hints for spectacles and telescopes, given by Roger Bacon, about		1280	Aberration of light discovered by Bradley	1727
Spectacles said to have been invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before		1300	Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in	1733
Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta		1560	Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's telescope	1757
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about		1571	Herschel's great reflecting telescope erected at Slough	1789
Kepler publishes his "Dioptrice"		1611	Dr. T. Young's discoveries (undulatory theory, &c.)	1800-3
Telescope made by Jansen (said also to have invented the microscope) about 1609, and independently, by Galileo, about		1630	Camera lucida (Dr. Wollaston)	1807
Microscope, according to Huyghens, invented by Drebbel, about		1621	Malus (polarisation of light by reflection), about	1808
Law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about		1624	Fresnel's researches on double refraction, &c.	1817
Inflection of light discovered by Grimaldi, about		1665	Large telescope constructed by Lord Rosse	1845
Reflecting telescope, Jas. Gregory, 1663; Newton		1666	Arago (colours of polarised light, &c.)	1811-53
Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini		1667	Sir D. Brewster, optical researches (see <i>Photography</i>)	1814-57
[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]			The Spectroscope constructed and used by Kirchhoff and Bunsen	1861
			Dr. Tyndall's Lectures on Light, illustrated by Duboscq's electric lamp, at the Royal Institution, London	1856
			See, <i>Telescope, Microscope, Stereoscope, Pseudoscope, Spectrum, Photography, &c.</i>	

OPTIC NERVES are said to have been discovered by N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about 1538. *Nouv. Dict.*

OPTIMISM (from *optimus*, the best), the doctrine that everything which happens is for the best, in opposition to Pessimism (from *pessimus*, the worst). The germ of optimism is to be found in Plato, and in St. Augustin, and other fathers; and has been especially propounded by Malebranche and Leibnitz, and adopted by Pope, Bolingbroke, Rousseau, and others.

ORACLES, a term applied to revelations made by God to man. They were given to the Jews at the Mercy-seat in the tabernacle; see *Exod.* xxv. 18-22. The Holy Scriptures are the Christian "oracles," *Rom.* iii. 2; *1 Pet.* iv. 11. King Ahaziah sent to consult the oracle of Baalzebub at Ekron about 896 B.C. The Greeks consulted especially the oracles of Jupiter and Apollo (see *Dodona* and *Delphi*); and the Italians those of Faunus, Fortune, and Mars.

ORAN, Algeria (N. Africa), a Moorish city, several times captured by the Spaniards; definitively occupied by the French in 1831.

ORANGE, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the 9th or 10th century. It has been ruled by four houses successively: that of Giraud Adhemar (to 1174); of Baux (1182 to 1393); of Chalons (to 1530); and of Nassau (1530 to 1713); see *Nassau*. Philibert the Great, prince of Orange, the last of the house of Chalons, having been wronged by Francis I. of France, entered the service of the emperor Charles V. to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, 3 Aug. 1530. He was succeeded by his nephew-in-law, René of Nassau; see *princes of Orange under Holland*. The eldest son of the king of Holland is styled the prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1713; see *Aranio*.

ORANGE RIVER, a free state in South Africa. The British government transferred (by sir George Clerk) their powers over this territory to a provisional government, 29 March, 1854. A Volksraad (legislative council) and governor have been appointed.

ORANGEMEN. The "Battle of the Diamond," 21 Sept. 1795 (see *Diamond*), and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion, convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence, and the first Orange lodge was formed in Armagh; but the name of Orange-

men already existed. An Orange lodge was formed in Dublin; the members published a declaration of their principles (the maintenance of church and state) in Jan. 1798. After 1813 Orangemen declined, but revived again in 1827, when the duke of Cumberland became grand-master; and it is stated that in 1836 there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland. After a parliamentary inquiry Orange clubs were broken up in conformity with resolutions of the house of commons; but were revived in 1845. In Oct. 1857, the lord chancellor of Ireland ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to Orange clubs. The Orangemen in Canada were greatly excited during the visit of the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860. Orange demonstrations in Belfast have led to desperate riots; see *Belfast*.

ORANGES. The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese, in 1547; and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success in 1595; they are said to have been planted at Beddington park, near Croydon, Surrey. The duty on imported oranges was repealed in 1860.

ORATOR HENLEY. An English clergyman of some talents, and great eccentricity, obtained this name by opening what he called his "Oratory" in London, in 1726. He had a kind of chapel in Newport-market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage from his project. After having long served as a butt, he removed his oratory to Clare-market, and sank into obscurity previously to his death, in 1756.

ORATORIANs (from the Latin *orare*, to pray), a regular order of priests established by St. Philip Neri, about 1564, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome, at Rome, where they prayed. They had a foundation in France, commenced by father de Berulle, afterwards cardinal, 1612.—The rev. Frederick Faber and others, as "Fathers of the Oratory," established themselves first in King William-street, Strand, in 1848, and afterwards at Brompton.

ORATORIO, a kind of musical sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures. The origin of oratorios, so named from having been first performed in an oratory, is ascribed to St. Philip Neri, about 1550. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's-inn theatre in Portugal-street, in 1732. Handel's oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" was produced in 1738, and the "Messiah" in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in 1837, and "Elijah" in 1846.

ORCHOMENUS, a small Greek state in Boeotia, was destroyed by the Thebans, 368 B.C.; restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354; and given up by him to Thebes, 346.

ORDEAL was known among the Greeks and Jews (*Num.* v. 2). It was introduced into England by the Saxons. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only. The trial by ordeal was abolished in 1218.

ORDERS, see *Knighthood*.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were issued by the British government 7 Jan. and 11 Nov. 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French, being reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decree* (which see). They greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress till their removal in 1814.

ORDINATION of ministers in the Christian church began with Christ and his apostles: see *Mark* iii. 14, and *Acts* vi. and xiv. 23. In England in 1549 a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

ORDINANCES, see *Ordonnances*, *Self-Denying Ordinances*.

ORDNANCE-OFFICE. Before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer, the cross-bowyer, the galeater, or purveyor of helmets, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents. Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master-general, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c. The master-general was chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. The appointment was formerly for life; but since the restoration, was held *durante bene placito*, and not unfrequently by a cabinet minister. *Beatson*. The letters patent for this office were revoked 25 May, 1855, and its duties vested in the minister of war, lord Panmure. The last master-general was lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan.

ORDNANCE SURVEY. The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced by gen. Roy, in 1783, continued by col. Colby, and completed by col. (now sir Henry) James in 1856. The publication of the maps commenced in 1819, under the direction of col. Mudge,

and was completed in 1862; the southern part on the scale of one inch to the mile, the northern six inches to the mile: a large part of these maps have been coloured geologically. The survey of Ireland has been completed and published; that of Scotland is still going on.

ORDONNANCES, the laws enacted by the Capetan kings of France previous to 1789. They began with "in the name of the king," and ended with "such is our good pleasure." The first in Trent is dated 1287 (Philip IV.) The publication of these "ordonnances," ordered by Louis XIV., 1706, is still in progress. The "ordonnances" of Charles X., promulgated 26 July, 1830, led to the revolution.

OREGON TERRITORY (N. America). A dispute respecting boundaries arose in 1845 between the British government and that of the United States, which was settled by treaty, 12 June, 1846. Oregon was admitted as a state by the union in Feb. 1859.

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS, see *Chemistry*.

ORGANS. Their invention is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B.C.; and to Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions in churches, in A.D. 657. *Bellarmino*. Organs were used in the western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658. *Ammonius*. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I. 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Haarlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 1000 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in ENGLAND, that at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, by Mr. Willis, is the largest; next in order that at York minster, and that in the music-hall, Birmingham. In London, the largest is, perhaps that of Spitalfields church; and that in Christ Church is nearly as extensive. The erection of the famous Temple organ was competed for by Schmidt and Harris; after long disputes, the question was referred to vote, and Mr. Jefferies, afterwards chief justice, gave the casting vote in favour of Schmidt (called Father Smith), about 1682. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June, 1857.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in 1337, by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stow, and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name from a tenement called *Oriele*, on the site of which the building stands.

ORIFLAMME, see *Auriflamma*.

ORIGENISTS pretended to draw their opinions from the writings of Origen, who lived 185-253. They maintained that Christ was the son of God no other way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament, had all souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end, and that the fallen angels shall, after a time, be restored to their first condition. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's works was forbidden. *Burke*. These doctrines were condemned by the council of Constantinople in 553.

ORION STEAM-SHIP. On 18 June, 1850, this splendid vessel, bound from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock, northward of Portpatrick, within a stone's throw of land, and instantly filled. Of two hundred passengers, more than fifty were drowned.

ORISSA, a province N. W. Bengal, India, with an area of 74,413 square miles, with a population of 20,000,000, and was conquered by Clive in 1755, and nearly all acquired by the company in 1765. It suffered much by famine in 1770, and 1792-3, and more especially from the end of 1865 to Nov. 1866, when it is said about 750,000 persons perished. The government and officials were censured for neglect and want of forethought.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES (North of Scotland), were conquered by Magnus III. of Norway, 1099, and were ceded to James III. as the dowry of his wife Margaret, in 1469. The Orkneys were the ancient Orcaades: united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney, founded by St. Servanus early in the 5th century, some affirm by St. Colm, ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689: see *Bishops*.

ORLEANS (a city in central France), formerly *Aurelianum*; gave title to a kingdom, 491, and afterwards to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. Attila the Hun, besieging it, was defeated by Aetius and his allies, 451. It was besieged by the English under John Talbot, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, 12 Oct. 1428, bravely defended by Goucour (as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI. king of France), and relieved by the heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, 29 April, 1429, and the siege was raised 18 May; see *Joan of Arc*. The 439th anniversary was celebrated 10th May, 1868; the emperor and empress being present. During the siege of Orleans, Feb. 1563, the duke of Guise was assassinated.

ORLEANS, *continued.*

DUKES.

Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose instigation he was assassinated in 1407.
Charles became prisoner at Agincourt, 1415; released, 1440; died, 1465.
Louis, became Louis XII. of France in 1498, when the duchy merged in the crown.
Bourbon Branch.—Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., born, 1640; died, 1701.
Philip II., son, born, 1673; REGENT, 1715; dies, 1723.
Louis, son, born, 1703; died, 1752.
Louis Philippe, son, born, 1725; died, 1785.
Louis Philippe Joseph, son, born, 1747; opposed the

court in the French revolution; takes the name *Egalité*, 11 Sept. 1792; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was guillotined, Nov. 6, 1793.
Louis Philippe, son, born, 6 Nov. 1773; chosen king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; abdicated, 24 Feb. 1848; died, Aug. 26, 1850. His queen, Marie Amelie, died, 24 March, 1866 (see *France*).
Ferdinand Philippe, son, duke of Orleans, born, Sept. 3, 1810; died, through a fall, 13 July, 1842.
Louis Philippe, son, count of Paris, born, Aug. 24, 1838, married Maria Isabella, daughter of the duke of Montpensier, 30 May, 1864. A daughter, Maria Amelia, born, 28 Sept. 1865.

ORLEANS, NEW, see *New Orleans*.

ORMULUM, a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made by Orm, an ecclesiastic, in the 12th century, printed at Oxford in 1852, from a MS. in the Bodleian.

ORNITHOLOGY, see *Birds*.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, the duck-billed platypus, or water-mole, a singular compound of the mammal and the bird, a native of Australia, was first described by Dr. Shaw, in 1819.

ORPHAN-HOUSES. The emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his Panegyric that he had caused five thousand free-born children to be sought out and educated, about A.D. 105. Orphan-houses, properly so-called, are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium, the office of inspector of orphans, *orphanotrophos*, was so honourable that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV. in the 11th century; see *Foundling Hospitals*.

The Orphan Working Asylum for 20 boys was established at Hoxton in 1758. It is now situated at Haverstock hill, and contains 350 boys and girls.
Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth, instituted in 1758.
London Orphan Asylum (in 1813; removed to Clapton in 1823; to Slough, Bucks, opened 25 June, 1863); the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wandstead (1827); and the Asylum for Fatherless

Children (in 1844; settled at Reedham, Surrey), established mainly through the exertions of a congregational minister, the rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, at Bagehot, established 1864; additional buildings founded by the queen, 29 June, 1867.
Alexandra Orphanage for Infants; foundation laid, 6 July, 1867.

ORPHEONISTS, see *Crystal Palace*, 1860.

ORRERY, a planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the clepsydra. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about 130. The planetary clock of Finée, was begun 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The planetarium, now termed the Orrery, it is said, was constructed by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clock-maker, George Graham, at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715. A "planetarium," constructed by the Rev. Wm. Pearson about 1803, for the Royal Institution, still exists there.

ORSINI'S PLOT against the emperor Napoleon III.; see *France*, Jan. 1858.

ORTHEZ or ORTHEZ (S. France), once capital of the principality of Bearn. Near it the British and Spanish armies, commanded by Wellington, defeated the French, under Soult, 27 Feb. 1814. The battle of Toulouse soon followed.

OSBORNE HOUSE (Isle of Wight), was purchased by the queen in 1845, and rebuilt by Mr. Cubitt.

OSMIUM, the heaviest known metal, discovered in platinum ore by Tennant in 1803.

OSNABURG (N. Germany), made the seat of a bishopric, by Charlemagne, near the end of the 8th century. After the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the bishop was a Roman catholic and protestant alternately, the latter being chosen from the house of Brunswick. Frederick, duke of York, the last bishop, resigned in 1803, when the lands were annexed to Hanover. He died 5 Jan. 1827.

OSSORY (S. E. Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF, was first planted at Saiger, about 402; translated to Aghavee, in Upper Ossory, in 1052; and to Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II. It was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1835.

OSTEND (Belgium) is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July, 1601, to Sept. 1604, when it honourably capitulated. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In 1756,

the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, but regained in 1794. The English destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they surrendered to the French, 19 May, 1798; see *Cuba*, note.

OSTRACISM (from the Greek *ostrakon*, a potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens, is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; by others it is ascribed to Cleisthenes, about 510 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put in an urn or box and presented to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest written was sentenced by the council to be banished from his altar and hearth. 6000 votes were required. Aristides, noted for his justice, Miltiades, for his victories, &c., were ostracized. It was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person, about 338 B.C.

OSTRICH (the *struthio* of the ancients), a native of Africa (see *Job xxxix.* 14). Ostriches were hatched and reared at San Donato, near Florence, 1859-60.

OSTROGOTHS or **EASTERN GOTHS**, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace, &c., their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553; see *Italy*.

OSTROLENKA (Poland). Near here the French defeated the Prussians, 16 Feb. 1807; in another battle here between the Poles and Russians, the slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field, 26 May, 1831.

OTAGO, see *New Zealand*, 1848, 1861, 1866.

OTAHEITE or **TAHITI**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, and visited in 1767 by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and stayed three months; it was visited twice afterwards by that celebrated navigator. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by Captain Cook, and carried back by him in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matavai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was compelled to put herself under the protection of France, 9 Sept. 1843. She retracted, and Otaheite and the neighbouring islands were taken possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov. 1843. The French imprisoned Mr. Prichard, the English consul, 5 March, 1844, but the act was censured in France.

OTTAWA (formerly **BYTOWN**), on the river Ottawa, was appointed to be the capital of Canada by the queen in August, 1858. The executive council met here 22 Nov. 1865, and the Canadian parliament was, for the first time, opened here by the governor-general, Lord Monck, on 8 June, 1866. Mr. Darcy McGee, M.P. for Montreal (once an Irish agitator, but latterly exceedingly loyal), was assassinated on his return from parliament, 7 April, 1868. Fenians were suspected, and the town was put in a state of siege. Population in 1861, 14,669.

OTTERBURN (Northumberland). In 1388 the Scots besieged Newcastle and were driven off by Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland. Percy pursued them to Otterburn, where a battle was fought on 10 Aug., in which the earl of Douglas was killed and Percy taken prisoner. On this battle the ballad of *Chevy Chase* is founded.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, see *Turkey*.

OUDE or **ODUH** (North India), formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizier of the great mogul. About 1760, it was seized by the vizier Sujah-ud-Dowlah, ancestor of the late king.

Battle of Buxar, where Sujah and his ally, Meer
Cossim, are totally defeated, and the British
became virtually masters of Oude . . . 23 Oct. 1764
Reign of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who cedes Benares,
&c., to the East India Company, who place
troops in Oude (see *Chunar*) . . . 1775-81
[The annual subsidy to the company in 1787
was 500,000l.; in 1794, 760,000l.; in 1801,
1,312,347l.] More territories ceded to the
company . . . 1801
Ghasee-ud-deen becomes king, with the consent
of the British . . . 1819
Dreadful misgovernment of Nusser-ud-deen 1827-37
[At his death, the British resident, colonel Lowe,
promptly suppresses an insurrection.]
Mahomed Ali governs well . . . 1837-42
But his son Umjeed Ali Shah . . . 1842-7

And grandson, Wajid Ali Shah, exceed all their
predecessors in profligacy . . . 1847-56
In consequence (by virtue of the treaty of 1801)
Oude is annexed to the British territories, by
decree, proclaimed . . . 7 Feb. 1856
The queen and prince of Oude, &c., arrive in
London to appeal . . . 20 Aug. "
Oude joins the Indian mutiny: ex-king of Oude
imprisoned (on suspicion) . . . 14 June, 1857
The queen dies at Paris, 24 Jan.; and the prince
at London . . . 26 Feb. 1858
[For the war, see *India*, 1857-8]
Triumphal entry of the governor-general into
Lucknow; the Talookdars (landholders) re-
ceive a free grant of their estates . . . 22 Oct. 1859
Grand durbar held at Lucknow by the viceroy,
sir John Lawrence . . . 12 Nov. 1867
Oude is said to be prospering under British rule.

OUDENARDE (Belgium). Here the English and allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene thoroughly defeated the French besiegers, 11 July, 1708.

OULART (S.E. Ireland). Here 5000 Irish insurgents attacked the king's troops, in small number, 27 May, 1798. The North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were cut to pieces, five men only escaping. *Musgrave*.

OUNCE (from *uncia*), the sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound troy. Its precise weight was fixed by Henry III., who decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of these ounces should be a pound; and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.

OURIQUE (Portugal), where Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, is said to have encountered five Saracen kings and a prodigious army of Moors, 25 July, 1139, and signally defeated them; and to have been hailed king upon the spot. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he soon after was here crowned as the first king; the Moorish dominion being overthrown.

OUTLAW, one deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the sovereign's protection: a punishment for such as being called in law do contemptuously refuse to appear. In the reign of Edward III. all the judges agreed that none but the sheriff only, having lawful warrant therefor, should put to death any man outlawed. *Cowel*.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. In 1700, the case of the *Ouzel Galley*, a ship in the port of Dublin, excited great legal perplexity, and was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose prompt decision was highly approved. This led to the present society, founded in 1705.

OVATION, an inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. Publius Posthumius Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B.C. A sheep (*ovis*) was offered by the general instead of a bull.

OVERLAND MAIL, see *Waghorn*.

OVERSEERS of the poor for parishes were appointed in 1601; see *Poor Laws*.

OWHYHEE or **HAWAII**, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered Dec. 1778, by capt. Cook. On 14 Feb. 1779, he here fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people would not submit to this insult, and their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed. Great progress has been recently made in civilisation here; and an order of nobility and a representative assembly were instituted in 1860. The population then was about 120,000; see *Sandwich Isles*.

OXALIC ACID, which exists in several plants, especially in sorrel, is now abundantly obtained, for use in the arts, from sawdust acted upon by caustic potash or soda, according to Dr. Dale's process, patented in 1862.

OXFORD, an ancient city, restored by king Alfred, who resided here and established a mint, &c., about 879.

Canute held a national council here	1018	Fatal (or Black) Oxford Assizes,—when the high	
Stormed by William I.	1067	sheriff and 300 other persons died suddenly,	
Charter by Henry II., the city granted to the		of an infection caught from the prisoners . . .	1527
burgesses by John	1199	Charles I. took Oxford, 1642, and held a parlia-	
Henry III. holds the "mad" parliament here . .	1258	ment here	1644
Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt here 16 Oct.		Taken by the parliament	1646
1555; and Archbishop Cranmer, 21 March . . .	1556	Charles II. held parliaments here	1663 & 1681

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION, formed 29 May, 1711.

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously right hon. Robert Harley), <i>lord treasurer</i> .	Robert Benson (afterwards lord Bingley), <i>chancellor of the exchequer</i> .
Sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, <i>lord keeper</i> .	The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on 30 July, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne. From the reign of George I. the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.
John, duke of Normanby and Buckingham, <i>lord president</i> .	
John, bishop of Bristol (aft. London), <i>privy seal</i> .	
Henry St. John (afterwards viscount Bolingbroke), and William, lord Dartmouth, <i>secretaries of state</i> .	

OXFORD BISHOPRIC, established by Henry VIII., formed out of Lincoln, first placed at Osney in 1542; removed to Oxford cathedral (formerly St. Frideswide, now Christ church), 1545. Present income, 5000*l*.

RECENT BISHOPS.	
1807. Charles Moss; died, 16 Dec. 1811.	1827. Charles Lloyd; died, 31 May, 1829.
1812. William Jackson; died, 2 Dec. 1815.	1829. Richard Bagot; translated to Bath, Nov. 1846.
1815. Edward Legge; died, 27 Jan. 1827.	1845. Samuel Wilberforce (PRESBYT) bishop.

OXFORD DECLARATION, see *Church of England*, 1864.

OXFORD MARBLES, see *Arundelian*.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. An academy here is described as ancient by pope Martin II. in a deed, 802. Alfred founded "the schools" about 879.

Charter granted by Henry III.	1248
Charter of Edward III.	1355
The university incorporated by Elizabeth	1571
Receives the elective franchise (to send two members to parliament)	1603
Bodleian Library opened, 8 Nov. 1602; present building completed	1613
The botanic garden, &c., established by the earl of Danby	1622
Radcliffe Library opened, April 13, 1749; the Radcliffe observatory completed	1786
A commission appointed (31 Aug. 1850) to inquire into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues;" reported	27 April, 1852
Acts making alterations passed	1854, 1856
University Museum opened	July, 1860
Examination statutes passed 1801, 1807, 1850, 1862	
Extension of the university proposed at a meeting held	16 Nov. 1865

COLLEGES.

University, said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about	1232
Balliol; founded by John Balliol, knt. (father to Balliol, king of the Scots), and Deborah, his wife	1263
Merton College, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester	1264
Hertford College (dissolved in 1818, and a Hertford scholarship appointed)	1312
Exeter, by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter	1314
Oriel College, by king Edward II.; Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe	1326
Queen's College, by Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III.	1340
New College, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester	1386

All Souls' College, by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury	1437
Magdalen, by William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester	1456
Lincoln College, by Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln	1479
Brazenose, by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Richard Sutton	1509
Corpus Christi, by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester	1516
Christ Church, by cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII.	1532
Trinity, by sir Thomas Pope, on the basis of a previous institution, called Durham College	1554
St. John's, by sir Thomas Whyte, lord mayor of London	1555
Jesus College, by Dr. Hugh Price and queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham, by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife	1613
Pembroke, by Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick, clerk	1624
Worcester, by sir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College	1714
Keble College (see <i>Keble College</i>); first stone laid by archbishop of Canterbury	25 April, 1868

HALLS (not incorporated).

St. Edmund's	1269
St. Mary's	1333
New Inn Hall	1392
St. Mary Magdalen	1487
St. Alban's	1547

[*Oxford University Calendar.*]

First Professorships—Divinity (Margaret), 1502; Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, 1540, &c.

RECENT CHANCELLORS.

1809. William, baron Grenville.	1852. Edward, earl of Derby.
1834. Arthur, duke of Wellington.	

OXFORD'S ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. Edward Oxford, a youth who had been a servant in a public-house, discharged two pistols at queen Victoria and prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution-hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham palace, 10 June, 1840. He stood within a few yards of the carriage; but neither her majesty nor the prince was injured. Oxford was tried at the Old Bailey (10 July), was adjudged to be insane, and sent to Bethlehem hospital.

OXYGEN, a gas (named from the Greek *oxus*, sharp, as being generally found in acids), is the most abundant of all substances, constituting about one-third of the solid earth, and forming by weight nine-tenths of water and one-fourth of the atmosphere. It was first separated from red oxide of mercury by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, and by Scheele, who was ignorant of Priestley's discovery, in 1775. It is a supporter of animal life (in respiration), and of combustion. An oxygen gas company was announced in Dec. 1864: its object is the cheap manufacture of oxygen for its application to the production of perfect combustion in lamps, stoves, furnaces, &c.; see *Ozone*.

OYER AND TERMINER, a commission directed to the judges of the courts, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c., 1285.

O YES! A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The ancient term still used by a public crier and by the usher of courts of justice to enjoin silence and attention.

OYSTER (the Latin *Ostrea edulis*), is said to have its capital in Britain, for though found elsewhere on the coasts of Europe, in no part of them does it attain such perfection as in our seas. British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (*Sat. iv.* 140) about 100. The robbery of oyster-beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (1827). About 15,000 bushels of oysters are said to be produced from the Essex beds alone. In 1858 M. Coste commenced rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany, and his plan

has been found successful. An act for promoting the cultivation of oysters in the United Kingdom was passed Aug. 1866, and one for the preservation of oyster fisheries 3 May, 1867.

OZONE (from the Greek *ozein*, to yield an odour), a name given in 1840 by M. Schönbein of Basel to the odour in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge. It is considered to be a modification of the oxygen (*which see*), and when occurring naturally, to have an effect on health. It is also produced by the action of moist air on phosphorus. In 1858 ozonimeters had been constructed by Dr. Lankester and others. M. Schönbein announced his discovery of another modification of oxygen, which he termed *antiozone* (1859), hitherto found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, &c.). On 4 Dec. 1865, the French Academy of Sciences appointed a committee of eminent philosophers to inquire into the nature and relations of ozone.

P.

PACIFICATION, EDICTS OF, the name usually given to the edicts of toleration granted by the French kings to the protestants; see *Ghent*.

First edict, by Charles IX., permitting the exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm . . . Jan. 1562
The reformed worship permitted in the houses of lords, justiciaries, and certain other persons, . . . March, 1563
These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to quit France in fifteen days . . . 1568
Edict, allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns . . . 1570

[In Aug. 1572, the same monarch authorised the massacre of St. Bartholomew (see *Bartholomew*)]
Edict of Pacification by Henry III., April; revoked, Dec. 1576; renewed for six years, Oct. 1577
[Several edicts were published against the protestants after the six years expired]
Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577, 1591
Edict of Nantes (*which see*), by Henry IV., 13 April, 1598
Pacification (*which see*) of Nismes . . . 14 July, 1603

PACIFIC OCEAN, see *Magellan*; *Steam*, 1851; *Wrecks*, 1856.

PADLOCKS are said to have been invented by Beecher at Nuremberg, 1540, but are mentioned much earlier.

PADUA, the Roman Patavium, in Venetia, N. Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor, soon after the fall of Troy, 1183 B.C. It flourished under the Romans. Patavian Latin was considered very corrupt, and is traced in Livy, a native of Padua. After being an independent republic, and a member of the Lombard league, Padua was ruled by the Carrara family from 1318 with a short interruption till 1405, when it was seized by the Venetians. The university was founded about 1220.

PAGANS, the heathen idolaters, gentiles, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief. Constantine ordered the Pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, 331; his nephew, Julian, attempted their restoration, 361; but Paganism was renounced by the Roman senate, in 388, and finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 391.

PAI MARIRE, a name given to the dogmas of the Hau-hau sect; see *New Zealand*, 1865.

PAINS AND PENALTIES, see *Queen Caroline*.

PAINTING. Osymandyas (in Egypt) caused his exploits to be represented in painting 2100 B.C. *Usher*.

Polygnotus, said to be the first portrait and historic painter, lived about . . . B.C. 450
Pausias of Sicyon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory, about . . . 360-330
Antiphilus, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque. *Pliny* . . . 332
The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, styled *Pictor*. *Livy* . . . 291

Excellent pictures brought from Corinth by Mummius . . . B.C. 146
After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludlus, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last, about . . . A.D. 14
Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, knew something of the art, who died . . . 735

* Parrhasius of Ephesus and Zeuxis were contemporary painters. These artists once contended for pre-eminence in their profession, and when they exhibited their respective pieces the birds came to peck the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Parrhasius then produced his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove the curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain itself was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself to be conquered, exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived the birds; but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis!" Parrhasius dressed in a purple robe, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself king of painters. 415 B.C. *Plutarch*.

PAINTING, *continued.*

It revived about the end of the 13th century, and to Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honour of its restoration; died . 1300
 John Van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother, Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil . . 1415
 Uccello first studied perspective; died . . 1432

Henry VIII. patronised Holbein, and invited Titian to his court, about 1523
 In Aug. 1860, the sale of lord Northwick's pictures occupied eighteen days. It produced 95,725*l.* A Carlo Dolci fetched 2010*l.* and a Murillo 1400*l.*
 The Bicknell collection, sold in April, 1863, produced 25,600*l.*

EMINENT PAINTERS.

	School.	Born.	Died.		School.	Born.	Died.
Cimabue	Florentine	1240	1300	Le Brun	French	1619	1690
Giotto	Ditto	1276	1336	Teniers, junr.	Flemish	1610	1694
J. Van Eyck	Flemish	1366	1441	W. Vander Velde	Dutch	1633	1707
Giorgione	Venetian	1477	1511	Watteau	French	1684	1721
Leonardo da Vinci	Florentine	1452	1519	Sir Godfrey Kneller	German	1648	1723
Raphael d'Urbino	Roman	1483	1520	Sir J. Thornhill	English	1676	1732
Paolo Perugino	Ditto	1446	1524	Huysum	Dutch	1682	1749
Albert Durer	German	1470	1528	Hogarth	English	1667	1764
Quentin Matsys	Flemish	1430	1529	Canaletti	Venetian	1667	1768
Correggio	Lombardian	1494	1534	J. Mortimer	English	1739	1779
Parmigiano	Ditto	1503	1540	R. Wilson	Ditto	1714	1782
Giulio Romano	Roman	1492	1546	Gainsborough	Ditto	1727	1788
Sebastian del Piombo	Venetian	1485	1547	Vernet	French	1714	1789
Hans Holbein	German	1495	1543	Sir J. Reynolds	English	1723	1792
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti	Florentine	1474	1564	Romney	Ditto	1734	1802
Titian	Venetian	1477	1576	Moreland	Ditto	1764	1804
Paul Veronese	Ditto	1532	1583	Barry	Ditto	1741	1806
Tintoretto	Ditto	1512	1594	Opie	Ditto	1761	1807
Annibal Caracci	Lombardian	1568	1609	Paul Sandby	Ditto	1725	1809
Breughel	Flemish	1565	1625	Bourgeois	Ditto	1756	1811
P. P. Rubens	Ditto	1577	1640	Copley	Ditto	1738	1815
Domenichino	Bolognese	1581	1641	West	Ditto	1738	1820
Vandyck	Flemish	1599	1641	H. Raeburn	Ditto	1786	1823
Guido	Lombardian	1575	1642	Fuseli	Ditto	1741	1825
Both	Dutch	1600	1650	David	French	1748	1825
P. Potter	Ditto	1625	1654	Lawrence	English	1769	1830
Le Sueur	French	1617	1655	Northcote	Ditto	1746	1831
Spagnoletto	Spanish	1589	1656	Thos. Stothard	Ditto	1755	1834
Snyders	Flemish	1579	1657	Beechey	Ditto	1753	1839
Velasquez	Spanish	1599	1660	Wm. Hilton	Ditto	1786	1839
N. Poussin	French	1594	1665	Wilkie	Ditto	1785	1841
Guercino	Bolognese	1590	1666	Haydon	Ditto	1786	1846
Hobbema	Flemish	1611	1670	Collins	Ditto	1788	1847
A. Ouy	Dutch	1606	1672	Etty	Ditto	1787	1849
A. Vander Velde	Ditto	1638	1672	Turner	Ditto	1775	1851
Salvator Rosa	Neapolitan	1615	1673	Martin	Ditto	1790	1854
Rembrandt	Dutch	1606	1674	Aug. Egg	Ditto	1816	1863
Gerard Douw	Ditto	1613	1680	Wm. Mulready	Ditto	1786	1863
Sir Peter Lely	German	1617	1680	H. Vernet	French	1863	1863
Mieris	Dutch	1635	1681	E. De la Croix	Ditto	1863	1863
Byzmael	Ditto	1636	1681	Wm. Hunt	English	1864	1864
Claudio Lorraine	French	1600	1682	D. Roberts	Ditto	1796	1864
Ostade	Dutch	1610	1685	W. F. Witherington	Ditto	1786	1865
Murillo	Spanish	1613	1685	Clarkson Stansfield	Ditto	1798	1867
Bergheim	Dutch	1624	1685	Sir E. Landseer	Ditto	1802	1867
Carlo Dolci	Florentine	1616	1686	E. W. Cooke	Ditto	1810	1867
Wouvermans	Dutch	1620	1688	D. MacIlise	Ditto	1811	1867

PALACE COURT, see *Marshalsea*, and *Green Cloth*.

PALACES, see *Buckingham*, *St. James's*, *Parliament*, *Escorial*, *Tuileries*, *St. Cloud*, *Versailles*, &c.

PALEOGRAPHY, ancient writing; see *Diplomatics*.

PALÆOLOGI, a family which reigned as emperors of the East from 1260 to 1453. George Palæologus raised Alexius Comnenus to the throne in 1081, and thereby founded his own family. Andrew, the last Palæologus, son of Thomas, ruler of the Morea, after the overthrow of his father, became a Mahometan at Constantinople about 1533.

PALÆONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaios*, ancient, and *onta*, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of geology (*which see*). Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as fathers of this science. The Palæontographical society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. Professor Owen's "Palæontology" was published in 1860. "Nearly 40,000 species of animals and plants have been added to the *Systema Naturæ* by palæontological research." *Huxley*. See *Man*.

PALÆOFOLIS, see *Naples*.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany. It was long united to Bavaria; but was separated in 1294.—Frederic V., the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England, and thus was an ancestor of queen Victoria; see *Hanover*. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia; but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688.* The elector palatine, Charles Theodore, inherited Bavaria in 1778; since when the two electorates have been united; see *Bavaria*.

PALATINE. William the conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1539; see *Lancaster, duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely (963) and Durham were also made county palatines. The latter was vested in the crown in 1836. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 33 Henry VIII. c. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, 6 Will. IV. c. 19, 21 June, 1836.

PALÉ, the name given to the part of Ireland colonised by the English—viz., parts of the counties of Louth, Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. Anglo-Irish rulers were termed lords of the pale. Their arbitrary exactions led to a royal commission of inquiry in 1537. The defection of the lords of the pale in 1641, was followed by a general insurrection, and the royal cause was ruined in 1617. In 1652, Ireland was committed to the rule of four commissioners.

PALERMO (N.W. Sicily), the ancient Panormus. It has been held by the Carthaginians, 415 B.C.; taken by the Romans, 254 B.C.; by the Saracens, A.D. 832; and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II. was crowned king of Sicily, 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*), 30 March, 1282. It suffered from earthquake in 1726 and 1740. The king Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1806 to 1815, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II. 12 Jan. 1848. It was attacked by general Filangieri, 29 March, 1849, and surrendered on 14 May. It was taken by Garibaldi, 6 June, 1860. An insurrection against the abolition of the monastic establishments broke out in Palermo on 13 Sept. 1866, and was suppressed by the royal troops with much bloodshed; order was restored by 22 Sept.

PALESTINE, see *Jews*. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken from the 7th to the 10th century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades (*which see*), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I. in 1516; see *Bible* (note), *Holy Places*, and *Syria*.

Palestine was visited by the prince of Wales,

March and April, 1862
The Palestine exploration fund was founded
by some eminent persons in 1865; at the
first meeting the archbishop of York was in
the chair 22 June, 1865
By its means captain Wilson and a party
left England for Palestine in Nov. 1865; they
arrived at Damascus, Dec. 20; and in the

following spring explored Jezreel, Nablous,
and many other parts of the Holy Land.
The report was read, and further exploration
recommended, 10, 11, July, 1867; which
is going on under lieut. Warren 1866
Great exertions to support the undertaking
were made by its friends, especially Mr Geo.
Grove, secretary of the Crystal Palace com-
pany, in 1868

PALESTRO (N. Italy). Here the Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 30, 31 May, 1859.

PALL, PALLIUM, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. By a decretal of pope Gregory XI. (about 1370), no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1152, when Gelasius was recognised as primate of all Ireland.

PALLADIUM, the statue of Pallas, said to have fallen from heaven near the tent of Ilius, as he was building Ilium; which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. The Greeks are said to have obtained it by craft during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C.; but some writers assert, another statue was taken, and that the real Palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by

* About 7000 of poor Protestants, from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England, and were encamped at Blackheath and Camberwell: a brief was granted to collect alms for them. Five hundred families went under the protection of the government to Ireland, and settled chiefly about Limerick, where parliament granted them 24,000*l.* for their support. Three thousand were sent to New York and Hudson's Bay; but not having been received kindly, they went to Pennsylvania, and being there greatly encouraged by the Quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss Protestants, who soon made this colony flourishing, 7 Anne, 1709. *Anderson*.

Eneas, 1183 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta, and esteemed the destiny of Rome.—PALLADIUM is a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston in 1803.

PALLAS,* the planet, was discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, 28 March, 1802.

PALLISER'S CHILLED SHOT, see *Cannon*.

PALL MALL, a street near St. James's palace, London, is named from a French game at ball (*paille-maille*, being a wooden mallet), resembling the modern croquet, having been played there about 1621. Among eminent inhabitants were Nell Gwyn and Dr. Thomas Sydenham.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION.† The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced 1 Feb. 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under lord Palmerston,—lord Derby and lord John Russell having each in vain endeavoured to form an administration. On 22 Feb. Mr. Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned 13 July. Lord Canning was appointed governor-general of India, 4 July, 1855. This cabinet resigned 20 Feb. 1858, in consequence of a vote of censure upon it for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy bill, and was succeeded by the Derby administration (*which see*).

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.

Lord chancellor, lord Cranworth.

President of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll; next earl of Harrowby; afterwards the marquess of Clanricarde.

Secretaries—home, sir George Grey; *foreign*, earl of Clarendon; *colonial*, Sidney Herbert (resigned Feb. 22); afterwards lord J. Russell (resigned July 13); sir William Molesworth (died 22 Oct. 1859); next, Henry Labouchere; *war*, lord Palmerston.

Chancellor of the exchequer, W. Gladstone (resigned 22 Feb.); next, sir G. Cornwall Lewis.

First lord of the admiralty, sir James Graham (resigned 22 Feb.); next sir Charles Wood.

Board of control, sir Charles Wood; next, R. Vernon Smith.

Public works, sir Wm. Molesworth; next, sir B. Hall (appointed 22 July, 1855).

Postmaster-general, viscount Canning (appointed governor-general of India, 4 July); next, duke of Argyll.

President of the board of trade, lord Stanley of Alderley.

Marquess of Lansdowne, without office.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, earl of Harrowby; next, M. T. Baines (appointed 24 Nov. 1855).

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION. The second Derby administration (*which see*) resigned 11 June, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of lord Palmerston, but not of lord John Russell: the two last then agreed to form a cabinet, which came into office 18 June, 1859. On the decease of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct. 1865, earl Russell became premier; *see Russell*.

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.

Lord high chancellor, John lord Campbell (died 23 June, 1861); succeeded by sir Richard Bethell, made lord Westbury, who resigned 4 July, 1865; succeeded by lord Cranworth.

Lord president of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll.

Secretaries—foreign affairs, lord John (afterwards earl) Russell; *colonies*, duke of Newcastle; succeeded by Edward Cardwell, 8 April, 1864; *home*, sir G. Cornwall Lewis; succeeded by sir George Grey; *war*, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; succeeded by sir G. C. Lewis (died 13 April, 1863); and by earl de Grey (1 May); *India*, sir Charles Wood.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

First lord of the admiralty, duke of Somerset.

President of the board of trade, Thos. Milner Gibson.

[This office was offered to Mr. R. Cobden, and declined by him.]

Secretary of state for Ireland, Edward Cardwell; succeeded by sir R. Peel (not in the cabinet).

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, sir George Grey, bart.; succeeded by Edward Cardwell; and by earl Clarendon, 8 April, 1864.

Postmaster-general, earl of Elgin (proceeded to China in April, 1860); succeeded by lord Stanley of Alderley, appointed Sept. 1860.

Poor-law board, T. Milner Gibson; succeeded by Charles P. Villiers (9 July, 1860).

PALM-SUNDAY. When Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, with acclamations and hosannas, 33. It is usual, in some countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence called Palm-Sunday.

PALMYRA (Syria). Rome was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenatus and his queen Zenobia. At the death of Odenatus, Zenobia assumed

* It is distant from the sun about 263 millions of miles, and completes its revolution in four years seven months and one-third of a month. Schroeter, a German astronomer, estimated its diameter to be 2099 miles, and consequently nearly the size of our moon. It presents a ruddy aspect, and is surrounded with a nebulosity. It is distinguished from all the other planets by the very great inclination of its orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, which is no less than 34° 35'.

† Henry John Temple was born, 30 Oct. 1784; was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; succeeded his father, viscount Palmerston, 1802; became M.P., and a junior lord of the admiralty, 1807; was secretary-at-war, 1809-28, and a secretary for foreign affairs, Nov. 1830-34, April 1835 to Sept. 1841, and July 1846 to Dec. 1851; and home secretary, Dec. 1852 to March 1855, when he became first lord of the treasury. He was created lord warden of the cinque ports, 31 March, 1861; and master of the corporation of the Trinity house, 16 June, 1862. He sat for Tiverton, 1835-65. He died 18 Oct., and was buried in Westminster abbey, 27 Oct. 1865.

the title of queen of the East, in 267. Aurelian defeated her at Emesa, in 272, and made her captive, 273, and killed Longinus, the philosopher, her friend. Palmyra is now inhabited by a few Arab families. The ruins were visited in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Bruce also visited Palmyra.

PAMPELUNA (N. E. Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain), was invested by the British, between whom and the French obstinate conflicts took place, 27 and 29 July, 1813. It surrendered to the British, 31 Oct. in that year.

PAMPHLETS. Their first appearance amongst us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed. Political pamphlets began in Edward VI.'s time, and were very numerous in the 17th century. Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions.

PANAMÁ, the isthmus which joins the two Americas; see *Darien*. Across this a ship canal has been proposed (see *Buher-Clayton treaty*): and a railway was opened in 1855. In that year a new state, New Granada, was divided into eight federal states, one of which is named PANAMÁ. A revolution took place in Panamá, on 9 March, 1865; the government was deposed, and don Jil Colunje became president; succeeded by Vincent Olarte, 1 Oct. 1866.

PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD, the popular name of a conference of 75 bishops, British, colonial, and American, who met at Lambeth-palace 24-27 Sept. 1867. They issued an address, published their resolutions, of a very general character, and formally closed their conference on 10 Dec.

PANDECTS, a digest of the civil law, made by order of Justinian, 533. It is stated that a copy of these Pandects was discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, 1137; removed from Pisa in 1415, and preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentinae*.

PANDOSIA (Bruttium, S. Italy). Here Alexander, king of Epirus, was defeated and slain by the Bruttians, 326 B.C. Lævinus, the Roman consul, was defeated at Pandosia, in Lucania, by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 280 B.C.

PANEAS or PANIUS (Syria). Here Antiochus the Great defeated Scopas, the Egyptian general, and his Greek allies, 198 B.C.

PANICS, COMMERCIAL, generally the result of over-speculation; see *Bubbles, South Sea, Law's*.

Through French war: government issued 5,000,000 <i>l.</i> exchequer bills	1793	Through railway mania	Oct. 1847
Through Irish rebellion, &c. (3 per cents. at 44 <i>½</i>)	1797	Through American failures	Nov. 1857
Through bubble companies, 770 banks stopped winter 1825-6		Through fear of European war	April, 1859
		Through over-speculation in limited liability companies	May, 1866

PANNONIA, part of Illyria, now Hungary, was finally subdued by Tiberius, A.D. 8.

PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, in Leicester-square, erected in 1852-3 for a chartered company, by Mr. T. H. Lewis, the architect; was opened in 1854 for lectures, musical performances, &c. It had a very large electrical machine, battery, &c. The speculation did not succeed; the building was sold in 1857, and in Feb. 1858, was opened for concerts and horsemanship, and called the Alhambra.

PANORAMAS, invented by Robert Barker, are bird's-eye views painted round the wall of a circular building. In 1788 he exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London, having adopted the name "*Panorama*," and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. He died in April, 1806.

PANORMUS, see *Palermo*.

PANTAGRAPH (from the Greek *panta*, all things, and *graphein*, to write, and incorrectly termed *Pentagraph*), an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, &c., invented by Christopher Scheiner, about 1603, and improved by professor Wallace, and called "*Eidograph*," about 1821.

PANTHEISM, the formula of which is "everything is God, and God is one," was especially taught by Xenophanes, who died 500 B.C. The doctrine is attributed to Spinoza, Kant, Fichte, and other modern philosophers.

PANTHEON, at Rome, a circular temple built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, 27 B.C. It had niches in the wall, where the image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver. Pope

Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and all the saints, by the name of S. Maria della Rotonda, or "ad Martyres," A.D. 608.—The PANTHEON IN LONDON was erected by subscription, and opened 25 Jan. 1772; formed into an opera house; burnt down 14 Jan. 1792; rebuilt in 1795 and 1812; made a bazaar in 1834. The bazaar was closed in 1867, and the premises taken by Gilbey and Co., wine-merchants, who lent the S. part for a temporary church.

PANTOGEN, see *Atomic Theory*.

PANTOMIMES were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 B.C. Comic masques were introduced here from Italy about 1700. The first regular English pantomime is said to have been "Harlequin executed," produced by Rich at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 26 Dec. 1717.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION." In a consistory holden in Rome, 30 Sept. 1850, the pope (Pius IX.) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among the ten foreigners was Dr. Wiseman, vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time nominated lord archbishop of Westminster. On 27 Oct. following, Dr. Ullathorne was enthroned as Roman catholic bishop of Birmingham in St. Chad's cathedral in that town. The same day a pastoral letter from Dr. Wiseman was read in all the Roman catholic chapels of his see; and on its becoming generally known that all England had been parcelled out into Romish dioceses, the strongest indignation was expressed throughout the empire.* The answer of the bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the protestant clergy of Westminster, against a Romish hierarchy in this country, was followed by the "Durham" letter from lord John Russell, then chief minister of the crown (4 Nov.), to the bishop of Durham, in which he severely censured not only the papal aggression, but also the proceedings of the tractarian clergy of the Church of England; and immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured into her majesty the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist the usurpation. As many as 6700 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to 31 Dec. 1850. The Ecclesiastical Titles bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60 (Aug. 1851), prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of 100*l.*, which has not yet been acted upon; a committee reported in favour of its repeal, 2 Aug. 1867.

PAPAL STATES, see *Rome*, and *Popes*.

PAPER, see *Papyrus*. Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 B.C. It was first made of cotton about A.D. 1000; and of rags about 1300.† White coarse paper was made by sir John Speilman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz. 1590; and here the first paper mills were erected. *Stone*. Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 Will. III. 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l.* annually. The French refugees taught our people; we had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us; we made white paper first in 1690. *Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to Didot, the great printer, who brought it to England, and, conjointly with Fourdrinier, perfected the machinery. The latter obtained a patent for paper-making machinery in 1801; and for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807. The machinery was improved by Bryan Donkin. A sheet of paper, 13,800 feet long, and 4 feet wide, was made at Whitehall-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830; and one 21,000 feet long, and 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made at Colyton in Devon in 1860. The paper duty, imposed in 1694 (producing, latterly, about 1,400,000*l.* annually), after having been the subject of agitation for several years, was repealed in 1861. *Esparto*, a Spanish grass, first imported in 1857, has been largely employed in the paper manufacture since 1864. In 1866 wood was largely manufactured into paper at Philadelphia; and at the Paris exhibition, 1867, fine specimens of wood-paper were shown; see *Parchment* (note).

PAPER-HANGINGS, &c. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland about 1555. Made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the present

* Among other consecrations that followed, and continued the excitement, was that of Dr. Briggs, created Roman catholic bishop of Beverley, and enthroned in St. George's chapel at York, 13 Feb. 1851; Dr. Browne created bishop of Clifton, and Dr. Burgess bishop of Shrewsbury; both consecrated in St. George's cathedral, Southwark, 27 July, 1851; and other priests were similarly raised to new Roman catholic prelacies.

† Mr. Joseph Hunter (in the *Archæologia*, xxxvii) states that the earliest paper which he had seen was a MS. account-book, dated 1302, probably of Bordeaux manufacture. He gives engravings of manufacturers' marks, French and English, the dates of which range from 1330 to 1431. He also gives an extract from a work by Bartholus, a writer of the middle of the 14th century, in which mention is made of a paper manufactory in the Marches of Ancona.

century.—PAPER BRICKS have been made in America; and paper tubing for water and gas, made by M. Jaloureau of Paris, was shown in 1860.

PAPER-MONEY, see *Banks*.

PAPIER MACHÉ. This manufacture (of paper-pulp combined with gum and sometimes china clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box maker, is said to have learnt the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c.

PAPUA, see *New Guinea*.

PAPYRUS, the reed from which was made the paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment, about 190 B.C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria, 263 B.C. Many Papyri were discovered at Herculaneum in 1754; and many were collected by the French in Egypt, 1798. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus, among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris, was restored in 1815.

PARABLE, see *Fable*.

PARACHUTE, see *Balloons*, 1785, 1802.

PARACLETE (Greek for comforter), a name given by Abelard to the convent which he founded in Champagne in 1122, of which Heloise became the first abbess.

PARADISE LOST, the great English epic by John Milton, appeared first in ten books in 1667; in twelve books in 1674.

PARAFFINE (from *parum affinis*, having little affinity with anything), also called photogen, a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1830. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr. James Young about 1847, and is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles. Much litigation ensued through interference with Mr. Young's patent-right.

PARAGUAY, a republic in S. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; and conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilised by the Jesuits, who in 1608 commenced their missions there and established an exclusive government, which they held till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814 Dr. Francia was elected dictator; he ruled well; he was succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vival. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The president, C. A. Lopez, elected in 1844, was succeeded by his son, Francis S. Lopez, Sept. 1862. Paraguay was recognised as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation in 1852, and by Great Britain in 1853. Population in 1857, 1,337,431.

Hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil began when a Brazilian steamer was captured as an intruder on the Paraguay . . . 11 Nov. 1864
Brazil invaded in December . . . "
Lopez invaded the territories of the Argentine republic, which immediately made alliance with Brazil . . . 14 April, 1865

The army of Lopez defeated . . . Sept. 1865
The allies captured Uruguayana and an army of Paraguayans . . . 18 Oct. "
Three Brazilian ironclads force the passage of Humaitá, on the Paraguay, 17 Feb.; a strong redoubt stormed . . . 19 Feb. 1868
[For details of war, see *Brazil*, 1865, 7.]

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Egyptians. In their present form (said to have been devised by the duchess of Rutland) they came into general use about 1820.

PARC AUX CERFS, a deer-park at Versailles, near Paris, made by Louis XII., and kept as such till 1694, when Louis XIV. took the land for building. The name was given to a house erected on it by Madame Pompadour to form a seraglio for Louis XV. in 1755. It was closed by Madame Du Barry in 1771.

PARCHMENT.* Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes' time.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations: first by Edward III. in

* *Parchment paper* (or vegetable parchment) was invented and patented in 1857, by Mr. W. K. Gaine, C. E., who discovered, that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong tough skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, e.g., maps, school and account-books, and drawing-paper. In 1859 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Fiquier and Pourmardé in 1846.

1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *à lege sue dignitatis*; and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535. *Blackstone*. A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the house of commons: stat. Will. III. 1700.

PARGA, a city in European Turkey: retained its civic independence under the protection of Venice till 1797, when that state was conquered by the French. It resisted various attempts to capture it; and in 1806 was garrisoned by Russians. It was given up to the French in 1807; taken by the English, 22 March, 1814; surrendered to the Turks, 1817; and abandoned by above 3000 of its inhabitants, who retired to the Ionian Isles, May, 1819.

PARIAN MARBLES (containing a chronology of ancient Greece, said to have been composed about 264 B.C.) were discovered in the island of Paros, 1610. They were brought to England in 1627, and were presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas Howard, lord Arundel, whence they are called the Arundelian Marbles (*which see*). Their authenticity has been impugned, but vindicated satisfactorily.

PARIS (formerly *Lutetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, situated on the river Seine, which cuts it into two unequal parts, the strongest being towards the north, and in which are three isles, *la ville (the city)*, the *île St. Louis*, and the *île Louviers*. In the time of Julius Cæsar, Lutetia comprised the city only. It was greatly improved by the emperor Julian, who made it his residence while he governed Gaul, 355 to 361. It became successively the capital of the kingdoms of Paris, Soissons, and Neustria, and eventually of all the kingdom. Many ecclesiastical councils were held at Paris. The representative of the house of Orleans, styled count of Paris, now resides in England. Population of Paris in 1856, 1,178,262; in 1860, 1,525,535; see *France*.

Clovis makes Paris his residence, about . . . 508
St. Denis founded . . . 613
Paris ravaged by the Normans (or Danes), 845, 855, 861; suffered from famine . . . 845-940
Gallantly defended against the Danes by the count Eudes and the bishop Goslin . . . 885
Rebuilt . . . 1231
University founded, about . . . 1200
Church of Notre Dame built . . . 1160-1270
The parliament established . . . 1302
Suffers by the factions of the Armagnacs and Burgundians . . . 1411-1418
Taken by the English . . . 1420
Retaken by the French . . . 1436
Pont Notre Dame built . . . 1499
The Louvre commenced (see *Louvre*) . . . 1522
Hôtel de Ville founded . . . 1533
The Boulevards commenced . . . 1536
Fountain of the Innocents . . . 1551
The Tuileries begun (see *Tuileries*) . . . 1564
Massacre of St. Bartholomew's . . . 24 Aug. 1572
The Pont Neuf begun . . . 1578
Vainly besieged by Henry IV. . . 1589-90
Entered by him . . . March, 1594
Hospital of Invalids . . . 1595
Place Royale begun . . . 1604
The Hôtel-Dieu founded . . . 1606
The Luxembourg, by Mary of Medicis . . . 1615
The Palais-Royal built . . . 1629
The Val-de-Grace . . . 1645
Conflicts of the Fronde . . . 1648-53
Royal palace at Versailles built; the court removed there . . . 1661-72
The Academy of Sciences founded . . . 1666
The Observatory established . . . 1667
Champs Elysées planted . . . 1670
Arch of St. Denis erected . . . 1672
Palais d'Elysée Bourbon built . . . 1718
The Palace of the Deputies . . . 1722
The Military School . . . 1751
The Pantheon, St. Gèneviève, founded . . . 1764
The French revolution breaks out; the Bastille taken . . . 14 July, 1789
Pont de Louis XIV. finished . . . 1790
Cemetery of Père la Chaise consecrated . . . 1804
Pont des Invalides, &c., erected . . . 1806
Paris surrenders to the allies . . . 30 March, 1814
Paris lit with gas . . . 1819
Revolution (see *France*) . . . July, 1830
Fortifications of Paris (for which 140,000,000 of

frances were voted, 1833) commenced 15 Dec. 1840; completed . . . March, 1846
Revolution (see *France*) . . . 22 Feb. 1848
Paris much improved by Louis Napoleon (probable cost 12,800,000*l.*) . . . 1853-62
Industrial exhibition opened by the emperor and empress, 15 May; visited by queen Victoria and prince Albert (the first visit of an English sovereign to Paris since 1422), 24 Aug.; exhibition closes . . . 15 Nov. 1855
Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities (*which see*); closes . . . Aug. 1858
Bois du Boulogne opened as a garden of acclimatisation . . . 6 Oct. 1860
A building was erected for a permanent industrial exhibition by a company . . . Oct. 1862
The scheme failed . . . Feb. 1864
Boulevard-prince-Eugene opened by the emperor . . . 7 Dec. 1862
Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, at Paris, in 1867; commissioners appointed . . . 21 Feb. 1864
Estimated population, 1,700,000 . . . Sent. 1866
The cathedral of Notre Dame and other buildings restored in . . . "

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION on the Champ de Mars (with a new park, comprising more than 100 acres); the oblong building designed by Leplay (enclosing 35 acres), 1245 feet wide, 1500 feet long, consisting of circles within circles; the external corridor was a belt of iron, 85 feet high and 115 feet wide; opened by the emperor and empress . . . 1 April, 1867
It was visited by the prince of Wales, the kings of Greece, Belgium, Prussia, and Sweden, the czar of Russia, the viceroy of Egypt, the sultan of Turkey, the emperor of Austria, and other inferior potentates . . . May-Nov. "
Attempted assassination of the czar by Beresowski, a Pole . . . 6 June, "
The czar and the king of Prussia entertained by M. Hausmann, prefect of Paris (cost 36,000*l.*) . . . 8 June, "
Departure of the czar, 11 June; of the king of Prussia . . . 14 June, "
Distribution of prizes to exhibitors by the emperor in the presence of the prince of Wales, the Sultan, &c. . . 1 July, "

PARIS, *continued*.

Berezowski condemned to transportation for life 15 July, 1867	Exhibition finally closed (instead of on 31 Oct) Sunday, 3 Nov. 1867
Visit of the emperor of Austria . 23 Oct. 5 Nov. "	Abbé Migne's great printing-office burnt 12 Feb. 1868
Grand banquet to commissioners of international exhibition 26 Oct. "	See <i>France</i> .

LATE GREAT TREATIES OF PARIS.

Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; cession of Canada to Great Britain by France, and Florida by Spain 10 Feb. 1763	Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those powers, and confiding his safeguard to England 2 Aug. 1815
Between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy, &c. 15 May, 1796	Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years 20 Nov. "
Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain 6 Jan. 1810	Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, same day 20 Nov. "
Capitulation of Paris: Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France 11 April, 1814	Treaty of Paris, to fulfil the articles of the Congress of Vienna 10 June, 1817
Convention of Paris, between France and the allied powers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st of January, 1792, 23 April, "	Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia 30 March, 1856
Peace of Paris ratified by France and all the allies 14 May, "	Treaty of Paris between England and Persia, 4 March, 1857
Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust, and Wellington, and Blücher, for the surrender of Paris 3 July, 1815	Treaty of Paris between the European powers, Prussia, and Switzerland, respecting Neuchâtel 26 May "
[The allies entered it on the 6th.]	Important commercial treaty between France and England 27 Jan. 1860
Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria,	Convention between France and Italy for withdrawal of French troops from Rome 15 Sept. 1864

PARISHES. Their boundaries in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 636. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the 15th century, when there were 10,000. The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077. Parish registers were commenced in 1538. By an act passed in 1856 new parishes may be formed out of too extensive ones; see *Registers*, and *Benefices*.

PARKESINE. A new substance, composed of gun-cotton, obtained from various vegetable bodies, and oil. It can be formed with the properties of ivory, tortoiseshell, wood, india-rubber, gutta-percha, &c. It is the invention of Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, and was shown by him at the Exhibition in 1862. In Dec. 1865, at the Society of Arts, Parkesine was proved to be an excellent electric insulator, and therefore likely to be suitable for telegraphic purposes.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made, was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I., 1125. Queen Caroline, consort of George II., inquired, it is said, of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." The design was never afterwards entertained; see *Green, Hyde, James's, St., Regent's, Victoria, Battersea, Alexandra, and People's Parks*.

PARK'S TRAVELS. Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the river Niger, 22 May, 1795; and returned 22 Dec. 1797, after having encountered great danger, without his journey through intertropical regions having enabled him to achieve the great object of his ambition. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, 30 Jan. 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. The accounts of his murder at Broussa on the Niger were a long time discredited; but at length were too well authenticated.

PARLIAMENT (from the French, *parlement*, discourse) derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemot*. The name was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the 12th century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw. I. 1272: and yet Coke declared in his *Institutes*, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons, was in the 43rd Hen. III. 1258, when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly. *Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took place 49 Hen. III. 1265. *Dugdale's Summerys to Parliament*, edit. 1685; see *Commons*, and *Lords*. The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or

persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. *Sir Edward Coke*.^{*} The fourth edition of May's "Practical Treatise on Parliament" was published in 1859; see *Triennial* and *Septennial*.

First summons of barons, by writ directed to the bishop of Salisbury, by John	1205	Members of the house of commons accepting any office of profit ordered to be re-elected, by statute 6 Anne, cap. 7	1707
Parliament of Merton	1236	The Triennial act repealed, and Septennial act voted (see <i>Septennial Parliament</i>)	7 May, 1716
The assembly of knights and burgesses. <i>Burton</i>	1258	The journals ordered to be printed	1752
First assembly of the commons as a confirmed representation. <i>Dugdale</i>	20 Jan. 1265	Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the commons	1770
First regular parliament according to many historians, 22 Edw. I.	1294	The lord mayor of London (Oliver) and alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the commons in Wilkes' affair	1771
First a deliberate assembly, they become a legislative power, whose assent is essential to constitute a law	1308	Reporting the debates permitted	"
The commons elect their first speaker, Peter De la Mere	1377	Assembly of the first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 Feb. 1801	1801
" <i>Parlamentum Indoctum</i> " at Coventry (lawyers excluded)	1404	Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower, 6 April, 1810	1810
Members were obliged to reside at the places they represented	1413	Murder of Spencer Perceval, by Bellingham, at the house of commons	11 May, 1812
Forty-shilling freeholders only to elect knights	1429	Return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr. O'Connell, the first Roman catholic commoner elected since the Revolution	5 July, 1828
" <i>Parlamentum diaboticum</i> " at Coventry: attainted the Yorkists	1459	The duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords, the first Roman catholic peer under the Relief bill (see <i>Roman Catholics</i>)	28 April, 1829
The journals of the lords commenced	1509	The Reformed parliament meet	7 Aug. 1832
<i>Acts of parliament</i> printed in 1501, and consecutively from	1509	E. Pease, the first Quaker admitted on his affirmation	15 Feb. 1833
Members protected from arrest (see <i>Ferrars</i>)	1542	Houses of parliament destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1834	1834
Journals of the commons begun	1547	New houses of parliament commenced	1840
Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons	1549	The members of the commons and lords' houses relinquish the privilege of franking letters (see <i>Franking</i>)	10 Jan. "
The <i>Added Parliament</i> ; remonstrated with James I. respecting benevolences; dissolved by him in anger	1614	Committal of Smith O'Brien by the commons for contempt (see <i>Ireland</i>)	20 July, 1846
The parliament in which were first formed the Court and Country parties, 1614, disputes with James I.	June, 1620	The peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready	15 April, 1847
Charles I. dissolves parliament, which does not meet for eleven years	1629	The commons assemble in their new house, 4 Nov. 1852	1852
The <i>Long Parliament</i> (which voted the house of lords as useless) first assembled	3 Nov. 1640	The chairman of committees of the whole house appointed to act as a deputy-speaker of the house of commons	Aug. 1853
The bishops excluded from voting on temporal matters	"	The two houses began to communicate by letter	1855
The <i>Knap Parliament</i> ; it voted the trial of Charles I.	Jan. 1649	Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted, 26 July, 1858	1858
A peer elected and sat as a member of the house of commons	"	Court of referees to examine private bills established	July, 1865
Cromwell roughly dissolves the <i>Long Parliament</i>	20 April, 1653	Henry Fawcett (blind), elected M.P.	July, 1865
A convention parliament (see <i>Convention</i>)	1660	The parliamentary oaths modified and made uniform	30 April, 1866
Roman catholics excluded from parliament	1678	Arthur M. Kavanagh (without arms and legs), elected	Nov. "
The commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower	Nov. "	Her Majesty authorised to proclaim prorogation of parliament during the recess, by act passed	12 Aug. 1867
The speaker of the commons refused by the king	1679	New Reform bill received royal assent	15 Aug. "
A convention parliament (see <i>Convention</i>)	1688	Great dissatisfaction in the commons at the	
James II. convenes the Irish parliament at Dublin, which attaints 3000 Protestants	1689		
Act for triennial parliament (see <i>Triennial</i>)	1694		
First parliament of Great Britain met	23 Oct. 1707		

^{*} When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says "*Le roi le veut.*" If the bill be a private bill he says "*Sout fait comme il est désiré.*" If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says, "*Le roi accorde ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veut.*" If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi s'avuera,*" which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the sovereign of England should still make use of the French language to declare her intentions to her parliament.

† Termed the "Palace of Westminster." The first contract for the embankment of the river was taken in 1837, by Messrs. Lee; this embankment, faced with granite, is 886 feet in length, and projected into the river in a line with the inner side of the third pier of old Westminster-bridge. Sir Charles Barry (born 1795, died 1860) was the architect of the sumptuous pile of buildings raised since 1840. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick; to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of passages or corridors. The great Victoria tower at the south-west extremity is 346 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the building.

PARLIAMENT, *continued.*

smallness of building for the then house; a committee's report (proposing changes or a new house) printed Oct. 1867

Changes in mode of dealing with private bills in court of referees March, 1868
Vote by proxy in the house of lords abolished by standing order 31 March, "

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS, FROM 27 EDW. I. 1299, TO 28 VICT. 1865.

Edward I. 8 parl. in 8 yrs. reign.	Henry V. 11 parl. in 9 yrs. reign.
Edward II. 15 " 20 "	Henry VI. 22 " 39 "
Edward III. 37 " 50 "	Edward IV. 5 " 22 "
Richard II. 26 " 22 "	Richard III. 1 " 2 "
Henry IV. 10 " 14 "	Henry VII. 8 " 24 "

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.	Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.	21 Jan. . 1510	23 Feb. . 1510	JAMES II.	19 May . 1685	22 July . 1687
	4 Feb. . 1511	4 March 1513		22 Jan. . 1689	6 Feb. . 1690
	5 Feb. . 1514	22 Dec. . 1515		20 March 1690	11 Oct. . 1695
	15 April. 1523	13 Aug. . 1523	WILLIAM III.	22 Nov. . 1695	7 July . 1696
	3 Nov. . 1530	4 April. 1536		9 Dec. . 1698	19 July . 1700
	8 June . 1536	18 July . "		10 Feb. . 1701	11 Nov. . 1701
	28 April. 1539	24 July . 1540	ANNE.	30 Dec. . "	2 July . 1702
	16 Jan. . 1541	29 March 1544		20 Oct. . 1702	5 April. 1705
	12 April. "			25 Oct. . 1705	11 April. 1708
	23 Nov. . 1545	28 Jan. . 1547	GEORGE I.	18 Nov. . 1708	28 Sept. . 1710
	4 Nov. . 1547	15 April. 1552		25 Nov. . 1710	8 Aug. . 1713
	1 March 1553	31 March 1553		11 Nov. . 1713	15 Jan. . 1715
EDWARD VI.	5 Oct. . "	6 Dec. . "	GEORGE II.	21 March 1715	10 March 1722
	5 April. 1554	5 May . 1554		9 Oct. . 1722	7 Aug. . 1727
	12 Nov. . "	16 Jan. . 1555		28 Jan. . 1728	18 April. 1734
MARY	21 Oct. . 1555	9 Dec. . "	GEORGE III.	14 Jan. . 1735	28 April. 1741
	20 Jan. . 1558	17 Nov. . 1558		4 Dec. . 1741	18 June . 1747
	25 Jan. . 1559	8 May . 1559		10 Nov. . 1747	8 April. 1754
ELIZABETH	12 Jan. . 1563	2 Jan. . 1567	GEORGE IV.	14 Nov. . 1754	21 March 1761
	2 April. 1571	29 May . 1571		3 Nov. . 1761	12 March 1768
	8 May . 1572	15 Sept. . 1586		10 May . 1768	30 Sept. . 1774
JAMES I.	29 Oct. . 1586	23 March 1587	WILLIAM IV.	29 Nov. . 1774	1 Sept. . 1780
	4 Feb. . 1589	29 March 1589		31 Oct. . 1780	25 March 1784
	19 Feb. . 1593	10 April. 1593		18 May . 1784	12 June . 1790
CHARLES I.	24 Oct. . 1597	9 Feb. . 1598	VICTORIA	26 Nov. . 1790	20 May . 1795
	27 Oct. . 1601	19 Dec. . 1601		6 Oct. . 1796	29 June . 1801
	19 March 1604	19 Feb. . 1610		16 Nov. . 1802	24 Oct. . 1806
CHARLES II.	5 April. 1614	6 June . 1614	WILLIAM IV.	15 Dec. . 1806	29 April. 1807
	30 Jan. . 1621	6 Jan. . 1622		24 June . 1807	29 Sept. . 1812
	29 Feb. . 1624	27 March 1625		24 Nov. . 1812	10 June . 1816
LONG PARLIAMENT COMMONWEALTH	18 June . 1625	12 Aug. . 1625	WILLIAM IV.	14 Jan. . 1819	29 Feb. . 1820
	6 Feb. . 1626	11 June . 1626		27 April. 1820	2 June . 1826
	17 March 1628	10 March 1629		14 Nov. . 1826	24 July . 1830
CHARLES II.	13 April. 1640	5 May . 1640	WILLIAM IV.	26 Oct. . 1830	23 April. 1831
	3 Nov. . "	20 April. 1653		14 June . 1831	3 Dec. . 1832
	3 Sept. . 1654	22 Jan. . 1655		29 Jan. . 1833	30 Dec. . 1834
PENNSYLVANIA	17 Sept. 1656	4 Feb. . 1658	WILLIAM IV.	9 Feb. . 1835	17 July . 1837
	27 Jan. . 1659	22 April. 1659		15 Nov. . 1837	23 June . 1841
	6 May . "	16 March 1660		19 Aug. . 1841	23 July . 1847
CHARLES II.	25 April. 1660	29 Dec. . "	WILLIAM IV.	18 Nov. . 1847	1 July . 1852
	8 May . 1661	24 Jan. . 1679		4 Nov. . 1852	21 March 1857
	6 March 1679	10 July . "		30 April. 1857	23 April. 1859
PENNSYLVANIA	21 March 1681	28 March 1681		31 May . 1859	6 July . 1865
				1 Feb. . 1866	

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND, began with conferences of the English settlers, it is said, on the hill of Tara, in 1173. Writs for knights of the shire were issued in 1295. The Irish parliament met last on 2 Aug. 1800; the bill for the union having passed.

PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND consisted of barons, prelates, and abbots, and occasionally of burgesses. A great national council was held at Scone by John Balliol, 9 Feb. 1292; and by Robert Bruce at Cambuskenneth, in 1326. A house of commons was never formed in Scotland. The parliament of Scotland sanctioned the act of union on 16 Jan. 1707, and met for the last time on 22 April, same year.

PARLIAMENT OF PARIS was made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV.; at his suggestion it revoked a bull of pope Boniface VIII., 1302. It was suppressed by Louis XV., 1771; restored by Louis XVI., 1774; demanded a meeting of the States-General in 1787; and was suspended by the National Assembly, 3 Nov. 1789.

PARMA (N. Italy), founded by the ancient Etrurians. It took part with the Lombard league in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia), 1545.

PARMA, *continued*.

United to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese	1714	Charles III. stabbed by an assassin, 26 March, dies	27 March, 1854
Battle near Parma; the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; both armies claimed the victory	29 June, 1734	Robert I., a minor (born 9 July, 1848); whose mother becomes regent.	
Battle near the Trebbia, the French, under Macdonald, defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals 19 June, 1799		War in Italy; the Parmesans establish a provisional government; the duchess-regent retires to Switzerland	1 May, 1859
The duke of Parma made king of Etruria Feb. 1801		Farina became dictator	18 Aug. "
Parma united to France: with Placentia and Guastalla conferred on Maria Louisa, empress, by treaty of Fontainebleau 5 April, 1814		Annexation to Sardinia voted	12 Sept. "
Parma occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of	1848	Col. Anviti, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, cruelly murdered by the mob	5 Oct. "
The Sardinians retire after the battle of Novara, 23 March, 1849		Parma is now part of the province of Emilia in the kingdom of Italy, to which it was annexed by decree after a plebiscite 18 March, 1860	
The duke Charles II. abdicates in favour of his son, Charles III.	14 March, "	Duchess-regent died	1 Feb. 1864

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in Athens or Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 172 B.C., L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans first scourged the parricide; then sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, April, 1752.

PARSEES or **GUEBRES**, the followers of Zerdusht, dwelt in Persia till 638, when, at the battle of Kadseah, their army was decimated by the Arabs, and the monarchy annihilated at the battle of Náhárand in 641. Many submitted to the conquerors (and their descendants are termed Guebres), but others fled to India, and their descendants still reside at Bombay (where they are termed Parsees), and where they numbered 114,698 in 1849. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsee merchant, was for several years professor of Gujati at University college, London.

PARTHENON (from Greek *parthenē*, virgin), a temple at Athens dedicated to Minerva, erected about 442 B.C. In it Phidias placed his renowned statue of that goddess, 438 B.C. The roof was destroyed by the Venetians in 1687; see *Elgin Marbles*.

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was established by the French at Naples (anciently called Parthenope), Jan. 1799, and overthrown in June same year.

PARTHIA (Asia). The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsaces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over a large part of Asia, 250 B.C.; the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king, Artabanus V., was killed A.D. 226: his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia founded by Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland for regulating the Spanish succession (declaring the elector of Bavaria next heir, and ceding provinces to France) was signed 19 Aug. 1698; and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), 13 March, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland; the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, 17 Feb. 1772; the second between the same powers and Austria, 5 Aug. same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, 24 Oct. 1795.

PARTNERSHIP. The laws respecting it were amended in 1863; see *Limited Liability*.

PASQUINADES.* Small satirical poems obtained this name about 1533.

PASSAROWITZ TREATY, concluded 21 July, 1718, between Germany, Venice, and the Turks, by which the house of Austria ceded certain commercial rights, and obtained from Turkey the Temeswar, Belgrade, and part of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia.

PASSAU (Germany), **TREATY OF**, whereby religious freedom was established, was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the protestant princes of Germany, 31 July, 1552. In 1662 the cathedral and great part of Passau were consumed by fire.

PASSENGERS—by public vehicles, are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (1831), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (1838), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). Mr. Cleghorn, under whom the front seat on the near side of one of the General Omnibus company's carriages had given

* In the 16th century; at the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in rally at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons.

way, recovered 400*l.* damages against the company, in a verdict by consent, in the Queen's Bench, 10 Dec. 1856. The Ships' Passenger act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119, passed in 1855, was amended in 1863; see *Campbell's Act*.

PASSION-WEEK, the name given since the Reformation to the week preceding Easter, was formerly applied to the fortnight. Archbishop Laud says the two weeks were so called "for a thousand years together," and refers to an epistle by Ignatius, in the 1st century, in which the practice is said to have been "observed by all."

PASSOVER, the most solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C., in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because, the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews without entering them; the door posts being marked with the blood of the Paschal Lamb killed the evening before. The Passover was celebrated in the new temple, 18 April, 515 B.C. *Usher*.

PASSPORT SYSTEM forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1858 the system was somewhat changed in this country, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from 5*s.* to 6*d.* Passports were abolished in Norway in 1859; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, 16 Dec. 1860; in Italy, 26 June, 1862; in Portugal, 23 Jan. 1863; and are falling into disuse in other countries. The passport system was *established* in the United States on 19 Aug. 1861.

PASTON LETTERS, the correspondence of a respectable family, 1422-83, giving a picture of social life in England, were edited by sir John Fenn, and published in five volumes, quarto, 1787-1823. Their authenticity was questioned Sept. 1805, but was satisfactorily vindicated by a committee of the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1866. Part of the MS. was soon after purchased by the trustees of the British Museum.

PATAY (France), where Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was present, when the earl of Richemont signally defeated the English, 18 June, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to fly. In consequence, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned 17 July, following year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armour, and holding the sword of state; see *Joan of Arc*.

PATENTS. Licences and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591. The property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent by an act passed in 1623. The later laws regulating patents are very numerous; among them are 5 & 6 Will IV. c. 83 (1835), and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (1852).—By the latter, COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS were appointed, viz, the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for England and Ireland, the lord advocate, and the solicitors-general for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Since 1852, a journal has been published under their authority, and indexes of patents, from March, 1617, to the present time. Specifications of patents may be consulted by the public at the Free Library and Reading-Room, in Southampton-buildings, opened 5 March, 1854. A museum containing models, portraits, &c., was established in 1859 at South Kensington, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft.*

PATNA (N. India). Near here the English under major Carnac defeated the emperor Shah Alum on 15 Jan. 1761. The town was acquired by the British by their defeat of the sanguinary Meer Cassim, 23 Oct. 1764.

PATRIARCHS (a name given to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his sons). The dignity among the Jews is referred to the time of Nerva, 97. The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of Christian dioceses about 440. It was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin church had no patriarchs till the 6th century. The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.†

PATRICIANS, the senators of Rome; their authority began with the city itself; see *Rome*.

PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (Dublin), was erected in 1190 by archbishop Comyn, on the site of an old church. The cathedral was desecrated in 1546, and used as a law court;

* In 1864, the detected defalcations of Mr. Edmunds, a clerk in the patent office and an official of the house of lords, led to his retirement. He obtained a pension of 800*l.*, which was taken from him by a vote of the house of lords on 9 May, 1865.

† Nectarius, bishop of Constantinople, as *ex-officio* chief of the Eastern bishops, was nominated patriarch of Constantinople at the second general council of Constantinople, 9 July, 381. This led the way to the schism between the Eastern and Western churches.

restored 1553. After renovation by the munificence of the late sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, it was reopened 24 Feb. 1865; see *Dublin*.

PATRICK, ST., KNIGHTS OF, an order instituted by king George III., 5 Feb. 1783; the statutes were signed 28 Feb. The number, originally fifteen, was increased in 1821, 1831, and 1833, and is now twenty-two. The prince of Wales was installed as knight, 18 April, 1868.—St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, London, instituted 1784.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS, established to encourage the army and navy in times of war.

1. Founded by the subscribers to Lloyd's, "to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land" by providing a fund for the relief of themselves when wounded, and of their widows and orphans, and for granting pecuniary rewards and badges of distinction for valour and merit, 20 July, 1803; on 24 Aug. 1809, 424,832*l.* had been received, and 331,611*l.* expended.

From 1803 to 1826 the total sum received was 669,823*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

2. A commission (headed by prince Albert) was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the families of those who might fall in the Russo-Turkish war, Oct. 1854.

Large sums were collected from this country and the colonies, amounting to 1,171,270*l.* in July, 1855; to 1,296,282*l.* on 16 Nov. 1855; to 1,460,000*l.* in June, 1857.

The overplus, 200,000*l.* was appropriated to founding an asylum for 300 orphan girls (the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum) on Wandsworth common, the first stone of which was laid by the queen, 11 July, 1857.

The royal family and many of the aristocracy contributed drawings, some of which were sold for high prices, in May, 1855.

3. A large fund contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, Aug. 1857. An act for its administration was passed, 12 Aug. 1867; see *India*, 1857.

PAULIANISTS or **PAULINIANS**, followers of Paul, bishop of Samosata, afterwards patriarch of Antioch, 260, who are said to have denied Christ's divinity and the trinity; he was excommunicated 269 by a council at Antioch.

PAULICIANS, a sect of Christian reformers, arose about 652. Although they were severely persecuted, they spread over Asia Minor, in the 9th century, and finally settled at Montford, in Italy, where they were attacked by the bishop of Milan in 1028. Severe decrees against them were made in 1163, and they gradually dispersed; very probably sowing the seeds of the great reformation of the 16th century.

PAUL JONES, a Scotchman, born 1742; died at Paris, 1792. He commanded an American privateer during the American war, and was memorable for his daring depredations on British commerce. He landed and pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, and at Whitehaven burnt shipping in the harbour, April, 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two of the king's ships of war which he had taken, and which the stadtholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779.

PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (London). Sir Christopher Wren's opinion, that there had been a Christian church on this spot, in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he explored the foundations for his own design. He exploded the notion of there having been a temple of Diana.

The first church supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution (302), rebuilt in the reign of Constantine, 323-337
Demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Selbert in 603

Injured by fire in 962, and destroyed by the great conflagration, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which preceded the present cathedral 1087

A commission granted to Laud, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral 2 April, 1631
It was totally destroyed by the fire of Sept. 1666
First stone of the present edifice laid, 21 June, 1675
The choir opened for divine worship 2 Dec. 1697

The whole edifice completed (except some decorations, not finished until 1723), under sir Christopher Wren 1710
[The total cost (including 200 tons' weight of iron railing) was 1,511,202*l.*]

Ball and cross restored by Mr. Cockerell . . . 1822
Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began, when above 4000 persons were present, Sunday . . . 28 Nov. 1858

A national guinea subscription for completing the interior ornamentation, began Feb. 1864

DIMENSIONS.

Length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to east end	510
Breadth, north to south portico	282
Exterior diameter of the dome	145
Height from ground to top of cross	404
Campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner, height	208
Breadth of western entrance	189
Circumference of dome	420
Entire circumference of the building	2292
Diameter of ball	6

PAUL'S CROSS, ST. (London), which stood before the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1259, and was appropriated not only to preaching, but to political and ecclesiastical discourses, &c. Jane Shore, mistress of Edward IV., was brought before this cross in 1483, divested of all her splendour. The cross was demolished in 1643 by order of the parliament.

PAUL'S SCHOOL, ST., was endowed in 1512 by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 boys "of every nation, country, and class," in memory of the number of fishes taken by Peter. (*John* xxi. 11). The first schoolhouse was burnt in 1666; the second by Wren was taken down in 1824, and the present building erected by George Smith. William Lilly was the first master, and his grammar is still used by the school. *Times*.

PAUPERS, see *Poor*.

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; the Appian way, a paved road, was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about 1533. It was paved with flagstones between 1815 and 1825. Wood and asphalte paving were tried in 1839, and have been disused since 1847; see *Wood Pavement*.

PAVIA (N. Italy), the ancient *Ticinum* or *Papia*. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths. In 568 it was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom. In the 12th century it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan and followed its fortunes. On 24 Feb. 1525, a battle was fought near here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom during his absence, saying, *Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur* (All is lost, madam, except honour).

PAWNBROKING. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred to Perugia, in Italy, about 1462. The institutions were termed *monti di pietà* (which see). Soon afterwards, it is said that the bishop of Winchester established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated in 1756, and licences issued in 1783. The rate of interest on pledges was fixed in 1800. In London there were, in 1851, 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127; the number is increasing in proportion to the population. In 1860 an act was passed enabling pawnbrokers to charge a halfpenny for every ticket describing things pledged for a sum under 5s. The acts relating to pawnbrokers were amended in 1856, 1859, 1860.

PAX, a small tablet, generally silver, termed *tabula pacis* or *osculatorium*, kissed by the Roman Catholic priests and laity; substituted for the primeval kiss of peace in the early church. The Pax is said to have been introduced about the 12th century.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL. In 1836 the army and navy pay departments were consolidated into the paymaster-general's office, sometimes held by a cabinet minister.

PEABODY FUND. Mr. George Peabody, an American merchant, who had made his fortune in London, gave on 12 March, 1862, 150,000*l.*, and on 21 Jan. 1866, 100,000*l.* to ameliorate the condition of the London poor. An autograph letter, promising her portrait in miniature, was sent him by the queen, 28 March, 1866.

(Inscription on the miniature:—"V.R. Presented by the Queen to G. Peabody, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London.")

The first block of buildings for working-classes, termed "Peabody dwellings," in Commercial-

street, Spitalfields, was opened 29 Feb. 1864; and others since, in Islington, Shadwell, Chelsea, and Bermondsey; they have been found to be self-supporting.

PEACE. A temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian, 75; see *Fire-works, Treaties, Justices, &c.*—"PEACE OF RELIGION" (between catholics and protestants) was signed at Augsburg, 15 Sept. 1555.—A PEACE SOCIETY, founded 1816, for the promotion of universal peace, held its 52nd anniversary in May, 1868. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, 22 Aug. 1849. It met in London at Exeter hall, 30 Oct. following; and at Frankfort, in St. Paul's church, 22 Aug. 1850; at Birmingham, 28 Nov. 1850; and at Exeter hall, 22 July, 1851. A meeting was held at Manchester, 27 Jan. 1853; and at Edinburgh, 12 Oct. 1853. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden were among the most conspicuous members of the society. A deputation from the Peace Society, consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, Pease, and another Quaker friend, stated their views to the emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb. 1854. At the peace congress at Geneva, Garibaldi was present. It began 9 Sept. 1867; and after much contention and declamation closed 12 Sept.

PEACHES are said to have been introduced into this country from Persia about 1562.

PEARLS. The formation of pearls has embarrassed ancient and modern naturalists to explain, and many fictions are current respecting them. M. Reaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at

80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought in 1574, to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to 13,996*l.* A pearl named the *Incomparable*, spoken of by De Boote, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier, as being in possession of the emperor of Persia, was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.*

PEASANTS' WAR, see *Jacquerie*.

"PECULIAR PEOPLE," a small sect in Essex and other parts of England. Two members, Thos. and Maryanne Wagstaffe, were tried and acquitted of manslaughter, 29 Jan. 1868. They had neglected getting medical assistance for their sick child, and depended on the efficacy of their elders' prayers and anointing it with oil (*James v. 14*). The child died. Establishments for healing diseases by prayer exist in Germany.

PEDESTRIANISM. Euchidas, a citizen of Plataea, went from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens, and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he had only time to cry out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired.

Peter Powell, the English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. His expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, is said to have been completed in 140 hours.

Captain Barclay, for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile in each hour, in forty-two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on 10 July, 1809.

Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of captain Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours: the place chosen was the

Barrack-tavern cricket-ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, 17 June, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles, 29 July following, winning a considerable sum.

On 7 Oct. 1861, a 12 miles foot-race was held, when Levett, the champion of England, ran 7 miles in 37 minutes 27 seconds; Deerfoot, a Seneca Indian, ran 12 miles in 65 minutes 5 seconds; and Mills ran 10 miles in 54 minutes 10 seconds; other races followed.

On 11 May, 1863, Deerfoot was beaten by White, who ran 10 miles in 52 minutes 14 seconds.

PEDLARS, see *Hawckers*.

PEDOMETER AND ODOMETER, apparatus for measuring the distance traversed by a walker or carriage.

Odometers, or road-measurers, are said to have been known in the 15th century; and improvements in them were made in England by Butterfield, about 1678; and by Meynier, in France about 1724

Wm. Grayson's odometer, or road-measurer, to be attached to carriages, was patented 1 Dec. 1851
Ralph Gouts' pedometer for indicating the steps taken by a walker, was patented 4 Nov. 1799
Wm. Payne's pedometer for the waistcoat pocket, patented 15 Feb. 1831

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.* The FIRST succeeded the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of lord Althorpe, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Nov. 1834. Sir R. Peel, then in Italy, was summoned home, the duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They resigned in April, 1835. In May, 1841, sir R. Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, but did not take office; and in Sept. of that year, he became again premier. He lost the support of the conservative party by obtaining the repeal of the corn laws, and resigned 29 June, 1846.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 1834).
Sir Robert Peel, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Roslyn, *lord president*.

Lord Wharnccliffe, *privy seal*.

Henry Goulburn, duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, *house, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state*.

Earl De Grey, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Lord Ellenborough, and Alexander Baring, *board of control and trade*.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, *paymaster of the forces*.

J. C. Herries, *secretary-at-war*.

Sir George Murray, *master-general of the ordnance, &c.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept. 1841).

Sir Robert Peel, *first minister*.

Duke of Wellington in the cabinet without office, *aft. commander-in-chief*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Lord Wharnccliffe, *lord president*.

Duke of Buckingham, *lord privy-seal* (succeeded by Duke of Buccleuch).

* Sir Robert Peel was born 5 Feb. 1783; entered parliament in 1809; became under-secretary of the colonies in 1811, chief secretary for Ireland in 1812, M.P. for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office), secretary for home department in 1822; resigned office and re-appointed in 1827; resigned again in 1830; became premier in 1834 and 1841 (see above). He was thrown from his horse 29 June, and died 2 July, 1850. He greatly relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1827, *et seq.*; established the new police, and carried the catholic emancipation bill in 1829, and the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Statues have been erected to him—at Salford, in 1852; at Tamworth, Leeds, Bury, and Manchester, in 1853; and in London and Birmingham in 1855.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS, continued.

Sir James Graham, earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*. Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*. Earl of Haddington, *first lord of the admiralty*. Earl of Ripon, *board of trade* (succeeded by W. E. Gladstone).

Lord Ellenborough, *India board* (succeeded by lord Fitzgerald, succeeded by earl of Ripon). Sir Henry Hardinge, sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c. [Terminated 29 June, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.]

PEELITES, a name given to gentlemen, whigs and tories, who adhered to sir Robert Peel, after his defeat by the conservative party, on account of his free-trade measures carried in 1846. The principal were Henry Goulburn, W. E. Gladstone, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, sir James Graham, Edward Cardwell, sir George Clerk, lord Lincoln (afterwards duke of Newcastle), lords Canning and Elgin, and others. Several of them were members of the Aberdeen and Palmerston administrations.

PEEL'S BILLS. Among the most important were the Bank Acts of 1819 and 1844, and the act repealing the corn laws in 1846.

PEEP-O'DAY-BOYS were insurgents in Ireland, who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms. They first appeared 4 July, 1784, and for a long period were the terror of the country; see *Defenders*.

PEERS, see *Lords*.

PEGU, a province of the Burmese empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pegu, the capital, was taken by major Cotton, with 300 men, in June, 1852, without loss; and afterwards abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burmese and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was recaptured by general Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. The province was annexed to our Indian possessions, by proclamation, 20 Dec. 1852, and has since prospered. In Feb. 1862, it was united with Arracan and Tenasserim as British Burnah.

PEIHO, see *China*, 1859, 1860.

PEKIN, the capital of China, was built by Kachilai-Khan, grandson of Genghis-Khan, about 1267. Here was held the court of the Mongol or Yuen dynasty, 1280 to 1368. In 1369, Hung-wu, of the Ming dynasty, removed to Nankin, which was the capital till Yung-lo removed his court to Peking in 1410; and by him and his successors the city was enlarged, fortified, and beautified. It was visited by lord Macartney 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, 12 Oct. 1860; and evacuated by them 5 Nov., after peace had been signed. It was described as being in a very desolate state, and the inhabitants scattered and indigent. The population was in 1864 estimated at 1,600,000. English and French representatives were settled at Peking, March, 1861.

PELAGIANS, followers of Pelagius, a Briton, appeared at Rome about 400. Their doctrines were condemned by councils at Jerusalem, Carthage, and other places, 415, 530. They maintained:—

1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not would certainly have died.
2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person.
3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the

fall. 4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the Gospel. 5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of Our Saviour's resurrection.

PELASGI, the primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy, appear to belong to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C., and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani, or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi came the Dorians, Eolians, and Ionians; all three being Hellenes or Greeks.

PELEW ISLANDS (N. Pacific Ocean), discovered by the Spaniards in the 17th century. The East India Company's packet *Antelope*, captain Wilson, was wrecked here in 1783. The king, Abba Thulle, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Le Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died soon after of the smallpox. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Henry Pelham replaced the earl of Wilmington as premier, Aug. 1743; see *Wilmington*. In Nov. 1744, the following ministry was formed (termed "the broad bottom administration," because it comprehended a grand coalition of the parties). It was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, 6 March, 1754.

Henry Pelham, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*. Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*. Duke of Dorset, *president of the council*. Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*. Duke of Newcastle and the earl of Harrington, *secretaries of state*. Duke of Montagu, *master-general of the ordnance*.

Duke of Bedford, *first lord of the admiralty*. Duke of Grafton, *lord chamberlain*. Duke of Richmond, *master of the horse*. Duke of Argyll, *keeper of the great seal of Scotland*. Marquess of Tweeddale, *secretary of state for Scotland*. All of the cabinet. The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were not of the cabinet.

PELLS (from *pellis*, skin), receipts on parchment rolls deposited in the court of exchequer. By an act passed in 1834, the office of clerk of the pells was abolished, and a comptroller-general appointed. "Pell Records," or "Issues of the Exchequer," or payments made out of his revenue by James I., were published by the government in 1836.

PELOPIUM, see *Niobium*.

PELOPONNESUS (the island of Pelops). S. Greece, termed Morea in the 13th century, said to have been settled by Pelops about 1283 B.C. **PELOPONNESIAN WAR** continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of the Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Boeotians to surprise Plataea, 431 B.C., on 7 May, and ended 404 B.C. by the taking of Athens by the Lacedaemonians.

PELUSIUM (now *Tinchi*), formerly the key of Egypt. Here, in 525 B.C., Psammetichus III. was defeated by Cambyse, the Persian, who thereby obtained possession of the kingdom. It surrendered to Alexander, 333; was taken by the Persians, 309; by Antiochus, 173; by Augustus, 31 B.C.; and after a protracted resistance by Amrou, the Saracen, A.D. 618.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE AND HALL, see under *Oxford*, and *Cambridge*.

PENAL LAWS, see *Criminal Laws* and *Roman Catholics*. *Penal servitude* was substituted for transportation by acts passed in 1853 and 1857, and amended in 1864.

PENANCE, a sacrament in the Roman church, arose out of the practice of auricular confession (*which see*). The council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is accused who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

PENANG or **PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND**, was given up to the East India Company in 1786, by captain F. Light, who received it as a marriage portion with the daughter of the king of Keddah. After several changes it became one of the Straits Settlements (*which see*).

PENDULUMS. The isochronous property is said to have been applied to clocks by Galileo about 1639, and by Richard Harris about 1641. George Graham invented the compensating pendulum 1715. Christian Huyghens contested the priority of this discovery, 1756. *Dufresnoy*. See *Clocks*. Experiments were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by Mr. G. B. Airy (now astronomer royal), and others, in a mine in Cornwall, in 1826 and 1828; and at Harton colliery in 1854. In 1851, M. Foucault demonstrated the rotation of the earth by the motion of a pendulum.

PENINSULAR WAR, see under *Spain*, 1808-14.

PENITENTS, see *Magdalens*. The Penitents of the name of Jesus were a congregation of religious in Spain who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The penitents of Orreto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662. The London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road, was established in 1807; and the British Penitent Female Refuge at Cambridge Heath, Hackney, in 1829.

PENNSYLVANIA (N. America), the first state in the Union in regard to mineral wealth. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer who planted a colony on these shores, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to the duke of York, 1664; and it was sold to the Penn family, 1681. Pennsylvania was afterwards purchased from the Indians by the celebrated William Penn (son of admiral Penn), who went out from England with a number of colonists; from which period the settlement gradually increased. Mr. Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776, and established the present in 1790. It was strongly unionist during the civil war, 1861-5; see *United States of America*, and *Petroleum*. Population in 1860, 2,906,370.

PENNY. The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo-Saxons. The penny until the reign of Edward I. was struck with a cross; so deeply indented that it might be easily parted into two for halfpence, and into four for farthings, and hence these names. Copper penny and two-penny pieces were coined by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, Birmingham, in 1797, and were accounted the finest of our copper currency; see *Coins*, &c.—**PENNY-POST**; see *Post-Office*.—**THE PENNY MAGAZINE** began in 1832; the **PENNY CYCLOPEDIA** in 1833 (supplements in 1846 and 1858). The **PENNY RECEIPT** stamp was appointed in 1853, and in 1850 a penny stamp was directed to be placed on bankers' cheques.—**PENNY BANKS** (in 1861 about 200) were established about 1850.

PENNY READINGS, began about 1859; selections for the purpose were published, 1865-7.

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELLION on behalf of Charles II. was suppressed, and colonel John Penruddock himself executed, in 1655.

PENSIONS. The crown's power of granting them, often much abused, was materially checked by statute 1 Anne, c. 1 (1702).

English pension list fixed at 95,000l. . . . 1781
 Irish pension list said to amount to 489,000l. . . 1793
 Provision made by parliament to reduce all the pension lists of the united kingdom from 145,000l. to a maximum of 75,000l. . . . 1830
 A committee appointed to define the proper persons to whom pensions should be granted: it reported in favour of servants of the crown

and public, and also of those who "by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country" . . . 1834
 The queen empowered to grant annually new pensions to the amount of 1200l. . . . 1837

PENTAGRAPH, see *Pantagraph*.

PENTAMETER VERSE (five feet), first used about the 7th century, B.C.; see *Elegy*.

PENTECOST signifies the fiftieth, and is the solemn festival of the Jews, called also "the feast of weeks," because it was celebrated fifty days, or seven weeks after the feast of the Passover, 1491 B.C. (*Lev.* xxiii. 15; *Exod.* xxxiv. 22); see *Whitsuntide*.

PENTLAND HILLS (near Edinburgh). Here the Scotch presbyterians, since called Cameronians (*which see*), who had risen against the government, on account of the establishment of episcopacy, were defeated by the royal troops, 28 Nov. 1666.

PEOPLE. The duke of Norfolk and C. J. Fox, at dinner in 1798, gave as a toast "the Majesty of the People," for which their names were struck off the list of privy councillors. A "People's petition" was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe, and rejected, 2 May, 1842. "PEOPLE'S PARKS," principally through private liberality, have been opened since 1846, at Manchester, Halifax, Birmingham, Sheffield, Dundee, Bradford, Hull, Bath, and Bolton (*which see*).

PEPSIN, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwamm in the gastric juice, and named by him from *pepsis*, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blondlot in 1843, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION. It commenced on the dissolution of the duke of Portland's, through his death, 30 Oct. 1809. Mr. Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812. The earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier.

Spencer Perceval (born 1762; chancellor of exchequer, 1807), first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Eldon, lord chancellor.

Earl Camden, lord president.

Earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal.

Richard Ryder, marquess of Wellesley, and earl of Liverpool, home, foreign, and colonial secretary.
 Lord Mulgrave, admiral.
 Mr. Dumas, and earl Bathurst, boards of control and trade.
 Earl of Chatham, ordnance.
 Viscount Palmerston, secretary-at-war, &c.

PERCUSSION-CAPS, see *Fire-arms*.

PERCY FAMILY. William de Percy obtained lands in Yorkshire from William the Conqueror, and died at Antioch about 1096.

The heiress of the last baron Percy married Joceline de Louvaine, son of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, in the reign of Henry II. . . . 1154-89
 Henry de Percy, their descendant, created earl of Northumberland in . . . 1377
 Many of his descendants were slain during the civil wars.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of Joceline Percy, who died 1670, married Charles, duke of Somerset.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress of Algernon

Seymour, duke of Northumberland, married sir Hugh Smithson, created duke of Northumberland in . . . 1766
 Their descendant, duke Algernon, died without issue, 12 Feb. 1865, and was succeeded by his cousin, George Percy, earl of Beverley.

The PERCY SOCIETY, for the publication of ancient ballads, &c., was established in 1840, published 94 little volumes, and was dissolved 1872

PERED (Hungary). Here the Hungarians under G6rg6y were defeated by Wohlgemuth and the Russians, 21 June, 1849.

PEREKOP, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the mainland. It was called by the Tartars Orkapou, "gate of the Isthmus," which the Russians changed to its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The Tartar fortress was taken and destroyed by the Russian marshal M6nich in 1736, by assault, although it was defended by 1000 Janissaries and 100,000 Tartars. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1771, who have since retained it.

PÈRE LE CHAISE, *see Cemeteries.*

PERFECTION, *see Illuminati.*

PERFUMERY. In *Exodus xxx.* (1490 B.C.), directions are given for making the holy incense. Philip Augustus of France granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1190. Perfumes became fashionable in England in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1860 there were about forty manufacturing perfumers in London; in Paris about eighty. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763. *Creech.* A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a licence in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, resided Lilly, the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator.* *Leigh.*

PERGAMOS, *see Seven Churches, 3.*

PERIODICAL LITERATURE, *see Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews.*

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY, *see Lyceum.*

PERJURY. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; but that penalty was afterwards altered, upon a supposition that the gods would vindicate their own honour by some remarkable judgment upon the offender. The Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, any one who swore falsely upon the Gospels, was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. In England perjury was punished with the pillory, 1563. By the Abolition of Oaths bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cc. 60 and 61, 9 Sept. 1835. Perhaps the greatest perjurer in modern times was Titus Oates; *see Oates.* A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856.

PERKINS' METALLIC TRACTORS, *see Animal Magnetism.*

PERMISSIVE BILL (which would give power to two-thirds of the ratepayers of a parish to refuse licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors), advocated by the United Kingdom Alliance party, was rejected by the house of commons, 8 June, 1864.

PERONNE (N. France), TREATY OF. Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign this treaty, confirming those of Arras and Confians, with several humiliating stipulations, 14 Oct. 1468. Louis XI. had promised Champagne and Brié as appanages to his brother Charles, duke of Berry, not intending to keep his word, apprehending that those provinces, being so near Burgundy, would prove a fresh source of broils and disputes. *Hénault.*

PERPETUAL EDICTS, *see Edicts.*

PERSECUTIONS. Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the Christians; *see Jews, Heretics, Inquisition, Huguenots, Protestants, Massacres, Bartholomew, St., &c.*

I. Under Nero, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium upon the Christians; multitudes were massacred; wrapt up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; crucified, burnt alive, &c. . . . 64-68

II. Under Domitian 95

III. Under Trajan 106

IV. Under Marcus Aurelius 166-177

V. Under Septimius Severus 199-204

VI. Under Maximus 235-8

VII. Under Decius, more bloody than any preceding 250-2

VIII. Under Valerian 258-60

IX. Under Aurelian 275

X. Under Diocletian, who prohibited divine worship; houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea . . . 303-13

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander is accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. Ruins of this city still exist.

PERSIA or IRAN, in the Bible called Elam, is said to have received its appellation from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and established a petty sovereignty. The name is more probably of Indian origin. Persia was included in the first Assyrian monarchy, 900 B.C.; when that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c., it appertained to Media. Population of the present kingdom, about 10,000,000.

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi. *Justin* B.C. 2115

Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria. . . . 1082

Cyrus, king of Persia, 559; overthrows the Medo-Babylonian monarchy, about 557; conquers Asia-Minor about 548; becomes master of the east, 536; killed in a war with the Massagete 529

Cambyses, king, 529; his son conquers Egypt (which see) 525

The false Smerdis killed; Darius Hystaspes king 521

Revolt of the Babylonians subdued 512

Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed . . . 498

Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers to invade the Peloponnese, which is defeated at Marathon (which see) . . . 490

Xerxes (king, 485); recovers Egypt, 484; enters Greece in the spring at the head of an immense force; battle of Thermopylae . . . 480

Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis "

Persians defeated at Mycale & Plataea, 22 Sept. Climon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, . . . 479

PERSIA, *continued.*

and destroys their navy, consisting of 340
sail, near Cyprus . . . 470
Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus . . . 465
Artaxerxes Longimanus king . . . 464
Xerxes IV. king, slain by Sogdianus, 425; who
is deposed by Darius II., Nothus . . . 424
Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, king, 405; battle of
Cunaxa, Cyrus the younger killed . . . 401
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks (see *Retreat*) . . . 399
War with Greece . . . 397
Peace of Antalcidas . . . 387
Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) kills all his relations at
his accession . . . 359
He is killed by his minister Bagoas, and his son,
Arses, made king . . . 338
Bagoas kills him and sets up Darius III., Codom-
anus, by whom he himself is killed . . . 336
Alexander the Great enters Asia; defeats the
Persians at the river Granicus, 334; near
Issus, 333; at Arbela . . . 321
Darius killed by Bessus, who is torn in pieces . . .
Persia partly re-conquered from the Greeks;
subjugated by the Parthians . . . 250
Artaxerxes I. founds the Sassanides dynasty;
restores kingdom of Persia . . . 226
Religion of Zoroaster restored and Christianity
persecuted . . . 227
Artaxerxes murdered; succeeded by Sapor I.;
Armenia becomes independent under Chosroës
Sapor conquers Mesopotamia . . . 240
Repels the Romans and slays the emperor
Valerian . . . 258
Sapor assassinated; succeeded by Hormisdas I.;
who favours the Manichees . . . 260
Varanes I. (Baharam) persecutes them and the
Christians . . . 272
Varanes II. defeated by the emperor Probus;
makes peace . . . 277
Persia invaded by the emperor Carus, who con-
quers Seleucia and Ctesiphon . . . 283
Varanes III. king, 293; Narses . . . 294
The emperor Galerius conquers Mesopotamia,
Assyria, &c. . . 298
Peace with Diocletian . . . 301
Hormisdas II. king . . . 303
Ormuz built about . . . 303
Sapor II. king, 309; proscribes Christianity,
326; makes war successfully with Rome for
the lost provinces . . . 337-360
The emperor Julian invades Persia; slain near
the Tigris; his successor Jovian purchases
his retreat by surrendering provinces . . . 363
Sapor annexes Armenia, 365; and Iberia, 366;
makes peace with Rome . . . 372
Artaxerxes II. king, 380; Sapor III. . . 385
Armenia and Iberia independent . . . 386
Varanes IV., 390; Yezdejdird I., 404; conquers
Armenia . . . 412
Varanes V., 420, persecutes Christians; con-
quers Arabia Felix, 421; makes peace with
the Eastern Empire for 100 years . . . 422
Armenia again united to Persia . . . 428
Wars with Huns, Turks, &c. . . 430-2
Yezdejdird II. king, 440; Hormisdas III. 457;
civil war, 458-66; Feroze king, 458; Pallas,
484; Kobad, 486; Jamaspes, 497; Kobad again
his son, Chosroës I. king; long wars with
Justinian and his successors, with various
fortune . . . 531-79
Successful campaigns of Belisarius . . . 541-2
Hormisdas IV. continues the war; degrades his
general, Baharam, who deposes him; but is
eventually defeated . . . 590
Chosroës II. 591; renews the war with success,
603; Egypt and Asia Minor subdued . . . 614-6
Chosroës totally defeated by the emperor Her-
aclius, who advances on Persia . . . 627
Chosroës put to death by his son, Siroës, 628;
Artaxerxes III. king, 629; Purandokt,
daughter of Chosroës, reigns 630; Shenendeh,
her lover, 631; Arzemdokt, her sister,

631; Kesra, 631; Ferozkhdad, 632; Yezdejdird
III. . . 632
Persia invaded by the Arabs; the king flies,
651; is betrayed to them and is put to death,
and his army exterminated . . . 652
Persia becomes the seat of the Shiites or Fatimite
Mahometans . . . 661
The Taberite dynasty established, 813; the
Sofferide, 872; the Samanide . . . 902
Persia subdued by Toghrul Beg and the Seljukian
Turks, 1038; who are expelled, 1194; subdued
by Genghis Khan and the Mongols . . . 1273
Bagdad made the capital . . . 1345
Persia invaded by Timour, 1380; ravaged by
him . . . 1399
Conquered by the Turcomans . . . 1468
Who are expelled by the Shiites, or Fatimite
Mahometans, who establish the Sophi dy-
nasty under Ismael I. . . 1504
Isfahan made the capital . . . 1590
The Turks take Bagdad; great massacre . . . 1638
Georgia revolts to Russia . . . 1843
Teheran made the capital . . . 1876
War with Russia . . . 1826-9
Rupture with England in consequence of the
Persians taking Herat (which see), 25 Oct.
war declared . . . 1 Nov. 1896
Persians defeated; Bushire taken . . . 8-10 Dec. "
Gen. Outram defeats the Persians at Koozhab,
8 Feb.; and at Mohammerah . . . 26 March, 1857
Peace ratified at Teheran . . . 14 April, "
Commercial treaty with France, &c. . . June, "
Herat given up by the Persians . . . July, "
The shah decrees a re-organization of the
government . . . 9 Sept. 1858
Railways in process of formation . . . 1896
Electric telegraph introduced . . . 1867

B.C.

KINGS.

559. Cyrus.
529. Cambyzes.
521. Darius I. Hytaspes.
485. Xerxes I.
465. Artabanus.
464. Artaxerxes I. Longimanus.
425. Xerxes II. Sogdianus.
424. Darius II. Nothus.
405. Artaxerxes II. Mnemon.
359. Artaxerxes III. Ochus.
338. Arses.
336. Darius III. Codomanus.
A.D.
1502. Ismail or Ishmael: conquers Georgia, 1510.
1523. Tamasp or Thamas I.
1576. Ismail II. Meerza.
1577. Mahmood Meerza.
1582. Abbas I. the Great; made a treaty with the
English, 1612; died in 1628.
1628. Shah Sophi.
1641. Abbas II.
1666. Shah Sophi II.
1694. Hussein; deposed.
1722. Mahmood, chief of the Afghans.
1725. Ashraff, the Usurper; slain in battle.
1730. Tamasp or Thamas II.; recovered the throne
of his ancestors from the preceding:
[Thamas-Kouli-Khan, his general, obtained
great successes in this and the subsequent
reigns.]
1732. Abbas III., infant son of Tamasp, under the
regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards
caused himself to be proclaimed king as
1736. Nadir Shah (the victorious king); conquers
India, 1739; assassinated at Korassan by his
nephew.
1747. Shak Rokh.
1751. [Interregnum.]
1759. Kureem Khan.
1779. Many competitors for the throne, and almost
nations till—

PERSIA, *continued*.

1795. Aga-Mahommed Khan obtains the power, and founds the reigning (Turcoman) dynasty; assassinated, 1797.
 1798. Futteh Ali-Shah.
 1834. Mahommed-Shah, grandson of Futteh; succeeded by his son,

1848. Nasr-ul-Deen, or Nausser-ood-deen, 4 Sept.; born, 1829; the present shah of Persia; said to be an able prince and friendly to Britain.

PERSON, OFFENCES AGAINST. The statute laws respecting these were consolidated and amended in 1861.

PERSPECTIVE in drawing was observed by the Van Eycks (1426-46) and treated scientifically by Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Albert Durer, early in the 16th century. Guido Ubaldo published a treatise in 1608; Dubreuil's treatise (the "Jesuits' perspective") appeared in 1642, and the mathematical theory was demonstrated by Brook Taylor in 1731.

PERTH (Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola, about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the Regent Robert, 1339. On 20 Feb. 1437, James I. was murdered at the Black Friars' monastery here, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which their bodies were torn with red-hot pincers, burning crowns of iron pressed down upon their heads, and in the end their hearts taken out and thrown into a fire.—Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, 6 Aug. 1600. The "Articles of Perth" relating to religious ceremonies, were agreed to by the General Assembly of Scotland, 25 Aug. 1618. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; and by the earl of Mar after the battle of Dunblane, in 1715. The statue of the prince consort was inaugurated in the presence of the queen, 30 Aug. 1864.

PERU (S. America), governed by Incas, said to be descended from Manco Capac, who ruled in the 11th century. Population, 1859, about 2,500,000.

Peru explored and conquered by Francisco Pizarro and Almagro 1524-33
 The last inca, Atahualpa, put to death, 29 Aug. 1533
 Pizarro assassinated at Lima 26 June, 1541
 Frailties insurrection of the Peruvians under Tupac Amaru, an inca 1780
 San Martin, protector, proclaims the independence of Peru 28 July, 1821
 War against Spain 14 Jan. 1824
 Bolivar made dictator Feb. "
 Mariano Prado president 28 Nov. "
 The Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho, and freedom of Peru and Chili achieved 9 Dec. "
 The new Peruvian constitution signed by the president of the republic 21 March, 1828
 The president general Ramon Castilla elected 1855
 Population (without Indians) about 2½ millions 1859
 Marshal San Ramon president 24 Oct. 1862
 General J. A. Pezet president 3 April, 1863
 The Spanish admiral Pizon took possession of the Chincha Isles (valuable for guano) belonging to Peru, stating that he would occupy them till the claims of his government on Peru were satisfied 14 April, 1864

American congress at Lima; plenipotentiaries from Chili and other states meet to concert measures for defence against European powers Nov. 1864
 Negotiations followed by peace with Spain, Jan. 28; Chincha islands restored 3 Feb. 1865
 Revolt against president Pezet, 28 Feb.; several provinces soon lost May, "
 The insurgents declare war against Spain, Oct. "
 They take Lima; Pezet flies, and Canseco becomes president Nov. "
 Peru joins Chili, and declares war against Spain, Feb. 1866
 The Spanish Admiral Nuñez, in his attempt to bombard Callao, repulsed and wounded, 2 May, "
 The Spaniards quit Peruvian waters 10 May, "
 Riots at Lima against religious toleration, 15 April, 1867
 Invasion of ex-president Castilla, May; dies of fever 30 May, "
 Mariano-Ignaceo Prado resigns dictatorship; made provisional president. 15 Feb.; proclaimed 31 Aug. "

PERUGIA, a city of central Italy; as Perousia, anciently one of the Etruscan Confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Caesar from the adherents of Antony; many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor, A.D. 41. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni, in 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, 20 June, 1859. It was taken by the Sardinian general Fanti, in Sept. 1860, when the cruel papal general Schmidt and 1600 men were made prisoners.

PERUKE or **WIG**. The ancients used false hair, but the present peruke was first worn in France and Italy about 1620; and introduced into England about 1660.*

PERUVIAN BARK, see *Jesuits' Bark*.

PESCHIERA, a strong Austrian fortress, on an island in the Mincio, near the Lake de Garda, N. Italy. It has been frequently taken by siege:—by the French, 1796; by the Austrians and Russians, 1799; by the French again, 1801; given up by them, 1814; taken by the Sardinians, 1848; retaken by Radetzky, 1849. The Sardinians were preparing to besiege it in July, 1859, when peace was made. It was given up to the Italians, 9 Oct. 1866; see *Quadrilateral*.

* It is said that bishop Blomfield (of London) obtained permission of William IV. for the bishops to discontinue wearing their wigs in parliament in 1830, of which they gradually availed themselves.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM of education was devised by John Henry Pestalozzi, born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1746, died 1827. In 1775 he turned his farm into a school for educating poor children in reading, writing, and working; but he did not succeed. In 1798 he established an orphan school, where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitorial system, since adopted by Lancaster; but his school was soon turned into an hospital for the Austrian army. In 1802, in conjunction with Fellenberg, he established his school at Hofwyl, which at first was successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement. Pestalozzi certainly aided the progress of education.

PESTH (Hungary), built about 889, on the east bank of the Danube, opposite Buda, was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly in the long contests with the Turks. The great insurrection broke out here, and the minister, count Lamberg, was killed, 28 Sept. 1848. Buda-Pesth was taken by the imperialists, 5 Jan. 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it 18 April, same year; see *Hungary*.

PESTILENCE, see *Plague*.

PETALISM (from the Greek *petalon*, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf (generally of an olive) instead of a shell, about 460 B.C. If guilt were established the sentence was usually banishment. *Colgrave*.

PETARD, an instrument whose invention is ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards were of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, and were employed to blow up gates or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Cahors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards, in 1580, when it is said they were first used.

PETER THE WILD BOY, a savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov. 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. He died, Feb. 1785.*

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire), founded 633; anciently called Medeshamstede; obtained its present name from a king of Mercia founding an abbey and dedicating it to St. Peter in 689. The church, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt with great beauty. The bishopric erected by Henry VIII., out of the lands of dissolved monasteries in the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough, 1541. The see was valued in the king's books at 419*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Present income 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1794. Spencer Madan; died, 8 Oct. 1813.
1813. John Parsons; died, 12 March, 1819.

1819. Herbert Marsh; died, 1 May, 1839.
1839. George Davys; died, 8 April, 1864.
1864. Francis Jeune, May, (PRESENT bishop).

PETERLOO, see *Manchester Reform Meeting*, 16 Aug. 1819.

PETERSBURG, ST., the modern capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 27 May, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. The seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place in 1711. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again in June, 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, 29 Dec. 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851; to Berlin, opened 5 May, 1862. The university was closed in Oct. 1861, on account of the riotous conduct of the students. On 10 June, 1862, property to the amount of nearly a million sterling was destroyed by fire.—PETERSBURG, Virginia, see *United States*, 1864.

Peace of St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed . . . 5 May, 1762
Treaty of St. Petersburg for the partition of Poland (see article, *Partition Treaties*), 5 Aug. 1772
Treaty of St. Petersburg, led to a coalition against France . . . 8 Sept. 1805

Treaty of Alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway . . . 24 March, 1814

PETER'S CHURCH, ST. (Rome), originally erected by Constantine, 306. About 1450, pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone was laid by pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514, Leo X. employed

* The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. Lord Montebello represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lb. of iron was used. The church was consecrated 18 Nov. 1626. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet; the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 442 feet; and the entire height from the ground 432 feet.

PETER'S PENCE, presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, 725; so called because agreed to be paid on Peter Mass, 1 Aug. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII. *Camden*. A public collection (on behalf of the pope) was forbidden in France in 1860.

PETERSWALDEN (Germany), **CONVENTION OF**, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte was planned, signed 8 July, 1813. This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year.

PETERWARADEIN (in Austria) was taken by the Turks, July, 1526. Here prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, 5 Aug. 1716.

PETITIONS. The right of petitioning the crown and parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the constitution. Petitions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the reign of Henry IV. petitions began to be addressed to the house of commons in considerable numbers. In 1837 there were presented to parliament 10,831 petitions, signed by 2,905,905 persons; in 1859, 24,386, signed by 2,290,579; in 1867, 12,744, signed by 1,145,216; see *Rights, Petition of*.

PETRA, the ancient Sela, in mount Seir, near mount Hor, in the land of Edom. In the 4th century A.C. it was held by the Nabathæans, who successfully resisted Antigonus. About A.D. 70 it was the residence of the Arab princes named Aretas. It was conquered by Cornelius Palma, and annexed to the empire under Trajan, 105, to which period its remarkable monuments are ascribed. It was an important station for commercial traffic with Rome. It has been described by Burckhardt and other travellers.

PETRARCH AND LAURA; celebrated for the refined passion of the former for the latter, begun in 1327, and the chief subject of his sonnets. He was born 1304, crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, 8 April, 1341; and died at Arquà, near Padua, 18 July, 1374. Laura died April 6, 1348.

PETROLEUM, rock oil or mineral oil, similar to paraffin, has been found in many parts of the world, especially at Rangoon. In 1860-1 a number of oil-springs were discovered in the bituminous coal regions of N. W. Pennsylvania, now termed "Petrolia," and others have been since discovered in Ohio and other states, and also in Canada. Numerous artesian wells were sunk, manufactories erected, and an almost unlimited supply obtained. In consequence of the importation of this oil into this country, and many accidents having taken place through its inflammability at low temperature, an act for "the safe keeping of petroleum" was passed in July, 1862.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, 30 Aug. 1854. They destroyed the batteries, but failed in taking some Russian frigates, except the *Sitka*, a store-ship taken by the *President*, and a schooner taken by the *Pique*. Admiral Price was killed, it is supposed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambush; many were killed, including capt. Parker and M. Bourasset, English and French officers. The objects of the attack were not attained, it is thought from want of stores. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defences, but on 30 May, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared. The Russian ships escaped.

PEVENSEY (Sussex). The castle is very ancient, and from the abundance of Roman bricks, it is supposed that there was a Roman fortress on the spot. Here William of Normandy landed, 28 or 29 Sept. 1066. The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also queen Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy the king.

PEWS in churches. "In a London will we read of *sedile vocatum pco*" (a seat called pew), 1453. Pews were censured by Latimer and Bradford, 1553. *Walcott*. The church of

Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, long contained a pew dated 1602. My informant, the rev. W. M. H. Church (vicar 1844-6) restored and re-seated the church, and preserved the panel with the date in the door of the surplice press. Another pew in the chancel was dated 1604.

PFAFFENDORF AND LIEGNITZ (Silesia). Near these two places was fought a battle between the Imperialists and Prussians, 15 Aug. 1760. The Austrians were defeated by the king of Prussia, who thus prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies.

PHALANX, the Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion formed by Philip of Macedon, called the Macedonian phalanx, was formed by him about 360 B.C.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS, a dangerous chemical toy, composed of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, appeared in Paris in the summer of 1865.

PHARISEES, a sect among the Jews; so called from *pharash*, a Hebrew word which signifies separated, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness than the rest of the Jews. *Luke* xviii. 9-12. The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

PHARMACOPEIA, a book of directions for the preparation of medicine, published by colleges of physicians. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new pharmacopœia, to supersede those of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which was published in June, 1864; succeeded by a new one in May, 1867.

PHARMACY: the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and other things employed medicinally. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, founded in 1841, mainly by Mr. Jacob Bell, obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes a monthly journal—15 & 16 Vict. c. 56 (1852), regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists.

PHAROS, of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Alexandria, was esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, erected about 280 B.C. On the top fires were constantly kept to direct sailors in the bay. The building cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,100*l.* English, if Attic; or, if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sostratus, the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription became visible: "Sostratus, the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors."

PHARSALIA, a strong city in Thessaly, N. Greece. Near it Julius Caesar defeated his rival Pompey, 9 Aug. 48 B.C. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body left naked on the strand, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman, Philip.

PHERÆ (Thessaly, N. Greece), see *Thessaly*.

PHIGALIAN MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased for it by the prince regent in 1815. They consist of portions of the frieze taken from the temple of Apollo Epicurus at Phigaleia in Arcadia, and are reputed to be works of the earlier school of Pheidias, who died 432 B.C. The bas-reliefs represent the conflicts of the Greeks and Amazons, and of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

PHILADELPHIA (Asia Minor), see *Seven Churches*.—**PHILADELPHIA**, Pennsylvania, was planned by William Penn in 1682. The first American congress assembled here in 1774, and promulgated the declaration of independence on 4 July, 1776. It was the capital of the Union till 1800, when Washington was selected in its place. The National Union Convention held its first meeting here 14 Aug. 1866; see *United States*.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, for the reformation of criminal boys, was established in 1788, and incorporated in 1806. It supports a farm-school at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey; see *Reformatory Schools*.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (London), was established in 1813.

PHILIPHAUGH, near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the marquess of Montrose and the royalists were defeated by David Leslie and the Scotch covenanted, 13 Sept. 1645.

PHILIPPI (Macedonia), so named by the great Philip. Here Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony, in two battles, defeated the republican forces of Cassius and Brutus, who both committed suicide, Oct. 42 B.C. Paul wrote an epistle to the Christians at Philippi, A.D. 64.

PHILIPPICS, the term applied to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedon, 352-341 B.C., and also to the orations of Cicero against Marc Antony (one of which, called *divine* by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life), 44-43 B.C.

PHILIPPINE ISLES (in the Malay Archipelago), discovered by Magellan, in March, 1521, who here lost his life in a skirmish. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zebu, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla river, and Manilla became the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines; see *Manilla*.

PHILISTINES, a people of Palestine, conquered Israel, 1156 B.C., and ruled it forty years. They were defeated by Samuel, 1120; and by Saul and Jonathan, 1087. They again invaded Israel about 1063, when David slew their champion, Goliath. After David became king he thoroughly subdued them, 1040. In common with Syria their country was subjugated by the Romans, under Pompey, about 63.—In Germany, about A.D. 1830, Heine and the liberal party applied the term "Philistines" to the opponents of progress, the conservative party.

PHILOBIBLON SOCIETY, was instituted in 1853 by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes (now Lord Houghton), M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, and others. It publishes volumes of "Miscellanies," &c.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, see *Alchemy*.

PHILOSOPHICAL LAMP, constructed by Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner, who applied in it the property possessed by spongy platinum of causing the combination of oxygen and hydrogen, discovered by him in 1823.

PHILOSOPHY (love of wisdom), the knowledge of the reason of things (in opposition to history, which is only the knowledge of facts, or to mathematics, which is the knowledge of the quantity of things)—the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke*. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages) about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 83. Philosophy is now divided into:—1. Moral or Ethical; 2. Intellectual; 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about 500 B.C.; *Platonic* (the Academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334; *Sceptic*, by Pyrrho, 334; *Cynic*, by Diogenes, 330; *Epicurean*, by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 200; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160; *New Platonists* (who attempted to combine Platonism with Christianity): Ammonius Saccas, died A.D. 243; Plotinus, died about 270; Porphyry, died about 305; Jamblichus, died about 333; Julian the emperor, died 363.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Rational*, Bacon, about 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1650; *Reflexive* or *Perceptive*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Elective*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant, Hamilton, &c., 1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14; *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, 1790-1830; *Positive*, Comte, 1830.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about 600 B.C.; Pythagoras, 550; Aristotle and Plato, 350; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 287; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100; Julius Caesar, 50; Ptolemy, A.D. 150. *Middle Ages*.—Arabians: Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen,

&c., 1100. Gerbert, Decimals, 959. Roger Bacon, *Opus Majus*, 1266.

Inductive Philosophy:—

Copernicus's system published	1543
Tycho Brahe	1546-1601
Gilbert's researches in electricity and magnetism	1600
Kepler's Laws	1609-18
Bacon's <i>Novum Organum</i>	1620
Galileo's <i>Dialogues</i>	1632
Royal Society begins (which see)	1645
Otto Guericke—air-pump and electric machine	1654
Huyghens on pendulums	1658
Newton— <i>Fluxions</i> , 1665; <i>Analysis of Light</i> , 1669; <i>Theory of Gravitation</i> , 1684; <i>Principia</i> published, 1687; death	1727
Bradley discovers aberration	"
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets	1748
Black on Heat	1762
Laplace on Tides	1775
Lagrange <i>Mécanique Analytique</i>	1788
Galvani and Volta's researches	1791
Laplace, <i>Mécanique Céleste</i>	1799
Ersted discovers electro-magnetism	1819
Faraday, magneto-electricity	1831

[See *Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, Electricity, &c.*]

PHIPPS' EXPEDITION. The hon. captain Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the *Sea-Horse* and *Carcass* ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible, to the North Pole, 1773. In August of that year, he was for nine days environed with barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48' N. lat. All progress was not only impossible, but retreat also, and all on board gave themselves up for lost; but a brisk wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, 20 Sept. 1773. Nelson was coxswain to the second in command.

PHOCIS, a state in Northern Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C., and commenced the second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedon, in 346.

PHENICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities or allied states being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais, or Acre. From the 19th to the 13th centuries before Christ, they

established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus, and are said to have visited the British Isles. Phœnicia was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B.C.; by Alexander, 332; by the Romans, 47; and after partaking of the fortunes of Palestine, was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1516.

PHENIX CLUBS, of a treasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1858. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March, 1859, at Tralee; but the jury could not agree on their verdict. Eventually some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.

PHONOGRAPH, a machine which may be attached to pianofortes and other keyed instruments, by which any music that is played may be written down on blank paper, since it rules and prints the notes simultaneously. It was patented by Mr. Fenby, 13 June, 1863. The motive power is electro-magnetism. Machines with a similar object were projected by Mr. Creed in 1747; Mr. J. F. Unger in 1774; and by Mr. Carreyre in 1827.

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek *phonē*, sound). The Phonetic society, whose object is to render our mode of writing and printing more consonant to sound, was established, 1 March, 1843; sir W. C. Trevelyan, president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman, secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of the system, was the "Phonetic News," in 1849; see *Flexible Speech*.

PHONOSCOPE, an apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by M. Kœnig, and exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered in 1667, by Brandt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, about 1670, and by the hon. R. Boyle about the same time. *Nouv. Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence in bones in 1769, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Photophosphuretted hydrogen was discovered by sir Humphry Davy in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schrötter, of Vienna, discovered what is termed allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which ignites more slowly and is less unwholesome in working than ordinary phosphorus.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the 16th century. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele (1777), Senebier (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its Journal, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "An account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver."

Further discoveries were made by Niépce in 1814, and sir J. Herschel in 1819.

Louis J. M. Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824; and in 1826 joined Joseph Nicéphore Niépce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan. 1839; and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Niépce's son Isidore.

In 1839 Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions, by producing a *negative* photograph (i.e. with the light and shades reversed) from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb. 1841.

In 1851, Collodion (*which see*) was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer.

The Photographic Society of London was established in 1853. It publishes a journal. On 22 Dec. 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Celestial Photography began with professor Bond, the astronomer, of Cambridge, U.S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Since then, Mr. Warren De la Rue, of London, has produced excellent photographs of the moon, and other heavenly bodies, and on 18 July, 1860, photographed the solar eclipse.

PHOTOHELIOGRAPH, an apparatus for registering the position of the sun's spots by means of clockwork

and photography; erected at the suggestion of sir John Herschel at Kew observatory about 1857. It was used by Mr. Warren De la Rue to photograph the disc of the sun during the eclipse of 18 July, 1860.

Cartes de Visite portraits (*which see*) taken by M. Ferrier at Nice, 1857.

In 1861 Mr. Thompson, of Weymouth, photographed the bottom of the sea.

Photography was successfully applied to the transfer of works of art to wood blocks by Mr. John Leighton, in his illustrated edition of *Lyra Germanica*, 1861.

In 1861 professor O. M. Rood suggested the application of photography to the microscope.

The tannin process introduced by major Russell about 1861.

The *copyright* of photographs is secured by an act passed in 1862.

Dr. Henry Wright photographed objects of surgical interest in Jan. 1863.

The *Wothlytype* process, in which nitrate of silver and albumen are discarded and a double salt of uranium and collodion substituted, was announced in the autumn of 1864.

The light of ignited *magnesium* was employed for photographs by Mr. Brothers, of Manchester, in the spring of 1864.

PHOTO GALVANOGRAPHY, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The

PHOTOGRAPHY, *continued.*

earliest specimens were produced by Nicéphore Niépce, and presented by him in 1827 to the great botanist Robert Brown. Great advances have since been made in this art by MM. Niépce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), Vitry, Mr. W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, &c. In 1852, Paul Pretsch patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography."

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from) was patented by Mr. Fox Talbot in 1858, and is described and ex-

emplified in the *Photographic News*, 9 and 16 Sept. 1859, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY (a process by which photographs are transferred to zinc plates which may be printed from) was devised by sir Henry James, chief of the Ordnance Survey, and made known in 1860. By it, maps, charts, and engravings may be printed at a small cost.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE: M. Villème's employment of photographs in the formation of sculpture was announced in 1863.

PHOTOMETER (light measurer); one was constructed by Dr. W. Ritchie in 1825. Many improvements have been made recently in connection with photography.

PHOTOSPHERE, see *Sun*, note.

PHRENOLOGY, see *Craniology*.

PHRYGIA (now Kerman), a province in Asia Minor, in which Troy was situated; became part of the Persian empire in 537 B.C., and partook of its changes. It became a Roman province in 47 B.C., and a Turkish one, A.D. 1392.

PHYSIC appears to have been first practised by the Egyptian priests. Pythagoras endeavoured to explain the philosophy of disease and the action of medicine, about 529 B.C. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, flourished about 422 B.C., and Galen, born A.D. 131, was the oracle of medical science. About 980 Avicenna, an Arab, wrote a system of medicine. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628. On 28 Sept., 1865, Miss Garrett, at Apothecaries' Hall, London, received the licence to practise medicine.

PHYSICIAN TO THE KING.—The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated 1454, the 33 Henry VI., a reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine; but in that reign no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three phy-

sicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorised for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services.—*Life of Linacre.*

	Born	Died		Born	Died		Born	Died
Thos. Linacre . .	1460	1524	Malpighi . . .	1628	1694	John Hunter . .	1728	1793
Paracelsus . . .	1493	1541	Herrmann Boerhaave	1668	1738	R. T. Laennec . .	1781	1826
William Harvey .	1578	1657	R. Mead . . .	1673	1754	John Abernethy .	1764	1831
Thomas Sydenham .	1624	1689	William Hunter .	1718	1783	Astley Cooper . .	1768	1841

PHYSIC GARDENS. The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon of London, in 1567; that at Oxford was endowed by the earl of Danby, in 1652; that at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century; and that at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721; this last was very much admired by the illustrious Linnaeus.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, of London (of England since 1858), was projected by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., who, through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters patent, constituting a corporate body of regular physicians in London, with peculiar privileges, 23 Sept. 1518. Linacre was elected the first president of the college. Dr. W. Harvey was a great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built a library and public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterwards held in a building in Warwick-lane, erected by sir C. Wren, where it continued till 1825, when the present elegant stone edifice in Trafalgar-square was erected from designs by sir R. Smirke.—The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II. 1667, and was re-incorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1681.

PHYSICS, see under *Philosophy*.

PHYSIOGNOMY, a science which affirms that the dispositions of mankind may be discovered from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the 16th century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Parnethy led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in this pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; his "Fragment" on this subject appeared in 1776.

PHYSIOLOGY is that part of physics which treats of the inner constitution of animals and plants, and the several functions and operations of all their organs and tissues. The

works of Müller, Milne-Edwards, and Carpenter are much celebrated, and Todd's "Cyclopædia of Physiology" (1836-59) is a library in itself.

PIACENZA, see *Placentia*.

PIANO-FORTE, invented by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden, in 1717; he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony, and, some time after, G. Silverman, a musical instrument maker, began to manufacture piano-fortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument-maker at Florence. The square piano-forte was first made by Freiderica, an organ-builder of Saxony, about 1758. Piano-fortes were made in London by M. Zumpie, a German, 1766; and have been since greatly improved by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, and others.

A "stone piano-forte," formed of a series of flints and other stones of various sizes, collected in

France and arranged by M. Baudre, was played on by him at the Royal Institution on 16 March, 1866

PICARDY (N. France), was conquered by the English in 1346, and by the duke of Burgundy in 1417, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Arras 21 Sept. 1435, and annexed to France by Louis XI. 1463.

PICENTINES, a Sabine tribe, subdued by the Romans, and their capital, Asculum, taken, 268 B.C. They began the Social War in 90, and were conquered in 89 B.C.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY, see *Georges, &c.*

PICKETING, see *Trials*, Aug. 1867.

PICQUET, a game upon the cards, invented, it is said, by Joquemin, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, then in feeble health, 1390. *Mézéray*.

PICTS (from *Picti*, painted), Scythians, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Hebrides, or Western Isles (Hebudes). They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that part now called the lowlands. Between 838 and 842, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom. Their incursions in England led to the Saxon invasion; see *Roman Wall*.

PICTURES, see *Painting*.

PIEDMONT (*Pedemontium*, Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in N. Italy, the seat of government of the latter kingdom of Sardinia, *whicli see*, and *Savoy*.

PIE-POUDRE COURT, the Court of Dusty Foot, whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By stat. 17 Edw. IV. 147, it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, 1477.

PIER AND HARBOUR ACT, to facilitate the formation, management, and maintenance of piers and harbours in Great Britain and Ireland, was passed in 1862.

PIETISTS, a Lutheran sect, instituted in Leipsic by Philip James Spener, a professor of theology, about 1689, with the view of reforming the popular religion. He established "colleges of pietists," with preachers resembling those of the society of friends and the methodists in Britain, about 1760. A body resembling the Pietists, named Chasidim, arose among the Jews in the Ukraine, and spread through Poland and European Turkey.

PIGEONS were employed as carriers by the ancients.*

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE, a name assumed by religious insurgents in the North of England, who opposed the dissolution of the monasteries. The movement, which commenced in Lincolnshire in Sept. 1536, was suppressed in Oct.; but soon after revived in Yorkshire; and an expedition, bearing the foregoing name, having banners on which were depicted the five wounds of Christ, was headed by Aske, and other gentlemen, and joined by priests and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties. They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The duke of Norfolk marched against them, and by making terms dispersed them. Early in 1537 they again took arms but were promptly suppressed, and the leaders, several abbots, and many others, were executed.

PILGRIMAGES began with the pilgrimage of the empress Helena to Jerusalem, 326.

* When they took a long journey, they carried tame pigeons with them. When they thought proper to write to their friends, they let one of these birds loose, with letters fastened to its neck: the bird once released, would never cease its flight till it arrived at its nest and young ones. Taurosthenes announced to his father his victory at the Olympic games by sending to him at Egina a pigeon stained with purple. *Ovid* Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. In modern times, the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at Alexandria and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons sent to Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning; and on the same day at noon one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived: the remainder on the following day, 23 Nov. 1819. *Philips*.

They became frequent at the close of the 10th century. Robert II. of France made several pilgrimages; among others one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy. *Hénault*.

PILGRIM FATHERS is the name given in North America to a party of 74 English Puritans and 28 women, who sailed in the *May Flower* to North America; and landed on Plymouth Rock, where they founded a colony, 25 Dec. 1620.

"**PILGRIM'S PROGRESS FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME**," written by John Bunyan, in Bedford gaol, where he was imprisoned twelve years, 1660-72. The first part was published in 1678. A Hebrew version appeared in 1851.

PILLAR SAINTS, see *Monachism*.

PILLORY, a scaffold for persons to stand on, to render them publicly infamous. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statute of the pillory, 41 Hen. III. 1256. Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment in all cases except perjury, 1815, and totally abolished in 1837. The last who suffered at the Old Bailey was Peter Jas. Bossy, for perjury, 24 June, 1830.

PILNITZ (near Dresden, Saxony). The convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, 20 July, 1791. On Aug. 27 the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition Treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV. had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate; Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," &c.

PILOT. The act relating to pilots, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (1853), with other acts, is embodied in the Merchant Shipping act, 1854; see *Trinity-House*.

PINE-TREES. The stone pine (*Pinus Pinea*), brought to these countries before 1548. The cluster pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought from the south of Europe before 1596. The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1705. Frankincense pine (*Pinus Tada*), from North America, before 1713. There are other varieties.

PINKEY (near Edinburgh), where the English under the earl of Hertford, protector, totally defeated the Scots, 10 Sept. 1547. There fell not 200 of the English, but above 10,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners. *Hume*.

PINS are mentioned in a statute of 1483. Brass pins were brought from France in 1540, and first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Pins were made in England in 1543. *Stow*. They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, of the United States.

PIRACY was severely repressed by the Romans. Pompey destroyed the Cilician pirates. 67 B.C.; see *Buccaneers*. Many acts of parliament have been passed for the suppression of piracy; the latest in 1837.

PIREUS, the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C., which were destroyed by Lysander, 404 B.C. It was fortified by Conon, 393 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels. It was occupied by the French during the Russian war in 1854.

PIRMASENS (Bavaria). Here Moreau and the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the Prussians, 14 Sept. 1793.

PISA, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favoured by the early Roman emperors as a flourishing republic. The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the middle ages, but became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1405-6. In 1494, Pisa became independent under the protection of Charles VIII. of France, but was retaken by the Florentines in 1509. The university was founded in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1472, and 1542. The celebrated Campanile or leaning tower was built about 1154,* and the Campo Santo about the same time. The rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V. elected in their room.

* This tower was erected to contain bells, and stands in a square close to the cathedral. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 138 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some think this was done purposely by the architect; others attribute it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observation on gravitation (about 1635).

PISCICULTURE, see *Fisheries*.

PISTOLS, the smallest fire-arms, were first used by the cavalry of England about 1544. Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing. The earliest model of this kind of arm is to be found in the museum of the United Service Institution, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, America, in the year 1853, by col. Colt, who invented the Colt pistol, 1851. The perfection and economy of this system of manufacture induced the British government to establish the Enfield armoury, in the year 1855; see *Fire-Arms*.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. A small island in the Pacific Ocean, said to have been discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, and seen by Cook in 1773, and since noted for being colonised by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789; * see *Bounty*.

PITT ADMINISTRATIONS.* The first administration was formed on the dismissal of the coalition ministry (*which see*), Dec. 1783, and terminated by resignation in 1801. The second was formed 12 May, 1804; and terminated (after various changes) by Mr. Pitt's death, 23 Jan. 1806. A public funeral was decreed to him, and 40,000*l.* to pay his debts.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl Gower, *lord president*.
 Duke of Rutland, *privy seal*.
 Marquess of Carnarthen, and earl Temple (immediately succeeded by lord Sydney), *secretaries*.
 Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
 Viscount Howe, *admiralty*.
 Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*.
 William Wyndham Granville, Henry Dundas, &c.
 [Mr. Pitt continued minister until 1801. Many changes in his ministry occurred in the long period of seventeen years.]

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
 Duke of Portland, succeeded by lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *lord president*.
 Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
 Lord Hawkesbury, lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave), and earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
 Viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham), *admiralty*.
 Duke of Montrose, Mr. Dundas, &c.

PITTSBURG LANDING (near Corinth, Tennessee). On Sunday, 6 April, 1862, a great battle was fought between the American federals under Grant and Prentiss, and the confederates under Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. The latter began the attack and were victorious, but lost their able general Johnston. The federals were reinforced the next day and renewed the attack; the confederates maintained their ground; but soon after retired in good order to Corinth. This engagement is also named the battle of Shiloh.

PIUS IV., CREED OF, see *Confessions*.

PLACENTIA (now Piacenza), N. Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire, and the wars of the middle ages. In 1254 it fell under the rule of the family of the Scotti. In 1302 Alberto Scotti was overcome, and Placentia was united to Milan, then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revolted, but was taken by Sforza duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1513 it was given to pope Leo X. In 1545, Paul III. gave it with Parma as a duchy to his son Peter Louis Farnese. The French and Spaniards were defeated by the Austrians and Sardinians near Placentia, 16 June, 1746; see *Parma*.

PLAGUE. The plagues of Egypt (1491 B.C.) are described in *Exodus ix.*, &c. The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C. *Pelarius*. At Carthage a plague was so terrible that people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B.C. *Baronius*. At Rome a desolating plague prevailed, 453 B.C. The devastating plague at Athens, which spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, 430 B.C., is admirably described by Thucydides. Another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, destroyed 2000 persons every day, 188 B.C. *Pliny*; see *Cattle*.

* They remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. A ship nearing the island was hailed by a swarthy youth in the English language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married some black women from a neighbouring island, and had become a singularly well-conducted community under the fostering care of Adams, the principal mutineer. He died in 1800, when an Englishman named Nobbs, who arrived a few years before, became chief. In Aug. 1802 admiral Moresby spent a few days on the island. By his means Nobbs was sent to England and obtained ordination. As their numbers increased, the island proved incapable of their support. The English government removed them, with all their property, in the ship *Morvayshire*, on 3 May, 1806, and landed them, after a boisterous passage, on Norfolk Island, prepared previously for their reception, 8 June. The government stocked Norfolk Island with 2000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and twenty horses, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 96 males and 102 females.

† William Pitt, the second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born 28 March, 1759; became M.P. 23 Jan. 1782; moved for reform in parliament, 7 May, 1782; and became chancellor of the exchequer, July, 1782; died 23 Jan. 1806.

PLAGUE, *continued.*

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily, *A.D.* 80.

Again ravaged the Roman empire, 167, 169, 189.

Another in the Roman empire. For some time 5000 persons died daily at Rome, and many towns were entirely depopulated, 250-265.

In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, 430.

A long-continued dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa.

At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece, 746-749.

In London, 962.

At Chichester, in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772. *Will. Malms.*

In Scotland 40,000 persons perished, 954.

In London, great mortality, 1094; and Ireland, 1095.

Again, in London; it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111. *Hoivshed.*

In Ireland; after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.

Again, in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.

The "Black Death" in Italy, 1340.

A plague raged throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse yard, 1348-9. (That at Florence described by Boccaccio.)

In London and Paris a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1361-2, 1367, 1369, and in Ireland in 1370.

A great pestilence in Ireland called the Fourth, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383.

30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.

Again, in Ireland, superinduced by a famine; great numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England, a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478. *Rapin: Salmon.*

The awful *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal in London, 1485. *Delawne.*

The plague in London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1497-1500. *Stow.*

The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours), in London, 1506; and in 1517. In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Hen. VIII. *Stow.*

Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.

The sweating sickness again in England, 1528; and in North Germany in 1529; and for the fifth time in England, in 1551.

30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland.

200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople, in 1611.

In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.

In Franco, a general mortality; at Lyons, 60,000 persons died, 1632.

The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON, in 1664-5, which carried off 68,556 persons; some say 100,000.

Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666.

60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.

One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1760. *Abbé Mariti.*

In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassora, 1773.

In Egypt, above 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.

In Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799.

In Spain and at Gibraltar, immense numbers were carried off by a pestilential disease in 1804 and 1805.

Again at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1828.

The Asiatic cholera (see *Cholera*) made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, 26 Oct. 1831;

in Scotland, at Haddington, 23 Dec. same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, 14 March, 1832.

The cholera again visited England, &c. 1848 and 1849 (see *Cholera*).

The cholera raged at Smyrna and Constantinople, and appeared in Paris, Marseilles, Naples; July-Dec. 1865.

A great cattle plague (which see) in England, resembling typhus, near London, begins June, 1865.

A new, and hitherto an incurable disease, named *black death*, on account of purple blotches coming out on the skin, appeared in Dublin; many persons, of all ranks, died a few hours after the seizure. March *et seq.* 1866.

PLANETS. Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans, and inserted in a chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., and in which 1460 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the imperial library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter

* The following passage is taken from De Foe's History of the Plague (a work of imagination):—"It commenced in December, 1664. In May, June, and July, it had continued with great severity; but in August and September it quickened into dreadful affluency, sweeping away 8000 persons in a week. Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the sufferings of the metropolis. In some houses carcases lay waiting for burial; and in others, persons were seen doubled up in their last agonies. In one room were heard dying groans; and in the next the ravings of delirium, mingled with the wailings of relatives and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Infants passed at once from the womb to the grave. The yet healthy child hung upon the putrid breast of a dead mother; and the nuptial bed was changed into a sepulchre. Some of the affected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell and expired in the streets; while others calmly laid themselves down, never to rise but at the call of the last trumpet. At length, in the middle of September, more than 12,000 perished in one week; in one night 4000 died; and in the whole, not 68,000, as has been stated, but 100,000 perished of this plague. The hearse were but dead-carts which continually traversed the streets, while the appalling cry, 'Bring out your dead,' thrilled through every soul. Then it was that parents, husbands, wives, and children saw all those that were dear to them thrown with a pitchfork into a cart, like the offal of a slaughter-house, to be conveyed without the walls, and flung into one promiscuous heap, without the rites of sepulture, without a coffin, and without a shroud! Some graves were dug so large as to hold a thousand bodies each; and into those huge holes, the living, wrapt in blankets and rags, threw themselves among the dead, in their agonies and delirium. They were often found in this state bugging the flesh of their kindred that had not quite perished. People in the intolerable torment of their swellings, ran wild and mad, laying violent hands upon themselves; and even mothers, in their lunacy, murdered their own children. When the carts were insufficient for their office, the houses and streets were rendered tenfold more pestilential by the unburied dead." *De Foe.*

discovered by Galileo, 7 Jan. 1610. We now know nine primary planets, termed major; *Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Vulcan*; and ninety-seven secondary or minor, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.*

Uranus, formerly called *Georgium Sidus* and *Herschel*; discovered by W. Herschel (see *Georgium Sidus*) . . . 13 March, 1781
Neptune, discovered by Galle (in consequence of the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams) (see *Neptune*) . . . 23 Sept. 1846
Vulcan (between Mercury and the Sun), discovered by M. Lescarbault, a physician . . . 26 March, 1859

MINOR PLANETS (according to Mr. G. F. Chambers).

1. *Ceres*, discovered by Piazzi (visible to the naked eye) . . . 1 Jan. 1801
2. *Pallas*, discovered at Bremen by Olbers (see *Pallas*) . . . 28 March, 1802
3. *Juno*, discovered by Harding . . . 1 Sept. 1804
4. *Vesta*, discovered by Olbers . . . 29 March, 1807
5. *Astræa*, by K. C. Hencke . . . 8 Dec. 1845
6. *Hebe*, by the same . . . 1 July, 1847
7. *Iris*, by J. R. Hind . . . 13 Aug. "
8. *Flora*, by the same . . . 18 Oct. "
9. *Metis*, by A. Graham . . . 25 April, 1848
10. *Hygiea*, by A. de Gasparis . . . 12 April, 1849
11. *Parthenope*, by the same . . . 11 May, 1850
12. *Victoria*, by J. R. Hind . . . 13 Sept. "
13. *Egeria*, by A. de Gasparis . . . 2 Nov. "
14. *Irene*, by J. R. Hind . . . 19 May, 1851
15. *Eunomia*, by A. de Gasparis . . . 29 July, "
16. *Psyche*, by the same . . . 17 March, 1852
17. *Thetis*, by R. Luther . . . 17 April, "
18. *Melpomene*, by J. R. Hind . . . 24 June, "
19. *Fortuna*, by the same . . . 22 Aug. "
20. *Massilia*, by A. de Gasparis . . . 19 Sept. "
21. *Lutetia*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 15 Nov. "
22. *Calliope*, by J. R. Hind . . . 16 Nov. "
23. *Thalia*, by the same . . . 15 Dec. "
24. *Themis*, by A. de Gasparis . . . 5 April, 1853
25. *Phoebe*, by M. Chacornac . . . 6 April, "
26. *Proserpine*, by R. Luther . . . 5 May, "
27. *Euterpe*, by J. R. Hind . . . 8 Nov. "
28. *Bellona*, by R. Luther . . . 1 March, 1854
29. *Amphitrite*, by Mr. Marth . . . 1 March, "
30. *Urania*, by J. R. Hind . . . 22 July, "
31. *Euphrosyne*, by James Ferguson . . . 1 Sept. "
32. *Panopæa*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 26 Oct. "
33. *Polyhymnia*, by M. Chacornac . . . 28 Oct. "
34. *Circæ*, by the same . . . 6 April, 1855
35. *Leucothea*, by R. Luther . . . 19 April, "
36. *Atalanta*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 19 April, "
37. *Fides*, by R. Luther . . . 5 Oct. "
38. *Leda*, by M. Chacornac . . . 12 Jan. 1856
39. *Latitia*, by the same . . . 8 Feb. "
40. *Harmonia*, by R. Luther . . . 31 March, "
41. *Daphnè*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 22 May, "
42. *Iris*, by Norman Pogson . . . 23 May, "
43. *Ariadne*, by the same . . . 15 April, 1857

44. *Nysa*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 27 May, 1857
45. *Eugenia*, by the same . . . 28 June, "
46. *Hestia*, by N. Pogson . . . 16 Aug. "
47. *† Melde*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 9 Sept. "
48. *Aglaia*, by R. Luther . . . 15 Sept. "
49. *Doris*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 19 Sept. "
50. *Pales*, by the same . . . 19 Sept. "
51. *Virginia*, by James Ferguson . . . 4 Oct. "
52. *Nemausa*, by M. Laurent . . . 22 Jan. 1856
53. *Europa*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 6 Feb. "
54. *Calypso*, by R. Luther . . . 4 April, "
55. *Alexandra*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 10 Sept. "
56. *Pandora*, by Mr. Searle . . . 10 Sept. "
57. *Mnemosyne*, by R. Luther . . . 23 Sept. 1859
58. *Concordia*, by the same . . . 24 March, 1860
59. *Danaë*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 9 Sept. "
60. *Olympia*, by M. Chacornac . . . 12 Sept. "
61. *Erato*, by M. M. Förster and Lessing, 14 Sept. "
62. *Echo* (orig. *Titania*), by J. Ferguson, 14 Sept. "
63. *Ausonia*, by A. de Gasparis . . . 10 Feb. 1861
64. *Angelina*, by M. Tempel . . . 4 March, "
65. *Cybele* (orig. *Mazimiliana*), by M. Tempel . . . 8 March, "
66. *Maia*, by H. P. Tuttle . . . 9 April, "
67. *Arta*, by N. Pogson . . . 17 April, "
68. *Leto*, by R. Luther . . . 29 April, "
69. *Hesperia*, by M. Schiaparelli . . . 29 April, "
70. *Panopea*, by H. Goldschmidt . . . 5 May, "
71. *Feronia*, by Mr. Safford . . . 29 May, "
72. *Niobe*, by R. Luther . . . 13 Aug. "
73. *Clytie*, by H. P. Tuttle . . . 7 April, 1862
74. *Galatæa*, by M. Tempel . . . 30 Aug. "
75. *Eurydice*, by C. H. Peters . . . 22 Sept. "
76. *Freia*, by M. D'Arrest . . . 21 Oct. "
77. *Frigga*, by C. H. Peters . . . 15 Nov. "
78. *Diana*, by R. Luther . . . 15 March, 1863
79. *Eurynome*, by Jas. C. Watson . . . 14 Sept. "
80. *Sappho*, by N. Pogson . . . 2 May, 1864
81. *Terpsichore*, by M. Tempel . . . 30 Sept. "
82. *Alcmene*, by R. Luther . . . 27 Nov. "
83. *Beatrice*, by A. de Gasparis . . . 26 April, 1865
84. *Clio*, by R. Luther . . . 25 Aug. "
85. *Io*, by C. H. Peters . . . 19 Sept. "
86. *Semele*, by F. Tietjen . . . 4 Jan. 1866
87. *Sylvia*, by N. Pogson . . . 17 May, "
88. *Thiisbe*, by C. H. Peters . . . 15 June, "
89. *Julia*, by M. Stephan . . . 6 Aug. "
90. *Antiope*, by R. Luther . . . 1 Oct. "
91. *Ægina*, by M. Borelly . . . 4 Nov. "
92. *Undina*, by C. P. Peters . . . 8 July, 1867
93. ———, by C. Watson . . . 24 Aug. "
94. ———, by the same . . . 6 Sept. "
95. *Arethusa*, by R. Luther . . . 23 Nov. "
96. *Ægle*, by M. Coggia . . . 17 Feb. 1868
97. *Cloto*, by M. Tempel . . . 17 Feb. "

PLANETARIUM, see *Orrery*.

PLANING-MACHINE. One for wood was constructed by Bramah, about 1802; and one for iron by Joseph Clement in 1825.

PLANTAGENET, † House of, to which belonged fourteen English kings, from Henry II. 1154, to Richard III. killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485; see *England*, p. 275.

PLANTATIONS, see *Trade*.

PLASSEY, in Bengal, India, the site of a battle fought between the British under Clive, and the Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, 23 June, 1757. The nabob, although at the head

* The numerical order differs in the lists of English and French astronomers.

† It was believed at first to be *Daphnè*, No. 41; and hence was called "*Pseudo-Daphnè*," when K. Schubert proved it to be a new planet. It was not re-discovered by M. Goldschmidt till 1 Sept. 1860, when it received its present name, that of the Muse of Meditation.

‡ Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, plant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement, he was called *Planta-genista*, or Plantagenet. Skinner and Métey.

of about 68,000 men, was vanquished by 1000 British, and about 2000 sepoys. The victory laid the foundation of our empire in India; see *India*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. Gypsum, sulphate of lime, used for moulds, statuary, &c., first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it obtained its name. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea del Verrochio, about 1466.

PLATA, LA, see *Argentine Republic*.

PLATEA (Boeotia, N. Greece), site of the battle between Mardonius, commander of the army of Xerxes of Persia, and Pausanias, commanding the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; the same day as the battle of Mycale. Of 300,000 Persians scarce 3000 escaped with their lives. The Grecian army, about 110,000, lost but few men. The Greeks obtained immense plunder, and were henceforth delivered from the fear of Persian invasions. Platea was destroyed by the Thebans, 372; and rebuilt by Philip II. after his victory at Cheronea, 338.

PLATE. In English, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Will. III. (1696). The celebrated Plate act passed in May, 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a stamp-duty upon plate passed in 1784; see *Goldsmiths' Company*. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard; but a later act excepted marriage rings.—The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament (**PLATING**), said to have been invented by a Birmingham spur-maker, who began with making the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and filling the hollow with a slender rod of steel. He continued to make the hollow larger and the iron thicker, till at last he merely coated the iron spur with silver; see *Electrotype*.

PLATINUM, the heaviest of all the metals, except Osmium. The name originated with the Spaniards on account of its silvery colour, from the word *Plata*, signifying silver. It was found in the auriferous sand of the river Pinto, in South America, and was unknown in Europe until 1741, when don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru. *Greig*. In its ore have been found the metals Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, and Ruthenium (*which see*). In 1859, M. H. Ste-Claire Deville made known a new method of obtaining platinum from its ore, in great abundance and purity, and at the international exhibition of 1862 was shown a mass worth 384*ol.*, weighing 266½ lb., of a metal hitherto considered infusible, obtained by his process, employing the oxy-hydrogen flame; see *Philosophical Lamp*.

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY, the most popular of all systems (see *Philosophy*). Plato's dialogues have been termed "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C., and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness.

PLATONIC YEAR, the period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Ricciolus computes it at 25,920; and Cassini at 24,800; at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATTSBURG. A British expedition against this place, a town of New York, on Lake Champlain, was designed under general sir George Prevost, but was abandoned after the naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans, 11 Sept. 1814, when the British squadron in Lake Champlain was captured; see *United States*.

PLAY-GROUNDS. In 1858 a society was established by the earl of Shaftesbury and other benevolent persons to provide play-grounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes. Ground was liberally offered by the government, and by the marquess of Westminster and others; and in 1859 an act of parliament was passed to facilitate grants of lands for this purpose, for which part of Smithfield was to be reserved. The scheme was not successful.

PLAYS, see *Drama*, and *Theatres*.

PLEADINGS. Clothaire held a kind of moveable parliament called *placita*, whence came the word pleas, A.D. 616. *Hénault*. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in 786; and in Norman-French from the period of the conquest in 1066 until 1362. Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be taken in English in 1650. In English law the pleadings are the mutual statements of the plaintiff's cause of action, and the defendant's ground of defence.

PLEBEIANS, Plebes, the citizens of Rome, as distinguished from the Patricians; see *Rome*, 494-366 B.C.

PLEBISCITUM, a term given to a law passed by the *comitia tributa*, an assembly of the Roman people in their tribes, first established in 491 B.C. The term has been recently revived in France and Italy, and applied to *Universal Suffrage* (which see).

PLOTS, see *Conspiracies*, and *Rebellions*.

PLOUGH. "Thou shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together." *Deut. xxii. 10* (1451 B.C.). The Roman plough is minutely described by Virgil, about 31 B.C. Engines to plough grounds, whether inland or upland, were patented by David Ramsay and Thomas Wildgoose, in 1618; and many improvements in ploughs have been patented since. The application of steam power to ploughing was patented by John Upton in 1837, and by others since, more especially by lord Willoughby D'Eresby, the marquis of Tweeddale, and the earl of Caithness; see *Steam-Plough*.

PLOUGH MONDAY, in January, the first Monday after the Epiphany: in 1867, Jan. 14; in 1868, Jan. 13. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas. *Ashe*. On Plough Monday, too, the ploughmen of the north country used to draw a plough from door to door and beg plough money to drink. *Bailey*.

PLUM. We have two native plums; our finer kinds came from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The *Diospyros Lotus*, the date plum, was brought from Barbary, before 1596. The Pishamin plum, *Diospyros virginiana*, from America, before 1629. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as raisins do to this day.

PLURALITIES. Clergymen have been restrained from holding more than one benefice by several statutes; the first being 21 Henry VIII. 1529. In 1838 an act was passed prohibiting the holding of more than two benefices except they were at a distance less than ten miles; and the law on this subject was still further amended in 1850 and 1855, provisions being made for the amalgamation of neighbouring benefices.

PLURAL NUMBER, see *We*.

PLUS (+) AND MINUS (—). Professor de Morgan attributes these signs to either Christopher Rudolf, who published a book on algebra about 1522, or Michael Stifelius, about 1544.

PLYMOUTH, a fortified seaport in Devonshire. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 120 sail under Howard, Drake, &c., which pursued the Spanish armada. The fine hotel and assembly-rooms were burnt 6 Jan. 1863; loss about 50,000*l.*; see *Break-water*, and *Dockyards*.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, a body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," first appeared at Plymouth about 1830. In 1851 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to other dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ, and own the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical protestant churches, but they recognise no order of ministers.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY, to convey letters and parcels through tubes by means of atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. The company's act was passed 13 Aug. 1859, and tubes were laid down in Threadneedle-street on 12 Sept. 1860; and on 20 Aug. 1861, successful experiments were performed at Battersea. In 1862 tubes were laid down from the Euston railway station to the N.W. post-office in Camden-town, and on 21 Feb. 1863, the conveyance of the mail-bags began. In Oct. 1865, tubes had been laid down between Euston railway and Holborn; and on 7 Nov. several persons travelled in them. Engineer, Mr. Rammell.

PNEUMATIC LOOM, in which compressed air is the motive power, invented by Mr. Harrison, was exhibited in London in Dec. 1864. A company has been formed to bring it into general use.

PNEUMATICS, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases; see *Air*, and *Atmospheric Railways*.

PODESTÀ (from *potestas*, power), an Italian governor, afterwards a judge; one with supreme authority was appointed at Milan by the emperor Frederick I., when he took the city in 1158.

PODOLL (Bohemia), the site of a severe conflict between the Austrians and a part of the army of prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, 26 June, 1866. The Prussians had the advantage.

POET-LAUREAT. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office.* Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of poet-laureat; and in the twelfth year of Richard II. 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I. in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles I. to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 27*l.*

POETS-LAUREAT.†			
Edmund Spenser, died	1599	Rev. Laurence Eusden, died	1730
Samuel Daniel, died	1619	Colley Cibber, died	1757
Ben Jonson, died	1637	William Whitehead, died	1785
Sir William Davenant, died	1668	Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton, died	1790
John Dryden; deposed at the revolution.	1688	Henry James Pye, died	1813
Thomas Shadwell, died	1692	Dr. Robert Southey, died	21 March, 1843
Nahum Tate, died	1715	William Wordsworth, died.	23 April, 1850
Nicholas Rowe, died	1718	Alfred Tennyson (born 1809)	installed "

POETRY, the oldest, rarest, and most excellent of the fine arts, and highest species of refined literature. It was the first fixed form of language, and the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before music in melody, and before painting in description. *Hazlitt*. The song of Moses on the deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, 1491 B.C. (*Exodus* xv.), is the most ancient poetry extant. Orpheus of Thrace is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world) about 1249 B.C.; see *Epics, Odes, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Sonnets, Ballads, Hymns, and Verse*.

POICTIERS (W. France), near which was fought the battle between Edward the Black Prince and John, king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, 19 Sept. 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her nobility slain, and her king was taken prisoner, and brought to London; see *Tours*.

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy for poisoning their husbands, which they too fatally carried into effect. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome.‡ Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances) 23 Henry VIII. 1531; see *Boiling to Death*. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, caused the British legislature to pass a law rendering the sale of arsenic (which, until then could be obtained without check by any person from druggists' and apothecaries' shops) a matter of difficulty. This act regulated the sale of arsenic, and was passed 14 Vict. c. 13, 6 June, 1851.§ Recent remarkable cases of poisoning are those for which W. Palmer was executed in 1856, and Miss M. Smith tried in 1857; see *Trials*. Catherine Wilson, a noted poisoner, was executed on 20 Oct. 1862. Edward William Pritchard, M.D., was executed at Glasgow, 28 July, 1865, for the slow murder of his wife and her mother, by antimony. A committee of the commons on the subject of the sale of poisons was appointed in 1857, but no legislation has yet ensued.—The *Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act* was passed 28 July, 1863.

* Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a *Verificator Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings. The first mention of a *Poet Laureat* occurs, we believe, in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kay was laureat; Andrew Bernard was laureat, temp. Henry VII.; and John Skelton, temp. Henry VIII. Edmund Spenser, as above, was poet-laureat in the reign of Elizabeth. Whitehead was created on the refusal of Grey, Warton on the refusal of Mason, and Southey on the refusal of Scott. Laurence Eusden commenced a series of Birth-Day and New Year's Odes, which continued till the death of Pye, in 1813.

† "At the accession of George I. Rowe was made poet-laureat, I am afraid by the ejection of poor Nahum Tate, who died in the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter from extreme poverty." Dr. Johnson. On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death, in 1850.—"This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius." *Decline and Fall*, &c., chap. ix.

‡ A deadly poison freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century, was called *aqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but, on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 1000 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many died, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallised arsenic. Between 1666 and 1676 the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others. She was executed 16 July, 1676.

§ Nov. 1858, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweatmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr. Hodgson, a chemist, was tried for homicide, but was acquitted—though guilty of culpable negligence.

POITOU, an ancient province, W. France, part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. of England. It partook of the fortunes of Aquitaine (*which see*).

POLA (Illyria), a very ancient city, where Augustus founded the colony Pietas Julia, and which flourished during the empire. Off Pola, the Genoese fleet, under Doria, defeated the Venetians under Pisani, 5 or 6 May, 1379, with great loss.

POLAND (N.E. Europe), part of ancient Sarmatia. It is said to have become a duchy under Lechus or Lesko I. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about 992. The natives belong to the great Slavonic family. The word Pole is not older than the 10th century. Population of the kingdom of Poland in 1857 was 4,789,379.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity, about . . . 842

[Piastus is said to have lived to the age of 120, and his reign to have been so prosperous that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast.]

Introduction of Christianity, about . . . 992

Boleslaus II. murders St. Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow, with his own hands, 1079; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance, 1080

He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and he at length kills himself or dies in a monastery . . . 1081

Tartar invasion . . . 1241

Premislas assassinated . . . 1296

Louis of Hungary elected king . . . 1370

Isidulus VI. defeated and slain by the Turks . . . 1444

War against the Teutonic knights, 1410 . . . 1447

The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves . . . 1498

The Wallachians defeated . . . 1531

Splendid reign of Sigismund II. . . 1548

Lithuania incorporated with Poland . . . 1569

Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine . . . 1575

Poland conquered by the Swedes . . . 1655

Recovered . . . 1660

Abdication of John Casimir . . . 1668

Victories of John Sobieski over the Turks at Vienna . . . 1683

Many protestants killed after an affray at Thorn . . . 1724

Stanislaus abolishes torture . . . 1770

An awful pestilence destroys 250,000 persons . . . "

Civil war so weakened the kingdom that it fell an easy prey to Russia, Austria, and Prussia . . . 1772

The first partition treaty . . . 17 Feb. "

The public partition treaty, 5 Aug.; acted on, 18 Sept. . . "

A new constitution granted by the king, 3 May, 1791

The Russians, &c., on various pretexts enter Poland . . . 1792

Insurrection under Kosciusko . . . March, 1794

After many successes he is defeated by the Russians at Maciejowice and taken prisoner, 10 Oct. . . "

Praga sacked by Suwarrow . . . 4 Nov. "

Courland is annexed to Russia . . . 1795

Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno; final partition of his kingdom . . . 25 Nov. "

Kosciusko set at liberty . . . 25 Dec. 1796

He arrives in London . . . 30 May, 1797

The Poles enter the French army and greatly help to gain their victories . . . 1797 et seq.

Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg . . . 12 Feb. 1798

Napoleon I. enters Warsaw; his army wintered in Poland . . . 1806-7

The Poles neglected by the treaty of Tilsit (*which see*) . . . 7 July, 1807

General diet at Warsaw . . . June, 1812

The central provinces (the duchy at Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813) made the kingdom of Poland under Alexander of Russia . . . 30 April, 1815

New constitution granted and Cracow declared to be a free republic . . . 27 Nov. 1820

Polish diet opened . . . Sept. 1820

A revolution at Warsaw; the army declare in favour of the people . . . 29 Nov. 1830

The diet declares the throne vacant . . . 25 Jan. 1831

Battle of Grochow, near Praga; the Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000 . . . 19, 20 Feb. "

Battle of Wawrz (*which see*) . . . 31 March, "

Insurrection in Wilna and Volhynia . . . 3 April, "

Russians defeated at Zelichow, 6 April; Sedlce, 10 April; at Ostrolenka . . . 26 May, "

The Russian general Diebitch dies . . . 10 June, "

Battle of Wilna; Poles defeated . . . 19 June, "

Grandduke Constantine dies . . . 27 June, "

Battle of Minsk . . . 14 July, "

Warsaw taken by Russians . . . 8 Sept. "

The insurrection suppressed . . . 5 Oct. "

Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire . . . 26 Feb. 1832

Attempted revolution in Austrian Poland, . . . 22 Feb. 1846

The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, revoke the treaty of 1815 which constituted Cracow a free republic, and it is declared Austrian territory . . . 16 Nov. "

[This annexation was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey.]

The kingdom of Poland declared a Russian province . . . May, 1847

Great popular demonstration in commemoration of the battle of Grochow . . . 25 Feb. 1861

Six members of the Royal Agricultural Society killed by the military . . . 27 Feb. "

Great excitement at their funeral; many citizens put on mourning; an address to the emperor Alexander signed by 60,000 persons: mild conduct of prince Gortschakoff, the governor . . . 1-7 March, "

Mukhanoff, curator of Poland, who had written a circular exciting the peasantry against their lords, quits Warsaw, which is illuminated in consequence . . . 17 March, "

The government promises reforms and the re-

* On 22 Feb. 1846, an Austrian force under general Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry, was attacked and driven out of the town. A provisional government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterwards they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Galicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble delivered up, alive or dead: a general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed: the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorze, a suburb of Cracow; here they were attacked by general Collin, and driven into Cracow on the 27th of February. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow; the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on, a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterwards the revolution was at an end.

POLAND, *continued.*

establishment of Poland as a separate kingdom; yet abolishes the Agricultural Society,		12 June; the Poles claim the Poland of 1772,	
	7 April, 1861		26 June, 1863
Great meeting in consequence; which is dispersed by the military (now 32,000 strong); above 100 are killed and wounded	8 April, "	Fruitless intervention of European powers; sanguinary rule of Mouravieff at Wilna, June, General Berg replaces the Marquis de Wierpolski, as lieutenant-general, and governs with great rigour	7 July, "
Great agitation in the rural districts; the Russian officials quit Lublin; general Chruleff marches hither	April, "	Unsuccessful invasion of Volhynia by the Poles, under Wysocki and Horodycki, 1 July; Felinski, the R. C. archbishop of Warsaw, banished, July; frequent conflicts with varying results; many captured priests and nobles executed	Aug. "
10,000 soldiers in Poland; reign of terror in Warsaw	May, "	Lelewel, a brave Pole, after several victories, killed in battle	6 Sept. "
Death of prince Gortschakoff, lieutenant-general of Poland	30 May, "	Earl Russell decides against armed intervention, Aug.; negotiation ceases	Sept. "
New administrative council appointed	June, "	Gen. Berg fired at from the Zamoyiski hotel, Warsaw, 19 Sept.; the hotel destroyed Sept.	"
Death of prince Adam Czartoryski at Paris, aged 91	15 July, "	Many eminent Poles executed, Oct.; Wm. Alger, an Englishman, shot at Warsaw for making grenades; the hotel de ville fired	9 Oct. "
Oppressive regulations issued respecting dress	Oct. "	Mourning forbidden to be worn for the Poles at Warsaw, 27 Oct.; 41 ladies arrested at night	3 Nov. "
Fresh disturbances; Warsaw put in a state of siege	Oct. "	The <i>Times</i> correspondent expelled from Warsaw	27 Nov. "
Military arrests in churches in Warsaw, they are closed by the priests	17 Oct. "	The abbé Machewicz, a warlike priest, venerated as a martyr, hanged	28 Dec. "
The governor, count Lambert, leaves Warsaw,	23 Oct. "	Mouravieff rules Lithuania with great rigour	Dec. "
General Gerstenzweig, the military governor, assassinated	25 Oct. "	Numerous skirmishes, and many executions of prisoners captured by the Russians; the insurrection gradually dying out Jan. to April,	1864
Bialobzeski, catholic archbishop of Warsaw, arrested, 19 Nov.; tried and condemned to death as a rebel for closing the churches (he died shortly after)	18 Dec. "	The pope promulgates an arrogant encyclical letter to the Polish church	30 July, "
The new archbishop Felinski exhorts the Poles to submission	15 Feb. 1862	Romuald Traugott, once a Russian colonel, head of the Polish provisional government, since Oct. 1863, and five others, hanged 5 Aug.	"
Rigour of the government relaxed; amnesty granted to 85 convicted political prisoners,	29 April, "	Decree for reorganising education at Warsaw, founding a university, &c.	11 Sept. "
Attempted assassination of Wielopolski, a liberal Pole, president of the council	7 Aug. "	The secret provisional government, after stating that 50,000 men had been slain, and 100,000 exiled to Siberia, still calls on the Poles to begin a "national war"	21 Sept. "
The grandduke Constantine appointed governor, 28 May; begins with lenient policy, but his life is attempted by Jaroszynski, 3 July, who is executed	21 Aug. "	Many Roman Catholic convents closed for participating in the insurrection	Nov. "
Count Zamoyiski, an eminent loyal Pole, exiled for presenting to the government the report of a meeting of nobles at Warsaw, for which he had been asked	Sept. "	Further measures for denationalising Poland adopted	Dec. "
Telkner, the chief of the secret police, found murdered	9 Nov. "	The ex-dictator Langiewicz released by the Austrians and sent to Switzerland	Feb. 1865
Severe military conscription without notice,	14 Jan. 1863	The abbé Stanislas Bizoski and his lieutenant, captured and executed	23 May, "
Insurrection in the night; at Warsaw	22 Jan. "	Estates of suspected sympathisers with rebels ordered to be sold	22 Dec. "
Many Russians murdered; Poland put in a state of siege	24 Jan. "	Church property appropriated by the government; the clergy to be paid by the state	9 Jan. 1866
The Polish provisional government issues its first proclamation	2 Feb. "	Military government ceases, and state of siege partially raised	17 Feb. "
Louis Mieroslawski announces himself as head of the Poles, 19 Feb.; his band defeated and dispersed	23 Feb. "	Insurrection of Polish exiles in Siberia, soon suppressed, July; many executed	Nov. "
Marian Langiewicz declared dictator of Poland, 10 March; after several defeats he enters the Austrian territory, is detected and imprisoned	19 March, "	Count Goluchowski, a Pole, made governor of Galicia	Oct. "
The insurrection becomes general, and is supported by the landed proprietors, Feb.; successful guerilla warfare	March and April, "	Decree abolishing all political distinctions of Poland as a kingdom	19 Dec. "
The secret central committee assumes the supreme command	March, "	Promulgated	5 Jan. 1867
The czar's offer of an amnesty to all who lay down arms before 13 May; rejected, 12 April, European intervention on behalf of Poland, 17 April, &c.; firmly replied to by the czar,	26 April. &c. "	Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed	31 May, "
The secret committee (as a provisional government) levies taxes, 3 May, and forbids payment of taxes to Russia	9 May, "	Poland designated the "Vistula province" in a ukase	Jan. 1868
10,000 taken from the Russian treasury at Warsaw for the provisional government,		Its separate internal government abolished, and complete union with the empire effected	29 Feb. "

See *Cracow, Warsaw, and Russia.*

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

82. Piastus, duke.

83. Ziemowit, his son.

84. Lesko or Lescus IV.

913. Ziemomislus, son of Lesko.

964. Mieslslas I. becomes Christian.

992. Boleslas I., surnamed the Lion-hearted; ob-

POLAND, *continued.*

- tained the title of King from the emperor Otto III.
1025. Miecislav II.
1034. Richense or Richsa, his consort, regent; driven from the government.
1037. [Anarchy.]
1041. Casimir I., her son, surnamed the Pacific; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
1058. Boleslas II., styled the Intrepid.
1081. Ladislas, called the Careless.
1102. Boleslas III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
1138. Ladislas II., son of the preceding.
1146. Boleslas IV., the Curled.
1173. Miecislav III., the Old; deposed.
1177. Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
1194. Lesko V., the White; abdicated.
1200. Miecislav III.; restored.
1202. Ladislas III.; retired.
1206. Lesko V.; restored; assassinated: succeeded by his son, an infant.
1227. Boleslas V., surnamed the Chaste.
1279. Lesko VI., surnamed the Black.
1289. [Horrid anarchy.]
1295. Premislas, styled king of Poland, governs wisely: assassinated.
1296. Ladislas I. (IV.), the Short; deposed.
1300. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, abandons Poland.
1304. Ladislas IV., the Short.
1333. Casimir III., the Great, one of the best princes of Poland: encourages the arts, and amends the law: killed by a fall from his horse.
1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
1382. Maria; and 1384. Hedwige (daughters of Louis), and her consort, *Jagello*, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.
1399. Ladislas II. (V.), alone: annexed Lithuania.
1434. Ladislas III. (VI.), his son; succeeded as king of Hungary, 1440.
1445. [Interregnum.]
- .. Casimir IV.
1492. John (Albert) I., his son.
1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, brother of the preceding.

1506. Sigismund I., brother of Alexander; obtained the surname of the Great.
1548. Sigismund II., Augustus, son of the last king. (last of the Jagellon dynasty): a splendid reign: added Livonia to his kingdom: died 1572. Interregnum.

ELECTED MONARCHS.

1573. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.
1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania: established the Cossacks as a militia.
1586. [Interregnum.]
1587. Sigismund III., son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
1632. Ladislas IV. (VII.), Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.
1648. John II., or Casimir V.; abdicated 1668, and retired to France, where he died a monk. in 1672.
1668. [Interregnum.]
1669. Michael-Korbut-Wiesnowski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.
1674. John III., Sobieski; the last independent king: illustrious for victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars.
1697. [Interregnum.]
- .. Frederick-Augustus I., son of John-George, elector of Saxony; and elector in 1694; deprived of his crown.
1704. Stanislas I. (Leczinski): forced to retire from his kingdom in 1709.
1709. Frederick-Augustus again.
1733. Frederick-Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.
1763. [Interregnum.]
1764. Stanislas II. Augustus Poniatowski, resigned his sovereignty, Nov. 25, 1795; died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, 12 Feb. 1798.

POLAR CLOCK. An optical apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone (about 1849), whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarisation of light.

POLARISATION OF LIGHT, see *Optics*.

POLAR REGIONS, see *North-West Passage*, and *South Pole*.

POLE STAR or **POLAR STAR**, a star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*; its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore it is called the seaman's guide. Two stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, are called *pointers* to the Polar star. The discovery of the Pole star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor, Hong-ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz. 1585, and 16 Chas. I. 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. The magistracy at Bow street has long been established; see *Magistrates*.

Police offices.—The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced . . . 1 Aug. 1792

The Thames police was established in . . . 1798

The London police, remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by 10 Geo. IV. 19 June, commenced duty . . . 29 Sept. 1829

The London police improvement acts passed 3 Vict. 1839, 4 Vict. 1840, which were amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2 . . . 1856

In 1857 the total expenditure was 445,212*l.* for the metropolitan police, consisting of 17 superintendents, 140 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5276 constables.

The total efficient police force in England and Wales, exclusive of the metropolis, in Sept. 1859, was 11,309, and in Sept. 1863, 14,661 (see *Constabulary*).

Division X was established to attend the International Exhibition in . . . 1862

The whole police and constabulary in England and Wales amounted to 23,032 men; metropolitan police, 6900; city of London police, 743; dockyard police, &c.; 743. on . . . 29 Sept. 1863

Metropolitan police, 7493, 1 Jan. 1866; 7348 1 Jan. 1867; great increase proposed in Dec. 1867

Sir Richard Mayne, commissioner of metropolitan police, appointed . . . 1859

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE ACT, passed 20 Aug. 1867; see *Insurance*.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, the science which has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind, and the promotion of civilisation, wealth, and happiness. Its history in this country may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's "*Wealth of Nations*," 1776. The works of Mill and M'Culloch are justly celebrated. A professorship of Political Economy was established at Oxford by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., 1825; and at Cambridge, first by Mr. G. Pryme, in 1828; but regularly established by the university in 1863, Henry Fawcett (blind) being the first professor.

POLITICAL UNIONS were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform Bill; the most important was that of Birmingham.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *South*. The term was first used in France about 1569. A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the duc d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots in 1574. The duke was arrested and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastille.

POLL-ACT passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish; the earl of Desmond being then deputy, 5 Edward IV. 1465. This act long endured, see NOTE to article *Ireland*, p. 394.

POLLENTIA (Piedmont, N. Italy), the site of a great victory of Stilicho, the Imperial general, over Alaric the Goth, 29 March, 403.

POLL-TAX or **CAPITATION TAX**, existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1379; and occasioned the rebellion of Wat Tyler (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz., a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.*, and every single private person 1*d.*, 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. at the period of the revolution.

POLOTSK (Russia). The French under marshal Oudinot were here defeated by the Russians under general Wittgenstein, 30 and 31 July, 1812; the next day, the Russians were defeated. After several smaller actions with various results, Polotsk was stormed by the Russians, and retaken Oct. 1812.

POLTOWA, see *Pultowa*.

POLYGAMY, &c., was permitted among the early nations, and now by Mahometans. In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives. The practice was forbidden by Arcadius, 393. The emperor Charles V. punished polygamy with death. In England, by stat. 1 James I. 1603, it was made felony, with benefit of clergy. It was formerly punished with transportation, but now by imprisonment or penal servitude; see *Marriages*.—**POLY-ANDRY** (where one woman has several husbands) is permitted in some eastern countries, the children having equal rights.

POLYGLOT, from two Greek words denoting "many languages," is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages.

1. The Complutensian Polyglot, in six vols. folio, was printed at Alcalá (Complutensis), in Spain, 1502-14; the first edition published in 1522, at the expense of the celebrated cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats. Six hundred copies of it were printed; three on vellum. Count Mac Carthy, of Toulouse, paid 48*l.* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale.
2. The Polyglot, printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1559-69, at the expense of Philip II. of Spain.
3. Printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628-45.
4. Edited by Bryan Walton, in 6 vols. folio, 1654-7. Copies of all four are in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
5. Edited by Dr. Samuel Lee, published by S. Bagster, 1 vol. folio, 1831.

POLYNESIA, a name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific Ocean.

POLYPES (*many-footed* animals), also named Hydre, on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Leeuwenhoek, and described by him in the *Philosophical Trans.* 1703. The polypes are of the order Zoophytes, and partake of the animal and vegetable nature.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Regent-street, London, was erected by Thompson in 1838, and enlarged in 1848. It contains a hall of manufactures with machines worked by steam-power, lecture theatres, &c., diving-bell, electric machine, &c. *Timbs*. The institution did not prosper commercially, and its decline was hastened by the fall of a staircase on 3 Jan. 1859, when one person was killed and many injured. The institution was closed in May, 1859, but was re-opened by a new company on 12 Nov. 1860; see *Ecole Polytechnique*.

POMEGRANATE TREE (*Punica Granatum*) was brought to England from Spain before 1584. It originally came from Spanish America.

POMERANIA, a Prussian province, N. Germany, was held by the Poles, 980, and by Denmark, 1210; made an independent duchy, 1479; and divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648. The Swedish part, awarded to Denmark in 1814, was given up to Prussia for Lauenburg 1815; see *Denmark*.

POMFRET or **PONTEFRAC** (S. York.). At the castle (built 1069), Richard II. was confined and murdered, 10 Feb. 1399. Henry IV., by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, an assassin, attended by eight followers, rushed into the king's apartment. He wrested a pole-axe from one of the murderers, and soon laid four of their number dead at his feet, but was at length overpowered and slain. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle also, the earl Rivers, lord Gray, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Haut or Hause, were put to death by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England (afterwards Richard III.), 13-26 June, 1483.

POMPEII (S. Italy), an ancient city of Campania, was partly demolished by an earthquake in A.D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, but was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of 24 Aug. 79. The principal citizens were then assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, found a bronze figure; and this discovery led to further search, which brought numerous other objects to light, and at length the city was uncovered. The part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, 1750. The kings of Naples have greatly aided in exploring Pompeii, and the present Italian government resumed the work in 1863.

POMPEY'S PILLAR stands about three-quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the city and the lake Mareotis. The shaft is fluted, and the capital ornamented with palm-leaves; the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three pieces, and of the Corinthian order. The column measures, according to some, 94 feet; and others 141, and even 160 feet; but of its origin, name, use, and age, nothing is certain.*

PONDICHERRY (S.E. India), the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, restored 1697; besieged by the English, 1748; taken by them, Jan. 1761; restored, 1763; again taken Oct. 1778; restored in 1783; taken 23 Aug. 1793, and in 1803; restored 1815.

PONT-À-CHIN, see *Espierres*.

PONTIFFS (Latin *Pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order, established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians, with a chief (Pontifex Maximus), to these 4 plebeians were added, by the Ogulian law, 300 B.C. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *maiores*, 7 *minores*), (St), and Julius Caesar to 16. T. Cornucanius, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B.C.

PONTUS, in Asia Minor, seems to have been a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Eurinus*. Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 487. His successors were mere satraps of the kings of Persia.

Reign of Mithridates I.	B.C. 383
Artabazanes invades Pontus	363
Mithridates II. recovers it	336
Mithridates III. reigns	301
Artabazanes II. reigns	266
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c.	252
Mithridates attacks Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians	219
Reign of Pharnaces, 190; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom	183
Reign of Mithridates V.	157
He is murdered in the midst of his court	123
Mithridates VI. surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age	"
Marries Laodice, his own sister	115
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and accomplices to death	112
Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries	111

He enters Cappadocia	B.C. 97
His war with Rome	89
Tigranes ravages Cappadocia	80
Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death	"
Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chæronæ; 100,000 Cappadocians slain	"
Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time	74
The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus in two battles	73
Mithridates defeated by Lucullus	69
Mithridates defeats Fabius	68
But is defeated by Pompey	66
Mithridates stabs himself, and dies	63
Reign of Pharnaces	"
Battle of Zela (see Zela); Pharnaces defeated by Cæsar	47
Darius reigns	39

* It is generally believed that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honour was, nevertheless, set up somewhere about this part. One supposes the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian, another to Severus; and Mr. Clarke, from a half-effaced inscription on the base, considered that Adrian is the person honoured; while many assert, from the same inscription, that it is dedicated "to Diocletian Augustus, most adorable emperor, tutelary deity of Alexandria."

PONTUS, *continued.*

Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns	B.C.	36
Polemon II. succeeds his father	A.D.	33
Mithridates VII. reigns		40

Pontus afterwards became a Roman province.

Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebizond, in this country, 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, or ALMS-KNIGHTS. Soon after his institution of the order of the Garter, Edward III. founded this charity, for the provision of 24 (afterwards 26) poor persons eminent for military services. Edward IV. discharged the college from the support of the alms-knights, but Elizabeth re-established the charity for 13 knights, 1559. King William IV. changed the name to the "Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their all having held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833.—The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers. An act making lieutenants and widowers eligible was passed in 1867.

POOR. The poor of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By statute 23 Edw. III. 1349, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by 15 Rich. II. impropiators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor; but no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Hen. VIII. 1535. The origin of the present **POOR LAW** is referred to the 43rd of Elizabeth, 1601, by which overseers were appointed for parishes.

Additional workhouses ordered to be erected, 1819, 1834.

Poor Law Amendment bill passed 1834; forming "Unions," &c., amended in 1836, 1838, 1846 and 1847.

Poor Law (Ireland) act passed 1838; amended 1839.

A Poor Law system established in Scotland, 1845.

Poor Law (Ireland) Rate in aid act passed in 1849.

In Scotland, in the year ending May 1851, the number relieved was 141,870, at an average cost of 2s. 2d. 5d. and the expenditure was 535,943l.

In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept. 1851, was 1,101,878l.

An agitation for the *equalisation of poor's rates* throughout the kingdom, began in 1857.

The *Times* draws attention to the condition of the *houseless poor* in London, which led to measures for their relief, Dec. 1858.

Laws respecting removal of the poor amended in 1861.

Union relief act passed to enable certain unions to obtain temporary aid (on account of the distress

in Lancashire through suspension of cotton manufactures), 1862.

Metropolitan houseless poor act (authorising guardians to receive destitute persons into workhouses, and the metropolitan board to reimburse them) passed, 20 July, 1864.

Annual report of Poor Law board for 1864, shows great decrease of pauperism—issued Sept. 1865.

40 *refuges for houseless poor* established in London 1864-5.

"Casual wards" in London workhouses receive 1000 per night, Jan. 1865.

Union chargeability act passed, 1865.

Field-lane Refuge: new building formally opened by earl of Shaftesbury, 6 June, 1866.

Metropolitan Poor act passed for establishment of asylums for the sick, insane, &c., 29 March, 1867.

Poor Law Amendment act makes Poor Law board permanent; passed, 20 Aug. 1867.

Much excitement respecting the bad condition of London workhouse infirmaries, June, 1866; of Farnham workhouse, Oct. 1867.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Expended.	Poor rates.
In 1850	£188,811
1850	665,562
1858	819,000
1760	1,556,804
1785	2,184,950
1802	4,952,421

Expended.

In 1815	1820	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850, year to 25 Mar.
£5,418,845	7,329,594	8,111,422	6,356,345	5,468,699	5,543,650	3,816,909

Poor Rates.

In 1853	March 1857 to March 1858, about	1850-60, about	6 months to Mar. 25, 1861	" " " 1862	" " " 1864	" " " 1866
£6,522,412	3,082,600	3,795,500	2,073,394	2,181,124	2,250,971	2,210,039

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PAUPERS RECEIVING RELIEF (NOT VAGRANTS).

	1849.	1853.	1858.	1862.
England and Wales, 1 Jan.	934,419	798,822	968,186	932,400
Scotland	82,357	75,437	69,217 [1857].	78,433 [1861]
Ireland	620,747	141,822	50,582	59,541
Total	1,637,523	1,016,081	1,007,985	1,070,374

POPE (from the Greek *Pappas* and *Papa*, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. He styles himself "Servant of the servants of God." The title pope was formerly given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, 139; and pope Boniface III. induced Phocas, emperor of the East, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established; see *Italy. Reformation*, and *Rome, Modern*. Population of the present Papal States, about 3,124,668, in 1853.

Custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced . . . 708
 Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name 780

Sergius II. the first pope who changed his name on his election, 844; some contend that it was Sergius I. 687, and others John XII. . . 956

POPE, *continued.*

John XVIII. a layman, made pope . . .	1024
The first pope who kept an army, Leo IX. . .	1054
Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliges Henry IV. emperor of Germany, to stand three days in the depth of winter, barefooted at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore his pardon . . .	1077
The pope's authority fixed in England . . .	1079
Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (<i>Viner</i>), 19 Stephen . . .	1154
Henry II. of England holds the stirrup for pope Alexander III. to mount his horse . . .	1161
Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings† . . .	1191
The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England . . .	1226

The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France . . .	1308
The pope's demands on England refused by parliament . . .	1363
Appeals to Rome from England abolished (<i>Viner</i>) . . .	1533
The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books . . .	1541
Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV. . .	1773
The pope's political influence destroyed by the French Revolution . . .	1789-1814
His diplomatic relations with Great Britain authorised by parliament . . .	1848
He offends the British nation by creating bishops (see <i>Papal Aggression</i>) . . .	30 Sept. 1850
His powers in France checked . . .	1860-1865

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME (*the names in italics were antipopes*):

42. St. PETER: (said by very doubtful tradition to have been the first bishop of Rome, and to have been crucified, head downwards, in 66.)	
• • St. Clement (Clemens Romanus); according to Tertullian.	
66. St. Linus; martyred?	
78. St. Cletus, or Anacletus: martyred?	
91. St. Clement: abdicated?	
100. St. Evaristus: martyred; multiplied churches.	
109. St. Alexander: martyred	
119. St. Sixtus: martyred?	
127. St. Telesphorus: martyred.	
139. St. Hyginus: condemns Gnostics; called himself <i>pope</i> .	
142. St. Pius: martyred.	
157. St. Anicetus.	
168. St. Soterius: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.	
177. St. Eleutherius: opposed the Valentinians.	
193. St. Victor I.: martyred under Severus.	
202. St. Zephyrinus: claimed to be Peter's successor.	
219. St. Calixtus: martyred.	
222. [The chair vacant.]	
223. St. Urban I.: beheaded.	
230. St. Pontianus: banished by the emperor Maximin.	
235. St. Anterus: martyred.	
236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius, 250.	
250. [The chair vacant.]	
251. St. Cornelius: died.	
252. St. Lucius: martyred the year following. <i>Novatianus</i> : antipope (denied restoration to the repentant lapsed).	
253. St. Stephen I.: martyred in the persecution of Valerian.	
257. St. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor): martyred three days before his disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.	
258. [The chair vacant.]	
259. St. Dionysius: opposed the heresy of Sabellius.	

269. St. Felix I. died in prison.	
275. St. Eutychianus.	
283. St. Caius: a relative of the emperor Diocletian.	
296. St. Marcellinus: said to have lapsed under a severe persecution?; canonised.	
304. [The chair vacant.]	
308. St. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the emperor Maxentius.	
310. St. Eusebius: died the same year.	
311. St. Milchades: coadjutor to Eusebius.	
314. St. Silvester: commencement of temporal power by gifts of Constantine.	
336. St. Marcus: died the next year.	
337. St. Julius I.: of great piety and learning; maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.	
352. Liberius: banished.	
355. <i>Felix II.</i> , antipope: placed in the chair by Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy.	
[The emperor would have the two popes reign together; but the people cried out, " <i>One God, one Christ, and one bishop!</i> "]	
358. Liberius again: abdicated.	
" <i>Felix</i> became pope.	
359. Liberius again: martyred 365.	
366. St. Damasus: opposed the Arians; St. Jerome, his secretary, corrected Latin bible.	
367. <i>Ursinus</i> : expelled by Valentinian.	
384. Siricius: combated heretics.	
398. St. Anastasius: proscribed works of Origen.	
402. St. Innocent I.: condemned Pelagians.	
417. St. Zozimus: ditto.	
418. St. Boniface I.: maintained by the emperor Honorius, against <i>Eulalius</i> .	
422. St. Celestine I.: sent missions to Ireland.	
432. Sixtus III.: opposed Nestorius and Eutyches.	
440. St. Leo I. the Great: zealous head of the church; restrained Alaric; an able writer.	

* "When Louis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met pope Alexander III. at the castle of Torci, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle." *Rome*.

† In the 11th century the power of the pontiff of Rome seems to have reached its utmost height. Gregory VII. assumed the exclusive title of Pope, which till then had been common to other bishops; and his successors carried their pretensions so far as to hold themselves out as lords of the universe, arbiters of the fate of empires, and supreme rulers of the kings and princes of the earth. In this character they proceeded to dispose of kingdoms, and to loose subjects from their allegiance, as is remarkably instanced in the history of John, king of England. At length they affirmed the whole earth to be their property, as well where Christianity had been propagated, as where it had not; and therefore, on the discovery of the East and West Indies and America, Alexander VI., in 1493, granted to the Portuguese a right to all the countries lying to the eastward, and to the Spaniards all those westward of Cape Non, in Africa, which they might respectively be able to conquer. They finally pretended to be lords of the future world also; and by licences, pardons, dispensations, and indulgences, which they sold to the best bidders, to have a power of restraining, and in some instances of subverting, even the Divine justice itself. *Aspin: Lives of the Popes*.

† St. Linus is set down in nearly all accounts of popes as the immediate successor of St. Peter; but Tertullian, who was undoubtedly well informed, maintains that St. Clement succeeded the apostle. In the first century of the Christian Church, neither the dates of succession nor the succession of bishops are reconcilable by even the best authorities. Some assert that there were two or three bishops of Rome at the same time.

POPE, *continued.*

451. St. Hilary : rich, liberal.
 458. St. Simplicius : wise, prudent.
 483. St. Felix III. : opposed emperor Zeno respecting the Henoticon.
 492. St. Gelasius : opposed heresy ; fixed the canon of S.S.
 496. St. Anastasius II. : congratulated Clovis.
 498. Symmachus : zealous against the Henoticon.
 " *Laurentius* : antipope.
 514. Hormisdas : opposed Eutychians.
 523. John I. : sent to Constantinople by Theodoric ; tolerant.
 526. Felix IV. : introduced extreme unction as a sacrament.
 530. Boniface II. — *Dioscorus*.
 533. John II. : called Mercurius.
 535. Agapetus : converted Justinian.
 536. St. Silverius : son of pope Hormisdas, who had been married. The empress Theodosia procured his banishment into Lycia, where he died of hunger, and made Vigilius pope.
 537. Vigilius : banished, but restored.
 535. Pelagius I. : an ecclesiastical reformer.
 560. John III. : the great ornament of churches.
 573. [The see vacant.]
 574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus.
 578. Pelagius II. : died of the plague.
 590. St. Gregory the Great, of illustrious birth : sent Augustine to convert the Anglo-Saxons.
 604. Sabinianus : said to have introduced church bells.
 606 or 607. Boniface III. : died in a few months.
 607 or 608. Boniface IV.
 614 or 615. St. Deusdedit.
 617 or 618. Boniface V.
 625. Honorius I. : interested in British churches.
 639. [The see vacant.]
 640. Severinus :
 " John IV. :
 642. Theodorus I. : } condemned Monothelites.
 649. Martin I.
 654. Eugenius I. : liberal.
 657. Vitalianus : favoured education in England.
 672. Adeodatus, the " Gift of God."
 676. Donnus I. : ornamented churches.
 678. St. Agathon : tribute to the emperor ceased.
 682. St. Leo II. : instituted holy water ; favoured music.
 683. [The see vacant.]
 684. Benedict II.
 685. John V. : learned and moderate.
 686. Conon. — *Theodore and Pascal*.
 687. Sergius : "governed wisely."
 701. John VI. : redeemed captives ; firm and wise.
 705. John VII. : moderate.
 708. Sisinnius : died 20 days after election.
 " Constantine : wise and gentle ; visited Constantinople.
 715. St. Gregory II. : sent Boniface to convert Germans.
 731. Gregory III. : independent ; first sent nuncios to foreign powers.
 741. St. Zacharias, a Greek.
 752. Stephen II. elected : died before consecration.
 " Stephen II. or III. : temporal power of the church of Rome commenced.
 757. Paul I. : moderate and pious.
 767. *Constantine Theophylactus* : killed by Lombards.
 768. Stephen III. or IV. : literary.
 772. Adrian I. : sanctioned images.
 795. Leo III. : crowned Charlemagne, 800.
 816. Stephen IV. or V.
 817. Pascal I. : ascetic ; and built churches.
 824. Eugenius II. : "father of the afflicted." — *Zozimus*.
 837. Valentinus.
 " Gregory IV. : pious and learned.
 844. Sergius II.
 847. Leo IV. : defeated the Saracens.
 855. Pope Joan's election fabulous (*which see*).
 " Benedict III. — *Anastasius*.
 858. Nicholas I., the Great : conversion of Bulgarians.
 867. Adrian II. : eminent for sanctity.
 872. John VIII. : crowned 3 emperors.
 882. Marinus or Martin II. : condemned Photius.
 884. Adrian III. : ditto.
 885. Stephen V. or VI. : very charitable.
 891. Formosus : political. — *Sergius*.
 896. Boniface VI. : deposed.
 897. Stephen VI. or VII. : vicious ; dishonoured the corpse of pope Formosus ; strangled by the people.
 " Romanus. — *Sergius*.
 898. Theodorus II. : governed 22 days.
 John IX.
 900. Benedict IV. : "a great pope."
 903. Leo V. : expelled ; died in prison.
 " Christopher.
 [Several popes made by the infamous Marozia.]
 904. Sergius III. : disgraced by his vices.
 911. Anastasius III.
 913. Landonius, or Lando.
 914. John X. : stifled by Guy, duke of Tuscany.
 928. Leo VI. : considered an intruder.
 929. Stephen VII. or VIII.
 931. John XI. : son of Marozia ; imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
 936. Leo VII. : great in zeal and piety.
 939. Stephen VIII. or IX. : "of ferocious character."
 942. Marinus II., or Martin III. : charitable.
 946. Agapetus II. : of holy life ; moderate.
 956. John XII., the infamous : deposed for adultery and cruelty ; and murdered.
 963. *Leo VIII.* : an honour to the chair.
 964. Benedict V. : chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otho : died at Ham-burg.
 965. John XIII., elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
 972. Benedict VI. : murdered in prison.
 974. Donnus II. — *Boniface VII.*
 984. John XIV. : imprisoned by *Boniface VII.*
 " John XV. : died before consecration.
 985. John XVI. : loved gain.
 996. Gregory V. — *John XVII.* : expelled by the emperor, and barbarously used.
 999. Silvester II. (Gerbert) : learned and scientific ; said to have introduced the Arabic numerals, and invented clocks.
 1003. John XVII. : legitimate pope, died same year.
 " John VIII. abdicated.
 1009. Sergius IV. (original name "Bocca di Porco," Pig's snout.)
 1012. Benedict VIII. : supported by the emperor against — *Gregory*.
 1024. John XIX. : elevated by bribery.
 1033. Benedict IX. : became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age ; expelled for vices.
 1044. *Sylvester III.* : 3 months.
 " Gregory VI. : deposed. — *Sylvester* ; and John XX. (The emperor very influential.)
 1046. Clement II. (*Clemens Romanus* the first Clement) : died the next year.
 1047. *Benedict* again : again deposed.
 1048. Damasus II. : died soon after.
 " St. Leo IX. : a reformer of simony and incontinence.
 1054. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1055. Victor II. : a reformer.
 1057. Stephen IX. or X.
 1058. *Benedict X.* : expelled.
 " Nicholas II. : increased the temporal power.
 1061. Alexander II. : raised the papal power. — *Honorius II.*
 1073. St. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) : vigorous reformer ; opposed the emperor Henry IV. respecting investitures ; and excommunicated him, 1076 ; restored him at Canossa, 1077 ; died, 1085.
 1080. *Clement III.* (Guibert).

POPE, *continued.*

1085. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1086. Victor III. (Didier): learned.
 1088. Urban II.: crusades commenced.
 1099. Pascal II. (Ranieri): Tuscany given to the papacy by the countess Matilda.
 1118. Gelasius II.: retired to a monastery.—*Gregory VIII.*
 1119. Calixtus II.: settled investiture question.
 1124. Honorius II.
 1130. Innocent II.: condemned heresies; held 2nd Lateran council.—*Anacletus II.*
 1138. Victor III.
 1143. Celestine II.: ruled 5 months.
 1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular commotion.
 1145. Eugenius III.: ascetic.
 1153. Anastasius IV.
 1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected pope; born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's; Frederick I. prostrated himself before him, kissed his foot, held his stirrup, and led the white palfrey on which he rode.
 1159. Alexander III.: learned; canonised Thomas à Becket; resisted Frederick I.; 1159, *Victor IV.*; 1164, *Pascal III.*; 1168, *Calistus III.*; 1178, *Innocent III.*
 1181. Lucius III.—The cardinals acquire power.
 1185. Urban III.: opposed Frederick I.
 1187. Gregory VIII.: ruled only 2 months.
 " Clement III.: proclaimed 3rd crusade.
 1191. Celestine III.
 1193. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti): endeavoured to free Rome from foreign influence; excommunicated John of England; preached crusade against the Albigenses, 1204.
 1216. Honorius III.: learned and pious.
 1227. Gregory IX.: preached a new crusade; collected decretals.
 1241. Celestine IV.: died 18 days after his election. [The throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
 1243. Innocent IV.: opposed Frederick II.; gave the red hat to cardinals.
 1254. Alexander IV.: established inquisition in France.
 1261. Urban IV.: instituted feast of "Corpus Christi."
 1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously legate to England; discouraged the crusades.
 1268. [The throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
 1271. Gregory X.: held a council at Lyons to reconcile the churches of the east and west.
 1276. Innocent V.: died shortly after.
 " Adrian V.: legate to England in 1254; died 36 days after election.
 " Vicedominus: died the next day.
 " John XX. or XXI.: died in 8 months.
 1277. Nicholas III.: died in 1280.
 1281. Martin IV., French: supported Charles of Anjou.
 1285. Honorius IV.: supported the French.
 1288. Nicholas IV.: endeavoured to stir up a new crusade.
 1292. [The throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
 1294. St. Celestine V.: ascetic; resigned.
 " Boniface VIII.: proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms;" imprisoned his predecessor; quarrelled with Philip of France; laid France and Denmark under interdict.
 1303. Benedict XI.: a pious and liberal pontiff: said to have been poisoned.
 1304. [The throne vacant 11 months.]
 1305. Clement V. (Bertraud the Goth): governed by Philip of France; removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon, 1309.
 1314. [The throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
 1316. John XXII.
 1334. Benedict XII. (*Nicholas V.* at Rome.)
 1342. Clement VI.: learned.
 1352. Innocent VI.: favoured Riensi.
 1362. Urban V.: charitable; a patron of learning.
 1370. Gregory XI.: protector of learning; restored the papal chair to Rome; proscribed Wickliffe's doctrines.
 SCHISM—1378-1447.
 1378. Urban VI.: so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, as
 " Clement VII.
 1389. Boniface IX.
 1394. Benedict (called *XIII.*) at Avignon.
 1404. Innocent VII.: died in 1406.
 1406. Gregory XII. Angelo Corario.
 1409. Alexander V.: died, supposed by poison.
 1410. John XXIII.: deposed.
 1417. Martin V. Otho Colonna.
 1424. Clement VIII.: resigned 1429.
 1431. Eugenius IV. Gabriel Condolmera: deposed by the council of Basil; and Amadeus of Savoy chosen as *Felix V.*, in 1439, who resigned 1449.
 1447. Nicholas V.: learned; proposed crusade against Turks.
 1455. Calixtus III. Alfonso Borgia: courageous.
 1458. Pius II. Æneas Silvius Piccolomini: learned.
 1464. Paul II. Pietro Barbo: preached a crusade.
 1471. Sixtus IV.: tried to rouse Europe against the Turks.
 1484. Innocent VIII.
 1492. Alexander VI. Roderic Borgia: poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
 1503. Pius III. Francisco Piccolomini: 21 days pope.
 " Julius II. Julian della Rovere: martial; began St. Peter's.
 1513. Leo X. Giovanni de' Medici: this pope's grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation; patron of learning and art.
 1522. Adrian VI.: just, learned, frugal.
 1523. Clement VII. Giulio de' Medici: refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn.
 1534. Paul III. Alexander Farnese: approved the Jesuits.
 1550. Julius III. Giovanni M. Gieochi.
 1555. Marcellus II.: died soon after his election.
 " Paul IV. John Peter Caraffa. When queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily answered "that to the holy see, and not to her, belonged the throne, to which she had no right as being a bastard."
 1559. Pius IV. Cardinal de' Medici: founded Vatican press.
 1566. St. Pius V. Michael Ghisleri: pious; energetic.
 1572. Gregory XIII. Buoncampagno: great civilian and canonist: reformed the calendar.
 1585. Sixtus V. Felix Peretti: an able governor; excomm. Henry III. and Henry IV. of France.
 1590. Urban VII.: died 12 days after election.
 " Gregory XIV. Nicholas Sfondrate.
 1591. Innocent IX.: died in two months.
 1592. Clement VIII. Hippolito Aldobrandini: learned and just; published the Vulgate.
 1605. Leo XI.: died same month.
 " Paul V. Camille Borghese; quarrelled with Venice.
 1621. Gregory XV. Alexander Ludovisi: founded the Propaganda.
 1623. Urban VIII. Maffei Barberini: condemned Jansenism.
 1644. Innocent X. John Baptist Pamili: ditto.
 1655. Alexander VII. Fabio Chigi: favoured literature.
 1667. Clement IX. Giulio Rispogheo: governed wisely.
 1670. Clement X. Emilio Altieri.
 1676. Innocent XI. Odescalchi: condemned Gallicism and Quietism.

POPE, *continued.*

1626. Alexander VIII. Ottoboni: helped Leopold against Turks.
 1691. Innocent XII. Antonio Pignatelli: condemned Fenelon.
 1700. Clement XII. John Francis Albani: issued the bull *Unigenitus*.
 1721. Innocent XIII. Michael Angelo Conti: the eighth of his family; pensioned Jas. Ed. Stuart.
 1724. Benedict XIII. Orsini: favoured J. E. Stuart.
 1730. Clement XII. Orsini: restored San Marino (republic).
 1742. Benedict XIV. Lambertini: learned, amiable.
 1758. Clement XIII. Chas. Rezzonico: Avignon lost.
 1759. Clement XIV. Ganganelli: suppressed the Jesuits.
 1775. Pius VI. Angelo Braschi, Feb. 15: dethroned by Bonaparte; expelled from Rome, and

- deposed in Feb. 1798; and died at Valence, 29 Aug. 1799.
 1800. Pius VII. Barnabo Chiaramonte: elected 13 March; agrees to a concordat with France, 15 July, 1801; crowns Napoleon, 2 Dec. 1804; excommunicates him, 10 June, 1809; imprisoned, 6 July, 1809; restored in 1814; died, 20 Aug. 1823. (He restored the Jesuits, 1814.)
 1823. Leo XII. Annibale della Ganga, 28 Sept.
 1829. Pius XVIII. Francis Xavier Castiglioni, 31 March.
 1831. Gregory XVI. Mauro Capellari, 2 Feb.: died, 1 June, 1846.
 1846. Pius IX. Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti: the 259th pope; elected, 16 June (born 13 May, 1792). **THE PRESENT (1868) POPE.**
See Home.

POPE JOAN. It is falsely asserted that, in the 9th century, a female named Joan conceived a passion for Felda, a young monk, and in order to be admitted into his monastery, assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover she entered upon the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died, in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow; "yet, until the reformation, the tale was repeated and believed without offence." *Gibbon.*

POPISH PLOTS, see *Gunpowder Plot*, and *Oates's Plot*.

POPLAR TREES. The Tacamahac poplar (*Populus Balsamifera*) was brought hither from North America before 1692. The Lombardy poplar from Italy about 1758.

POPULATION. The population of the world was estimated in 1863 at 1,288,000,000. For the Population of Countries, see the table (after the Preface) facing page 1.

Europe	275,806,741	Africa	200,000,000	Australia	1,445,000
Asia	755,000,000	America	67,896,041	Polynesia	1,500,000

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Estimated in 1377 . . . 2,092,978 | In 1483 . . . 4,689,000 | In 1696 . . . 5,250,000

Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.
1700 . . . 5,475,000	1740 . . . 6,064,000	1770 . . . 7,428,000	1801 . . . 8,872,980
1710 . . . 5,240,000	1750 . . . 6,467,000	1780 . . . 7,953,000	1851 . . . 17,937,609
1720 . . . 5,565,000	1760 . . . 6,736,000	1790 . . . 8,675,000	1861 . . . 20,061,172
1730 . . . 5,796,000			

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY CENSUS.

Division.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
England*	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,089,338	14,995,138	16,854,142	18,949,130
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438	805,276	916,619	1,060,626	1,111,795
Scotland† . . .	1,999,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,807	2,620,184	2,870,784	3,061,251
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	640,500	319,300	277,017	312,493	142,916	162,021
Total	10,942,646	12,609,864	14,391,631	16,537,398	18,844,434	20,936,468	23,284,197
Ireland‡		5,937,856	8,175,124	7,784,934	8,175,124	6,515,794	5,764,543
Islands in British seas }						143,126	143,779
						27,595,388	29,192,419

* Estimated population of ENGLAND by Registrar-General in June 1865, 29,772,294; in June 1866, 29,935,020.

† Estimated population of SCOTLAND in 1751, 1,255,663; in June 1866, 3,153,413.

‡ Estimated population of IRELAND in 1652, 850,000; in 1712, 2,099,094; in 1754, 2,372,634; in 1805, 5,395,456; in 1866, 5,571,404.

	1861.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited Houses.
England and Wales		9,758,852	10,302,873	3,745,463
Scotland		1,446,982	1,614,269	393,289
Ireland		2,804,961	2,959,582	103,357

POPULATION, *continued.*

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.*	1861.†
London and suburbs*	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,694	1,474,069	1,873,676	2,362,236	2,803,074
Manchester, &c.	94,876	115,874	161,635	237,832	242,583	404,465	357,604
Glasgow, &c.	77,385	100,749	147,043	202,426	274,533	340,653	394,857
Liverpool	79,722	100,240	131,801	189,244	286,487	375,955	443,674
Edinburgh, &c.	82,560	102,987	138,235	162,403	168,182	193,929	198,096
Birmingham	73,670	85,753	106,721	142,251	182,922	232,841	295,665
Leeds, &c.	63,645	76,433	83,796	123,393	152,054	172,270	207,123
Bristol, &c.	63,645	76,433	87,779	103,886	122,296	137,328	154,093
Sheffield	43,194	56,060	69,479	91,692	111,091	135,310	185,157
Plymouth	43,461	52,769	61,212	75,534	80,059	102,380	128,823
Portsmouth	36,832	37,256	50,288	61,116	72,344	68,195	74,414
Norwich	27,608	35,370	44,796	58,019	63,288	71,945	73,794
Newcastle	36,963	36,369	46,948	57,937	70,860	87,764	109,292
Paisley	31,179	30,722	47,003	57,466	60,487	69,951	47,419
Nottingham	28,861	34,253	40,415	50,680	71,844	57,407	74,521
Hull	34,964	32,467	41,874	49,461	71,629	84,690	98,994
Dundee	26,084	29,616	30,575	45,355	62,794	77,829	90,425
Brighton	7,339	12,012	24,429	40,634	46,661	65,573	87,311
Bath	30,113	32,214	36,811	38,003	38,304	54,240	52,552
York	23,692	26,422	29,527	34,461	38,321	40,359	45,326
Preston	11,887	17,065	24,575	33,112	50,131	69,547	82,961
Cambridge	13,360	13,802	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815	26,351
Oxford	15,124	15,337	16,364	20,432	23,834	27,843	27,561

* In 1851, 1,106,558 males, and 1,255,678 females.

† 1861: parliamentary limits of the boroughs only.

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

From latest returns in "Almanach de Gotha," 1868.

Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.
Alexandria, Egypt, 1862, about	170,000	Genoa, 1862	127,986	New Orleans, 1860	166,675
Amsterdam, 1867	264,498	Ghent, 1866	126,333	New York, 1860	805,621
Antwerp, 1866	123,498	Glasgow, 1867, estimated	440,979	Odessa, 1863	118,970
Athens and Piræus, 1860	47,727	Hague, 1867	87,801	Oporto, 1863	89,321
Barcelona, 1864	252,015	Hamburg, 1866	223,443	Palermo, 1862	167,605
Basle, 1860	37,918	Jeddo, reputed	1,800,000	Paris, &c., 1866	1,865,774
Berlin, 1865	632,749	Konigsberg, 1865	104,507	Pekin, reputed	4,000,000
Berne, 1860	29,016	Loipaic, 1864	85,394	Pesth, 1857	131,795
Bombay, 1864, above	600,000	Idée, 1866	104,005	Philadelphia, 1860	562,129
Bordeaux, 1864	194,241	Liabon, 1863	224,063	Prague, 1857	142,158
Bremen, 1864	70,692	Lisle, 1864	154,749	Quebec, 1861	51,109
Breslau, 1865	163,179	Liverpool, 1867, estimated	492,439	Rio Janeiro, 1855	266,159
Brussels, 1866	189,337	London, 1867, estimated	3,082,372	Rome, 1867	215,573
Cadix, 1864	71,914	Lubeck, 1862	31,898	Rotterdam, 1867	115,777
Cairo, 1862, estimated	265,000	Lyons, 1866	323,954	Rouen, 1866	100,671
Calcutta, 1864, about	600,000	Madras, 1864, about	450,000	Seville, 1864	152,000
Christiania, 1866	57,381	Madrid, 1864	475,785	Smyrna, 1863, estimated	190,000
Cologne, 1865	122,162	Marseilles, 1864	300,131	Stockholm, 1866	138,169
Constantinople, estimated	1,075,000	Messina, 1862	62,024	St. Petersburg, 1865	546,000
Copenhagen, 1860	155,143	Mexico, 1858, estimated	200,000	Stuttgart, 1864	69,014
Dresden, 1864	145,728	Milan, 1862	196,109	Tehran, estimated	80,000
Dublin, 1867, estimated	319,210	Montreal, 1864	120,000	Toulouse, 1866	126,536
Edinburgh, 1867, estimated	176,081	Moscow, 1863	356,627	Tunis, estimated	100,000
Florence, 1862	114,363	Munich, 1864	167,054	Turin, 1862	180,590
Frankfort, 1864	78,177	Nankin, estimated	1,000,000	Upsal, 1866	97,884
Genoa, 1860	41,415	Nantes, 1866	111,956	Utrecht, 1867	118,567
		Naples, 1862	418,968	Venice, 1857	118,171
				Vienna, 1864, about	360,000
				Warsaw, 1865	243,512

PORCELAIN, see *Pottery.*

PORT EGMONT, a fine harbour on the N.W. coast of Falkland Islands. Commodore Byron was dispatched to found a colony here in 1765; see *Falkland Islands.*

PORTEOUS MOB. Capt. Porteous, at Edinburgh, on 15 April, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of Wilson, a smuggler, who had saved the life of a fellow criminal, by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled. The execution of Wilson excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the

mob, and seventeen persons were killed or wounded. He was found guilty of murder, 22 June, 1736; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people, at night, broke open the prison, took out Porteous, and hanged him on a dyer's sign-post, in the Grass-market, 7 Sept. 1736. None of the rioters was ever detected.

PORTER. Dr. Ashe says that this beverage obtained its appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730.* The number of licensed brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257; in Scotland, 154; and in Ireland, 96—total, 2507. On 17 Oct. 1814, at Meux's brewhouse two large vats of porter burst, destroying neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost; and the loss was between 8000 and 9000 barrels.

In 1760.	Barrels.	In 1815.	Barrels.	In 1840.	Barrels.
Calvert & Co. brewed . . .	74,734	Barclay & Perkins . . .	337,621	Barclay, Perkins, & Co. . .	361,321
Whitbread . . .	63,408	Meux, Reid, & Co. . .	282,104	Truman, Hanbury, & Co. . .	263,235
Truman . . .	60,140	Truman, Hanbury, & Co. . .	272,162	Whitbread & Co. . .	218,828
Sir William Calvert . . .	52,785	Whitbread & Co. . .	261,018	Reid & Co. . .	196,442
Gifford & Co. . .	41,410	Henry Meux & Co. . .	229,100	Combe, Delafield, & Co. . .	177,542
Lady Parsons . . .	34,098	P. Calvert & Co. . .	219,333	Felix Calvert & Co. . .	136,387
Thrale . . .	30,740	Combe, Delafield, & Co. . .	105,081	Sir Henry Meux & Co. . .	116,547
Huck & Co. . .	29,615				
Herman . . .	28,017				
Meux & Co. . .	10,012				

PORTERAGE ACT, regulating the charge for portorage of small parcels, passed 1799.

PORT JACKSON (New South Wales), thirteen miles north of Botany Bay, was so named by capt. Cook in 1770; see *Sydney*. Here the duke of Edinburgh was shot by O'Farrell, a Fenian, 12 March, 1868, but recovered. The assassin was hanged, 21 April.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATIONS. The first was the "Coalition ministry," of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland,† as first lord of the treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry, from its including lord North with Mr. Fox, formerly inveterate opponents. Formed 5 April, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Duke of Portland, *first lord of the treasury*.
Viscount Stormont, *president of the council*.
Earl of Carlisle, *privy seal*.
Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, *home and foreign secretaries*.
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Viscount Keppel, *admiralty*.
Viscount Townshend, *ordnance*.
Lord Loughborough, *chief commissioner of great seal*.
Charles Townshend, Edmund Burke, Richard Fitzpatrick, Richard B. Sheridan, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 25 March, 1807.

Earl Camden, *lord president*.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
Hon. Spencer Perceval, lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool), Mr. Canning, and viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
Earl Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, *boards of trade and control*.
Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*.
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance*.

PORTLAND ISLE (off Dorset). Fortified before 1142. Portland castle was built by Henry VIII. about 1536. Off this peninsula a naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, 18 Feb. 1653, which continued for three days. The English destroyed eleven Dutch men-of-war and thirty merchantmen. Van Tromp was Admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English.—Here is found the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices. The Portland lights were erected 1716 and in 1789. The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb. 1792. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland breakwater, 25 July, 1849, completed 1866. A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept. 1858, was promptly suppressed.

PORTLAND or BARBERINI VASE. This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass-like substance, with figures and devices raised on it on white enamel; height 10 inches; diameter in the broadest part, 7; with a handle on each side) was discovered about the middle of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 2½ miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor, Alexander Severus (222-235), and his mother Mammæa, and the vase is supposed to have been the cinerary urn of one of

* The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half-and-half,—i. e., half of ale, and half of beer. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint of three-thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny. To avoid trouble, Harwood, a brewer, made a liquor which partook of the united flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt. Being relished by porters and other working people, it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the "Blue Last," Curtain-road.—*Leigh*.

† Born 1738; became lord chamberlain, 1765; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; premier, 1783; home secretary, 1794; lord president, 1801; premier again, 1807; died, 1809; when Mr. Spencer Perceval became premier.

these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family, at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the duchess of Portland : at the sale of her effects, it is said to have been bought by the then duke of Portland, who, in 1810, deposited it (on loan) in the British Museum. On 7 Feb. 1845, this vase was smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd ; it was skilfully repaired, but is not now shown to the public. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of it, and took a number of casts.

PORTO BELLO (S. America), discovered by Columbus, 2 Nov. 1502, was taken by Morgan the Buccaneer in 1668 ; by the British under admiral Vernon, from the Spaniards, 21 Nov. 1739. It was again taken by admiral Vernon, who destroyed the fortifications, in 1742. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, it was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO, capital of Elba (*which see*) ; built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with great magnificence ; see *France*.

PORT PHILLIP (New S. Wales), original name of the colony of Victoria (*which see*).

PORTRAIT GALLERY, &c., see *National Portrait Gallery*.

PORTREEVE (derived from Saxon words signifying the governor of a port or harbour). The chief magistrate of London was so styled ; but Richard I. appointed two bailiffs and afterwards London had mayors. *Camden* ; see *Mayors*.

PORT ROYAL (N. America), capital of the French colony, Acadie, founded in 1604, after having been taken and restored several times, was finally acquired by the British in 1710, and named Annapolis.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), once a considerable town, was destroyed by earthquakes in 1602 and 1692 ; laid in ashes by fire in 1702 : reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea in 1722 ; and destroyed by a hurricane in 1774. After these extraordinary calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed to Kingston. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750 ; by another awful storm in 1784 ; and by a devastating fire in July, 1815. In 1850, this place suffered by cholera.

PORT ROYAL DES CHAMPS (near Paris), was a French Cistercian convent, founded by Odo, bishop of Paris, at the wish of king Philip Augustus, 1204. Having fallen into decay, it was revived and reformed in 1608 by Angelica Arnauld. In 1625 the increased community removed to Paris. The Port Royal des Champs, in 1736, became the retreat of the Arnaulds, Tillemont, Pascal, Lancelot, and other eminent Jansenists, who devoted themselves to education, and produced the Port Royal grammars, logic, and other works. This institution was condemned by the pope in 1709, and the buildings were pulled down, and tombs desecrated, by the order of Louis XIV. in 1710. The Port Royal at Paris was suppressed, with other monasteries, in 1790.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire), the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Hen. VIII. Population in 1851, 72,096 ; in 1861, 94,546.

The French under D'Annebault attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by viscount Lisle, in the then finest war-ship in the world, the *Great Harry* 1544
 Hero George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton 23 Aug. 1628
 Admiral Byng (see *Byng*) on a very dubious sentence was shot at Portsmouth 14 March, 1757
 The dockyard was fired, the loss estimated at 400,000l. 3 July, 1760
 Another fire occasioned loss of 100,000l. 27 July, 1770
 [The French were suspected both times, but there was no actual proof.]

Royal George (which see) sunk 29 Aug. 1783
 Grand naval mock engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, 27 to 25 June, 1773, and 30 June, 1794
 Another great fire occurred 7 Dec. 1776
 A great naval review was held near Portsmouth on 25 April, 1856
 Visited by a French fleet amid great rejoicings, 29 Aug.-1 Sept. 1865
 Easter Monday volunteer review, &c., very successful 13 April, 1863

PORTUGAL, the ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto. After a nine years' struggle, under Viriathes, a brave able leader, the Lusitanians submitted to the Roman arms about 137 B.C. Portugal underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has also its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences ; but in general, literature is at a low ebb in Portugal. The poet Camoens, called the Virgil of his country, and author of the *Lusiad* (1569), translated into English by Mickle, was a native of Lisbon. Population of the kingdom and colonies, in 1865, 8,037,194. The constitution granted in 1826, was revised in 1852.

PORTUGAL, continued.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here . . .	472
Conquered by the Moors . . .	713
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alphonso III. establishes bishops . . .	900
The Moors, conquered by Alfonso VI. the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Besançon (a relative of the duke of Burgundy and king of France). Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which he was to hold of him as count . . .	1095
Alfonso Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings, and is proclaimed king; see <i>Ourique</i> . . .	1139
Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors . . .	1147
Part of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. . .	1189
Reign of Dionysius I., or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal . . .	1279
University of Coimbra founded . . .	1308
Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted . . .	1279 and 1325
Ibes de Castro murdered . . .	1355
John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa . . .	1415
Maritime discoveries . . .	1419-30
Madeira and the Canaries seized . . .	1420
Code of laws digested . . .	1425
Lisbon made the capital, about . . .	1433
Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasco de Gama . . .	20 Nov. 1497
Discovery of the Brazils . . .	1499
Brazil discovered by Cabral . . .	April, 1500
Camões, author of the <i>Lusiad</i> , born about . . .	1520
The Inquisition established . . .	1526
University of Evora founded . . .	1533 or 1545
African expedition; king Sebastian defeated and slain in the battle of Alcázar . . .	4 Aug. 1578
The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain . . .	1580
The Dutch seize the Portuguese Indian settlements . . .	1602-20
The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne Dec. . .	1640
The great earthquake destroys Lisbon . . .	1 Nov. 1755
Joseph I. narrowly escapes death by assassins [This affair caused some of the first families of the kingdom to be tortured to death; their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; yet many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterwards made manifest. The Jesuits were also expelled on this occasion.] . . .	1758
Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry; see <i>Incent</i> . . .	1760
The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the English . . .	1762 and 1763
Regency of John (afterwards king), owing to the lunacy of queen Maria . . .	1792
War with Spain . . .	1801
Treaty between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal, Oct.; French invasion; Junot arrives at Lisbon, 27 Nov.; the court sail for Brazil . . .	29 Nov. 1807
Rise of the Portuguese; several times defeated, June and July; arrival of Wellington at Oporto, July; he defeats Junot at Vimiera, 21 Aug.; convention of Cintra confirmed, . . .	30 Aug. 1808
Oporto taken by Soult . . .	29 March, 1809
Almeida taken by Massena . . .	27 Aug. 1810
Massena defeated at Busaco . . .	27 Sept. "
Wellington secures the lines of Torres Vedras . . .	Oct. "
Massena defeated at Fuentes d'Onoro; retreats, . . .	5 May, 1811

The British parliament grants the sufferers in Portugal 100,000 <i>l</i> . . .	1811
Portugal cedes Guiana to France . . .	1814
Union of Portugal and Brazil . . .	1815
Revolution begins in Oporto . . .	29 Aug. 1820
Constitutional Junta established . . .	1 Oct. "
Return of the court . . .	4 July, 1821
Independence of Brazil; the prince regent made emperor; see <i>Brazil</i> . . .	12 Oct. 1822
The king modifies the constitution . . .	5 June, 1823
Disturbances at Lisbon; Miguel departs, . . .	19 May, 1824
Treaty with Brazil . . .	29 Aug. 1825
Death of John VI. . .	10 March, 1826
Dom Pedro grants a constitutional charter, and confirms the regency . . .	26 April, "
He relinquishes the throne in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria . . .	2 May, "
Miguel takes oath of fealty at Vienna . . .	4 Oct. "
Marquess of Chaves' insurrection at Lisbon in favour of Dom Miguel . . .	6 Oct. "
Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed, . . .	29 Oct. "
Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain, 3 Dec.; departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal . . .	17 Dec. "
Bank of Lisbon stops payment . . .	7 Dec. 1827
Dom Miguel made regent; he arrives in London, 30 Dec. 1827; takes the oaths at Lisbon, . . .	22 Feb. "
The British armament quits Portugal, 28 April; foreign ministers withdraw . . .	3 May, "
Sir John Doyle arrested . . .	13 June, "
Dom Miguel assumes the title of king . . .	4 July, "
He dissolves the three estates . . .	12 July, "
His troops take Madeira . . .	24 Aug. "
Release of sir John Doyle . . .	7 Sept. "
The queen Donna Maria arrives in London, 6 Oct.; and at Windsor . . .	22 Dec. "
Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated, . . .	11 Aug. 1829
Duke of Palmella appointed regent . . .	March, 1830
Dom Pedro arrives in England . . .	16 June, 1831
Insurrection in Portugal in favour of the queen; more than 300 lives lost . . .	21 Aug. "
Dom Pedro's expedition sails from Belle-isle, 9 Feb.; at Terceira proclaims himself regent, 2 April; takes Oporto . . .	8 July, 1832
The Miguelites attack Oporto; and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides, 19 Sept. . .	19 Sept. "
Mount Cavello taken . . .	9 April, 1833
Admiral Napier takes Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent . . .	2 July, "
Lisbon is evacuated by the duke of Cadaval's army; the queen proclaimed . . .	24 July, "
After various conflicts Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroites and Santarem surrenders, . . .	26 May, 1834
Dom Miguel embarks at Evora for Genoa, . . .	31 May, "
Massacres take place at Lisbon . . .	9 June, "
The Cortes declare the queen of age . . .	15 Sept. "
Dom Pedro dies . . .	24 Sept. "
Oporto wine company abolished . . .	"
Prince Augustus of Portugal (duke of Leuchtenberg), prince consort, dies . . .	28 March, 1835
The queen marries Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, . . .	9 April, 1836
Revolution at Lisbon . . .	9 Aug. "
Another outbreak there . . .	8 Nov. "
The duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter . . .	18 Aug. 1837
He and Saldanha fail, and embark for England, . . .	18 Sept. "
Oporto wine company re-established . . .	7 April, 1838
The northern province in a state of insurrection about this time . . .	20 April, 1846
The duke of Palmella resigns . . .	31 Oct. "
Action at Evora, the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces . . .	31 Oct. "

PORTUGAL, continued.

British squadron under admiral Parker arrives in the Tagus, at the queen's request 31 Oct. 1846
 Palmella banished 26 Nov. "
 Marquess of Saldanha defeats count Bomfin at Torres Vedras 22 Dec. "
 The insurgents enter Oporto 7 Jan. 1847
 London conference: England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war 21 May, "
 Submission of Sa de Bandeira 11 June, "
 A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junta capitulates 26 June, "
 An American squadron in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese 22 June, 1850
 Military insurrection, headed by the duke of Saldanha, who, being outstripped in his march on Santarem by the king of Portugal, flies northward. 10 April, 1851
 Oporto declares for the duke, who had left the city for Vigo to embark for England; but is called back by the insurgents 24 April, "
 Saldanha's entry into Oporto 29 April, "
 The comde de Thomar, prime minister, resigns; arrives in England 16 May, "
 Saldanha, prime minister 23 May, "
 Dom Miguel marries the princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Rosenberg 24 Sept. "
 Revision of the charter by the Cortes sanctioned by the queen: the prince royal takes the oath to the constitution 18 July, 1852
 Conversion of the public debt 18 Dec. "
 Death of the queen Maria II. 15 Nov. 1853
 King-consort recognised as regent 19 Dec. "
 The young king visits England 29 June, 1854
 The slaves on royal domains freed 30 Dec. "
 The king visits France May, 1855
 Inauguration of the king 16 Sept. "
 Resignation of Saldanha ministry. 5 June, 1856
 First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened 26 Oct. "
 Fever rages in Lisbon; the king very active in relieving the sufferers 1 Oct. and Nov. 1857
 The French emigrant ship for negroes, *Charles-et-Georges* seized 29 Nov. "

Anger of the French government; its ultimatum sent, 13 Oct.; and ships of war to the Tagus: the vessel restored (see *Charles-et-Georges*) 25 Oct. 1853
 Death of the duke of Terceira, prime minister, April 26; succeeded by the senhor Aguiar, May 2, who resigns 2 July, 1860
 Death of the king, Pedro V.; succeeded by his brother the duke of Oporto 11 Nov. 1861
 Death of John, the king's brother 29 Dec. "
 The law of succession altered in favour of the king's sisters 3 Jan. 1862
 The duc de Loulé becomes minister 22 Feb. "
 The king married to Princess Maria Pia of Savoy by proxy, at Lisbon 6 Oct. "
 Elections: majority for the government Nov. "
 Birth of Dom Carlos, heir to the throne, 28 Sept. 1863
 Ministerial changes Jan. 1864
 Death of the celebrated statesman the Duke of Palmella 2 April, "
 Free-trade measures introduced 1 June, "
 Frontier treaty with Spain concluded 29 Sept. "
 U.S. vessels *Niagara* and *Sacramento* in the Tagus fired on, through suspicion of their sailing after the confederate vessel *Stonesall*, 27 March; the difficulty with the U.S. government arranged 7 April, 1865
 The premier, De Loulé, resigns; marquess de Bandeira forms a ministry 17 April, "
 Constitutional privileges granted to the colonies May, "
 Another prince born 31 July, "
 New ministry formed; Aguiar premier, 4 Sept. "
 The international exhibition at Oporto opened by the king 18 Sept. "
 The king visits England and France Dec. "
 General Prim enters Portugal, 20 Jan.; ordered to depart 17 Feb. 1866
 Death of Dom Miguel, the ex-king 14 Nov. "
 The king and queen of Spain visit Lisbon, 11 Dec. "
 New ministry formed under count d'Avila 5 Jan. 1868

COUNTS AND KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

1095. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
 1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.
 1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
 1139. Alfonso I. declared king, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
 1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
 1212. Alfonso II., surnamed Craseus, or the Fat.
 1223. Sancho II., or the Idle: deposed.
 1248. Alfonso III.
 1279. Denis or Dionysius, styled the father of his country.
 1325. Alfonso IV., the Brave.
 1357. Peter, the Severe; succeeded by his son.
 1367. Ferdinand I.; succeeded by his natural brother.
 1385. John I., the Bastard and the Great; married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.
 1433. Edward or Duarte.
 1438. Alfonso V., the African.
 1481. John II., whose actions procured him the titles of the Great and the Perfect; succeeded by his cousin.
 1495. Emmanuel, the Fortunate.
 1521. John III., son of Emmanuel; he admitted into his kingdom the religious institution of the Inquisition.
 1557. Sebastian; drowned after the great battle of Alcazarquivir, in Africa, 4 Aug. 1578, when the crown reverted to his great uncle.
 1578. Henry, the cardinal, son of Emmanuel.
 1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel:

deposed by Philip II., of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions.
 1580. Philip II. }
 1598. Philip III. } kings of Spain.
 1621. Philip IV. }
 1640. John IV., duke of BRAGANZA: dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
 1656. Alfonso VI.; deposed in 1667, and his brother and successor Peter made regent: the latter ascended the throne in
 1683. Peter II.; succeeded by his son,
 1706. John V.; succeeded by his son,
 1750. Joseph Emmanuel. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, and they ascended the throne, as
 1777. Maria-Frances-Isabella and Peter III. jointly.
 1786. Maria, alone: this princess afterwards fell into a state of melancholy and derangement, dies, 1816.
 1792. Regency—John, son of the queen, and afterwards king, declared regent of the kingdom, 1791.
 1816. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions; but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821; died in 1826
 1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro), son of John VI.: making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter,

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

1826. Maria II. (da Gloria), who became queen at seven years of age.
 1828. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
 1833. Maria II. restored; declared in Sept. 1834 (being then 15) to be of age, and assumed

the royal power accordingly; died, 15 Nov. 1853; succeeded by her son,
 1853. Peter V. (Dom Pedro), born 16 Sept. 1837; died, 11 Nov. 1861; succeeded by his brother,
 1861. Luis I., the PRESENT (1868) king; born, 1 Oct. 1838; married to Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, 6 Oct. 1862.
Heir: Dom Carlos (son), born 28 Sept. 1863.

POSEN, a Polish province, annexed to Prussia 1772 and 1793; made part of the duchy of Warsaw, 1807; restored to Prussia, 1815. An insurrection here quelled May, 1848.

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY * set forth by Auguste Comte, an eminent mathematician, born about 1795; died at Paris, 1852.

POSTS, said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about 536 B.C. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans. This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. *Ashe*. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470. *Henault*. An international commission respecting postal arrangements met at Paris 11 May, and broke up 9 June, 1863.

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND. In England, in the reign of Edward IV. 1481, riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. *Gale*. Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England. *Sadler's Letters*. Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635. *Strype*.

- The first chief postmaster of England, Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth . . . 1581
 James I. appointed Matthew de l'Equerre as foreign postmaster; and Chas. I. appointed William Frisell and Thomas Witherings . . . 1631
 A proclamation of Chas. I., "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days "f . . . "
 An enlarged office erected by the parliament in 1643; and one more considerable in 1657, with a view "to benefit commerce, convey the public dispatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence." . . . 1657
 The Post-office as at present constituted was founded 12 Chas. II. . . . 27 Dec. 1660
 Cross posts established by Ralph Allen . . . 1720
 The mails conveyed by coaches; the first mail left London for Bristol (see *Mail Coaches*) . . . 2 Aug. 1784
 PENNY POST first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer . . . 1681
 He assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown . . . 1690

This institution considerably improved, and made a two-penny post, July, 1794. *et seq.*
 A penny post was first set up in Dublin . . . 1774
 The mails first conveyed by railway, 1830; by the overland route to India . . . 1835
 Early in 1837, Mr. Rowland Hill broached his plan of *penny postage*, which was adopted after a full investigation by a committee of the house of commons . . . 1839
 A national testimonial was presented to him, 17 June, 1846; on 30 Nov. he was appointed secretary to the post-office; and created K.C.B. in . . . 1860
 The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of *4d.* per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation . . . 5 Dec. 1839
 The uniform rate of *1d.* per letter of half an ounce weight, &c., commenced . . . 10 Jan. 1840
 The stamped postage covers came into use, 6 May, " . . .
 Reduction in postage—to be *1d.* instead of *2d.* for every ounce above the first . . . April, 1865
 Number of letters delivered in the last year of the heavy postage (1839) was 82,470,596, including 6,563,024 franks.
 In 1840, the number was 168,768,344; in 1851, 360,651,187, whereof 36,512,649 were in Scotland, and 35,982,782 were in Ireland.
 The number in 1856 was, England 388 millions, Scotland, 42 millions; Ireland, 48 millions; total, 478 millions; being an increase of 42 per cent. on 1835, and an average of 17 to each person.
 On 14 Feb. 1856, 618,000 letters passed through the general post-office.

* It sets aside theology and metaphysics as two merely preliminary stages in life; and abandons all search after causes and essences of things, and restricts itself to the observation and classification of phenomena and the discovery of their laws. Comte asserted that Europe had now arrived at the third stage of its progress. He aimed at being the founder of a new religion as well as a new philosophy, "the religion of humanity."

† The king also commanded his "postmaster of England for foreign parts," to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, &c. (Rates of postage—a letter carried under 80 miles, *2d.*; under 140 miles, *4d.*; above that distance in England, *6d.*; to any part of Scotland, *8d.*) Even so late as between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London; and the metropolis, on one occasion, only sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

In 1859, 544,796,000 letters were posted in the United Kingdom: being an increase of 41 per cent on 1858. The average annual number to each person—in England, 22; Scotland, 16; Ireland, 7.

In 1860, 564 millions of letters were delivered in the United Kingdom; in 1861, 593 millions; in 1862, 605 millions; in 1863, 642,634,618; in 1864, 679,084,822; in 1865, 720,467,007.

Book Post.—On 5 June, 1855, a treasury warrant was issued, providing for the carriage by post of books, pamphlets, &c., under certain restrictions—4 oz. for 1d.; 8 oz. for 2d., &c.

Public receptacles for letters before 1840, about 4500; in 1865, 16,246.

In 1860, there were in the United Kingdom, 11,412 post-offices; 1862, 11,316.

The street *Letter-boxes* were erected in March,

1855. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet-street and Farringdon-street. There were 1958 in 1860; 3460 in 1862.

Officers employed 1 Dec. 1861, 25,473.

A *Money-order Office*, set up in 1792, was little used on account of the expense, till 1830. In 1839, 188,291 money orders were issued for 313,124l.; in 1861, 7,580,455 orders for 14,616,348l.; in 1865, orders were issued for 17,829,290l.

The commission on money orders in 1866 was 151,979l.

The *Postal Guide* first appeared in 1856; in which year London and the vicinity were divided into districts for postal purposes: viz. East, West, &c. The postmaster-general has issued Annual Reports (1854-65).

The Post-office Directory first appeared in 1800.

REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

1643. It yielded . . . £5,000	1790. It yielded . . . £480,074	1850. Net revenue . . . £303,398
1653. Farmed to John Manley for . . . 10,000	1800. Ditto . . . 745,313	1855. Ditto . . . 1,137,220
1663. Farmed to Daniel O'Neale for . . . 21,500	1805. Great Britain . . . 1,424,994	1859. Ditto . . . 1,150,960
1674. Farmed for . . . 43,000	1810. Ditto . . . 1,709,065	1860. Ditto . . . 1,100,479
1685. It yielded . . . 65,000	1815. Ditto . . . 1,755,898	1861. Ditto . . . 1,161,965
1707. Ditto . . . 111,461	1820. United Kingdom . . . 2,402,607	1862. Ditto . . . 1,236,341
1714. Ditto . . . 145,227	1825. Ditto . . . 2,255,239	1863. Ditto (after payment for foreign and colonial mails) . . . 1,037,404
1723. Ditto . . . 201,805	1830. Ditto . . . 2,301,432	1864. Ditto (do. 29,953l.) . . . 1,153,261
1744. Ditto . . . 235,492	1835. Ditto . . . 2,353,340	1865. Ditto (do. 28,786l.) . . . 1,465,522
1764. Ditto . . . 432,048	1839. Ditto . . . 2,522,495	
	1840. New rate . . . 471,000	
	1845. Net revenue . . . 761,982	

POST-OFFICES.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE of London was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill, whence it was removed to the Black Swan, in Bishopsgate-street. After the great fire of 1666, it was removed to the Two Black Pillars in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, and afterwards (about 1690) to sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard-street. It was transferred to the building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, erected on the site of an ancient college and sanctuary, from designs by R. Smirke, esq., 23 Sept. 1829.

The new Post-office of Dublin opened, 6 Jan. 1818. The foundation of a new Post-office at Edinburgh was laid by the prince consort in Oct. 1861.

POST-OFFICE SAVING-BANKS established 1861 (began Sept. 16); interest 2½ per cent.; government responsible to depositors. The number of these banks and the amount of deposits received on 31 March, 1862, were

	Banks.	Deposits.
England . . . 1795	£668,879	10 2
Wales . . . 129	28,392	2 10
Scotland . . . 299	10,237	9 8
Ireland . . . 300	26,064	18 8
The Islands . . . 9	1,679	15 0
	2532	£735,253
		16 4

London district . . . 267,329 13 8
1866. Computed total amount of capital held by these banks in the United Kingdom, 8,121,175l.

POSTMASTERS.

The number of postmasters (2) reduced to 1, 1822. The offices of postmaster-general of England and of Ireland united in one person, 1831. Act passed permitting postmaster to sit in house of commons, July, 1866.

- 1823. Thomas earl of Chichester.
- 1826. Lord Frederick Montague.
- 1827. William duke of Manchester.
- 1830. Charles duke of Richmond.
- 1834. Francis marquess of Conyngham.
- 1835. William lord Maryborough.
- Francis marquess of Conyngham.
- Thomas earl of Lichfield.
- William viscount Lowther.
- 1841. Edward earl of St. Germans.
- Ulick marquess of Clanricarde.
- 1855. George duke of Argyll.
- 1858. Charles lord Colchester.
- 1859. James earl of Elgin.
- 1860. Edward lord Stanley of Alderley.
- 1866. James duke of Montrose (July).

SECRETARIES.

- 1797. Francis Freeling.
- 1836. Wm. L. Maberley.
- 1846. Rowland Hill, resigned 29 Feb. 1864; made K.C.B. 1860, with a grant of 20,000l. and 200l. pension.
- 1864. John Tilley (March).

POSTING. Post-chaises were invented by the French, and, according to Grainger, were introduced into this country by Mr. William Tull, son of the writer on husbandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI. at one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute, re-establishing the post-office, none but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish post-horses for travellers, 1660. The post-horse duty was imposed in 1779. Post-horse duty yielded, in 1852, in England, 128,501l., and in Scotland, 16,933l.

POTASSIUM, a remarkable metal, discovered in 1807 by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded in separating it from potash by means of a powerful voltaic battery, in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London; and also the metals *Sodium* from soda, *Calcium* from lime, &c. The alkalis and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with water.

POTATOES, natives of Chili and Peru, originally brought to England from Santa Fé, in America, by sir John Hawkins, 1563. Others ascribe their introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586; while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. The *failure of the potato crop* in Ireland, four successive years, from 1845, caused famine among the poor, to which succeeded pestilential disease of which multitudes died; among them many priests and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling in this awful exigency; and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succours; see *Ireland*.

POTIDÆA, a town in Macedonia, a tributary of Athens, against which it revolted 432 B.C., but submitted in 429. It was taken from the Athenians after three years' siege, by Philip II. of Macedon in 358 B.C.

POTOSI (Peru). Silver mines here were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545; they are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf.

POTSDAM (near Berlin), the Versailles of Prussia. It was made an arsenal in 1721. Here is situated the palace of *Sans Souci*, embellished by Frederick II., and occupied by Napoleon I. in Oct. 1806; and the new palace, the residence of prince Frederick William and his wife the princess royal of England, married 25 Jan. 1858.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. The manufacture of earthenware (the ceramic art) existed among the Jews as an honourable occupation (see 1 *Chron.* iv. 23), and the power of the potter over the clay as a symbol of the power of God is described by Jeremiah, 605 B.C. (ch. xviii.) Earthenware was made by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans. The art, which was lost at the subversion of the Roman Western empire, reappeared in Spain with the Arabs.

The Majolica, Raffaella, or Umbrian ware of the 15th century, was probably introduced into Italy from the Moors from Majorca, as coloured tiles of the 6th and 7th century adorn some ancient churches. Raffaella and other artists made designs for this ware.

Pottery was manufactured at Beauvais, in France, in the 12th century.

St. Cloud enamelled pottery made . . . about 1638
Luca della Robbia (born about 1470) applied tin enamel to terra-cotta. Fayence ware was made in France by Bernard Palissy (died, 1590) and his family.

PORCELAIN, formed of earth *kaolin*, was made in China in the 2nd century after Christ. Chinese porcelain is mentioned in histories of the 16th century, when it was introduced into England, and eagerly sought after.

Porcelain was made at Bow, near London, early in the 18th century, and at Chelsea, before . . . 1698

The first European porcelain was made at Dresden by Böttcher, about . . . 1700

[The manufacture was fostered by the king Augustus II.]

The Capo di Monte factory at Naples established. 1736
Thomas Frye painted porcelain, 1749; and Dr.

Wall established the manufacture at Worcester . . . 1750

The St. Cloud china manufactory removed to Sèvres . . . 1756

Josiah Wedgwood's patent ware was first made 1762
Birch's "History of Ancient Pottery" (1858);

Marryat's "History of Pottery and Porcelain, Mediæval and Modern" (1857); and Brongniart's "Arts Céramiques," are valuable works.

The British manufacture greatly improved by Herbert Minton, who died in . . . 1858

The duty on earthenware taken off in . . . 1860

POULTRY. An exhibition of poultry was held in London, Jan. 1853, when nearly 1000 cocks were exhibited; and similar exhibitions have been held at the Crystal Palace since.

POULTRY COMPETER (London), was one of the most noted of the old city prisons. The competer of Wood-street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison-house in 1555. This latter and Bread-street competer were rebuilt in 1667. The Giltspur-street prison, built to supply the place of the old city compters, was pulled down in 1855. The Poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry competer, in 1819. *Leigh*.

POUND, from the Latin *Pondus*. The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present. *Peacham*. Our avoirdupois weight pound came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen; see under *Standard*.

POWDERING THE HAIR is said to have taken its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair at St. Germain's whitening their heads, to make themselves ridiculous. It became very general about 1614. In England the hair-powder tax, one guinea for each person, began in May 1795, at which time the practice was at its height. The tax still exists, yielding in England, a few years ago, 4000*l.* per year, but only 1200*l.* in 1863. It was abolished in Ireland.

POWER-LOOMS, *see* *Looms*, and *Cotton*.

POYNINGS' LAW, named after sir Edward Poynings, one of the lord deputies of Ireland at the time of its passing, at Drogheda, 1494. By this law all legislation in the Irish parliament was confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. The act was repealed, together with the English Declaratory act of the 6th of Geo. I. and some other equally obnoxious Irish statutes, April, 1782.

PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, founded in 1120 by Norbert, a monk. Its first house in England was founded by Peter de Gousla or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lincolnshire, 1143—*Tanner*; according to others in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial. *Lewis*.

PRÆMUNIRE, LAW OF. This law (which obtained its name from the first two words "*Præmoneri*," or "*Præmuniri facias*," "Cause to be forewarned," and which is applied to any offence in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government) derived its origin from the aggressive power of the pope in England. The offence introduced a foreign power into the land, and created an *imperium in imperio*. The first statute of Præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I. 1306. *Coke*. The pope bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbey, &c., before they were void, upon favourites, on pretence of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1353. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is the 16th of Richard II. 1392. Several other similar enactments followed.

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS were instituted by the emperor Augustus (13 B.C.); their numbers were enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and their successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the imperial diadem for sale (as in A.D. 193, when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine, in 312.

PRÆTORS, Roman magistrates. In 365 B.C., one prætor was appointed; a second was appointed in 252 B.C. One (*prætor urbanus*) administered justice to the citizens, and the other (*prætor peregrinus*) in causes which related to foreigners. In 227 B.C. two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered; and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, 197 B.C. Sylla, the dictator, added two more, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, which afterwards became 16. After this, their number fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12; till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, a suburb of Warsaw, where a most bloody battle was fought, 4 Nov. 1794; 30,000 Poles were killed by the Russian general Suwarow. Near here, on 25 Feb. 1831, the Poles, commanded by Skrznecki, defeated the Russians, under general Gieniar, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION. An ordinance relating to church and sometimes state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called; in one the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops, by Charles VII. in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. The emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the daughters of his brother Joseph I., 19 April, 1713; and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1723. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, and which lasted till 1748.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia (*which see*). The old city was founded about 759; the new city was rebuilt in 1348 by the emperor Charles IV., who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has suffered much by war. It was taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744 it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. The great battle of Prague was fought 6 May, 1757. In this engagement the Austrians were defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their commander, general Brann, was mortally wounded, and the Prussian marshal Schwerin was killed. Prague was besieged by the king of Prussia, but he was soon obliged to raise the siege.—An insurrection in Prague, June, 1848, was suppressed in a few days. A treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia was signed at Prague on 23 Aug. 1866. By its articles Austria consented to the breaking up of the Germanic confederation, and to Prussia's annexing Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort; and gave up Holstein, and her political influence in North Germany.

PRAGUERIE, WAR OF (so named from Prague, then celebrated for its civil disorders); the revolt of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., against his father Charles VII., aided by Alexander, the bastard, of Bourbon, and other nobles. It was soon quelled; Louis was exiled, and Alexander put to death by drowning, July, 1440.

PRaise-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT, see *Barebones*.

PRASLIN MURDER. The duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin was murdered by her husband, the duc de Praslin, at his own house, in Paris, 17 Aug. 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial, the duke took poison.

PRAYER-BOOK, see *Common Prayer*.

PRAYERS. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord" (*Gen.* iv. 26), 3875 B.C. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II. A.D. 532. This last custom, which prevailed among the Jews, has been recently adopted in some protestant places of worship in England. Prayers for the dead were first introduced into the Christian Church about 190. *Eusebius*. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints are said to have been introduced by pope Gregory, 593.

PRECEDENCE was established in very early ages, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England the order of precedence was regulated chiefly by two statutes, 31 Hen. VIII. 1539, and 1 Geo. I. 1714.

PREDESTINATION (*Ephes.* i.) The doctrine concerning this is defined in the seventeenth article of the Church of England; see *Articles*. It was maintained by St. Augustin, and opposed by Pelagius, in the early part of the 5th century. In later times it has been maintained by the Augustinians, Jansenists, the church of Scotland, and many dissenters (termed Calvinistic), and opposed by the Dominicans, Jesuits, and many dissenters (termed Arminian), especially by the Wesleyan methodists.

PREROGATIVE COURT, in which formerly all wills were proved, and all administrations taken, which belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, a judge being appointed by him to decide disputes. Appeals from this court to the judicial committee of the privy council were instituted in 1830. This court was abolished, and the *Probate Court* established in 1857. Sir John Dodson, the last judge, died in 1858.

PREROGATIVE ROYAL. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate, and it is a maxim that he *can do no wrong*. He is the head of the established church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honour, and privilege, but is subject to the laws, unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly exceeded by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase "We, of our Royal prerogative, which we will not have argued or brought in question" (1691). James I. told his parliament "that as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of His power, so it was sedition to enquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative." These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688, and the exercise of the prerogative is now virtually subject to parliament; see *Lords*.

PRESBURG, an ancient city in Hungary, where the diets have been held and the kings crowned. On 26 Dec. 1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstadt, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria, and the duke of Wurtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

PRESBYTERIANS* are so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the new Testament was by presbyteries, or association of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. Presbyterianism was established in place of episcopacy in England in 1648, but abolished at the restoration in 1660. It became the established form of church government in Scotland. Its tenets were embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, 20 Nov. 1572.

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada). On 17 Nov. 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under major Young, and (on the 18th) by lieut.-colonel Dundas, who dispersed

* "The elders (Greek, *presbyteros*) I exhort, who are also an elder (*synpresbyteros*)." 1 Peter v. 1.

the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken prisoners, and the remainder surrendered. The troops also suffered considerably.

PRESIDENT, see *Privy Council*; *United States*, 1789; *France*, 1848; *Wreck*, 1841.—**PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL**, **LORD**, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed under the great seal, *durante beneplacito*, and, by his office, is to attend the king's royal person, and to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the king at the council-table, and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur* "let it be printed" was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master-printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 13 Charles I., July 1, 1637.

"Disorders in printing" were redressed by the parliament in 1643 and 1649, and by Charles II. in 1662

The censorship of the press (by a licence established in 1655 and 1693) was abandoned in 1695

The toast, "The liberty of the press; it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at a Whig dinner 1795

Presses licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book July, 1799

The severity of the restrictions on the French

press relaxed by M. Persigny, minister of the interior, but soon restored Dec. 1860

The liberty of the press in the United States greatly checked during the civil war 1861-1865

Press (newspaper), a revolutionary journal, published in Dublin: commenced in Oct. 1797; Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Emmett, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803), and other conspicuous men contributors to it; it inflamed the public mind in Ireland on the eve of the rebellion. In 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force, 6 March, 1798

The existing weekly conservative paper the *Press* was first published in May, 1853

PRESSING TO DEATH, see *Mute*; for the sea service, see *Impressment*.

PRESTON (Lancashire). Near here Cromwell totally defeated the royalists under sir Marmaduke Langdale, 17 Aug. 1648. Preston was taken in 1715 by the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, who proclaimed king James VII. They were defeated in a battle on 12, 13 Nov. by generals Wills and Carpenter, who with the royal army invested Preston on all sides. The Scots at length laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured: some of them were shot as deserters, and others were sent to London pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party.—The stoppage of the cotton manufacture in 1861 and 1862 occasioned great suffering in Preston.

"The Preston guild festival," said to have been instituted in Saxon times, and to have been kept once in 20 years regularly since 1562, was duly celebrated in Sept. 1862. A fine art and industrial exhibition here was opened, 21 Sept. 1865; and the new town hall, by the duke of Cambridge 3 Oct. 1867

Preston strike.—In 1853, a great number of strikes took place among the workmen in the north of England. Those at Preston struck for an increase of 10 per cent. on their

wages. On 15 Oct. the masters, in consequence, closed forty-nine mills, and 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment, who were mostly maintained for a long time by subscriptions from their fellows. In the week ending 17 Dec. 14,972 were relieved, at the cost of 282ol. 8s. The committee of workmen addressed lord Palmerston, 15 Nov., who gave them his advice 24 Dec. 1853

After many attempts at reconciliation, the strike closed for want of funds 1 May, 1854

PRESTON-PANS, near Edinburgh, the scene of a battle between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope, 21 Sept. 1745. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and fled.

PRETENDERS. A name given to the son and grandsons of James II. of England.—**THE OLD PRETENDER**, James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George, born 10 June, 1688, was acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701. He was proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland, 3 Sept. 1715; and he landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had prompted, 25 Dec. same year. This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Gravelines), 4 Feb. 1716; and died at Rome, 30 Dec. 1765.—**THE YOUNG PRETENDER**, Charles-Edward, was born in 1720. He landed in Scotland 25 July, 1745, and proclaimed his father king. He gained the battle of Preston-pans, 21 Sept. 1745, and of Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746; but was defeated at Culloden, 16 April, same year, and sought safety by flight. He continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for nearly six months; and as 30,000l. were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix in Sept. He died 31 Jan. 1788. His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany; she died in 1789. His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March, 1725, died at Rome in Aug. 1807; see *Scotland*.

PRICES, see *Corn*, *Bread*, and *Provisions*. Mr. T. Tooke, in 1838, published a "History of Prices from 1793 to 1856." He was latterly aided by Mr. W. Newmarch.

PRIDE'S PURGE. On 6 Dec. 1648, colonel Pride, with two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the Independents. The privileged members were named the *Rump parliament*, which was dismissed by Cromwell, 20 April, 1653.

PRIEST (derived from *presbyteros*, elder), in the English church the minister who presides over the public worship. In *Gen.* xiv. 18, Melchizedek king of Salem is termed "priest of the most high God." (1913 B.C.; see *Hebrews* vii.) The Greek *hierus*, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favour their views. Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years. The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high priest, resembling the Christian archbishop.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scripture. Copies of primers are preserved of so early a date as 1539. *Ash.* Henry VIII. issued a prayer-book termed a "primer" in 1546.

PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF. A usage brought down from the earliest times. The firstborn in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In England, by the ancient custom of gavel-kind, primogeniture was of no account. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I. 1068. The rights of primogeniture were abolished in France in 1790.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, in 1497; was finally taken from the French by the British, in 1758; united with Cape Breton as a colony in 1763; but separated in 1768.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, see *Penang*.

PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND, see *Rupert's Land*, and *Hudson's Bay*.

PRINTED GOODS, see *Calico*.

PRINTING. Block-printing was practised by the Chinese several centuries before the Christian era. The honour of printing with single types has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasbourg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg; but the names of the three first only are entitled to attention; see *Press*.

Adrian Junius awards the honour of the invention to Laurence John Koster, of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humane Salvationis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about 1435"

[The leaves of this book, being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together.]

[In 1859, Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby issued an elaborate work compiled by his father and himself entitled "*Principia Typographica*," containing fac-similes, &c., of the block-books of the 15th century; and Mr. J. Russell Smith published a fac-simile of the *Biblia Pauperum*, a very early block-book.]

John Fust established a printing-office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani* . . . 1442

John Gutenberg invented cut metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the bible (the Mazarine) commenced in . . . 1444-60

Peter Schoeffer cast the first metal types in matrices . . . 1452

Book of Psalms, by Fust and Schoeffer . . . 1457

The *Duranti Rationale*, first work printed with cut metal types . . . 1459

[Printing was introduced into Oxford, about this time. *Collier*. But this statement is discredited by Dibdin.]

A *livy* printed. *Du Fresnoy* . . . 1460

The first Latin bible completed at Mentz . . . 1462

Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns . . .

The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our old *English* or *Black Letter*), until 1465

Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year . . . 1465

Cicero de Officiis printed by Fust at Mentz . . . 1465

Roman characters, first at Rome . . . 1467

A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date "*Oxford, anno 1468*."

William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster . . . 1471

[To the west of the Sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, stood the Eleemosynary or Almonry, where the first printing press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Miling, then abbot. He produced "*The Game and Play of Chess*," the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. *Leigh*.]

He printed *William Caxton's Recuyell of the Hystories of Troy*, by Raoul le Fevre. *Phillips* . . .

His first pieces were, *A Treatise on the Game of Chess* and *Tully's Offices* (see below). *Dibdin* . . . 1474

Æsop's Fables, printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered . . .

Aldus cast the Greek Alphabet, and a Greek book printed *op. Aldi* . . . 1476

He introduces the Italics . . . 1482

The *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew . . . 1482

Homer, in *folio*, beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by *Demetrius* . . . 1488

Caxton prints the *Boke of Eneydos* . . . 1490

Aldus Manutius begins printing at Venice . . . 1494

Printing used in Scotland . . . 1509

The first edition of the whole bible was, strictly speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot*) . . . 1517

The *Liturgy*, the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell . . . 1550

PRINTING, *continued.*

Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's . . . 1571
 The first newspaper printed in England (see *Newspapers*) . . . 1588
 First patent granted for printing . . . 1591
 First printing press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam . . . 1601
 First printing in America, in New England, when the *Freeman's Oath* and an almanack were printed . . . 1639
 First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast. *Hardy's Tour* . . . 1704
 First types cast in England by Caslon. *Phillips* Stereotype printing practised by William Ged, of Edinburgh, about . . . 1730
 The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Tillich, about . . . 1779
 [Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century. *Phillips*.]
Logographic Printing in which words cast in one piece were employed: patented by H. Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times*; (soon disused) . . . 1783
 Machine-printing (*which see*) first suggested by Nicholson . . . 1790
 The Stanhope press invented about 1800; in general use . . . 1806
 Columbian press of Clymer introduced . . . 1814
 Albion press introduced . . . 1816
 The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced . . . "

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF

THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHEESSE. Translated out of the *Frenche* and emprinted by me William Caxton. *Fynnyshid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand four hundred and lxxiiij.*

[A fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Piggins in 1850.]

THE BOKE OF TULLE OF OLDE AGE Emprinted by me simple persone William Caxton into Englysshe as the playnir solace and reverence of men growyn in to old age the xij day of August the yer of our Lord M. cccc. lxxj. HERBERT.

THE POLYCRONYCON conteyning the Berynges and Dedes of many Tyms in cyght Bokes. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englysshe, that is to seie [to wit] certain Words which in these Dayes be neither veyd ne understanden. Ended the second Day of Juyll at Westmestre the xxij yer of the Reyme of Kyngge Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four hundred four Score and twayne [1482]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

THE CRONICLES OF ENGLOND Emprinted by me Wyllyam Caxton thabbeey of Westmynstre by london the v day of Juyll the yer of thincarnacion of our lord god M. cccc. lxxx.

POLYCRONYCON. Ended the thirteenth days of Apryll the tenth yer of the reyme of Kinge Harry the seventh And of the Incarnacion of our lord M. cccclxxxv. Emprinted by Wynkyn The worde of Westmestre.

THE HYLLE OF PERFECTION emprinted at the instance of the reuerend religyous fader Tho. Prior of the

PRINTING-MACHINES.—William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, first projected (1790-1), but Mr. König first contrived and constructed a working printing-machine, which began with producing the *Times* of 28 Nov. 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography.

In 1815, Mr. E. Cowper patented improvements.† König's machine printed 1800 an hour on one side;

Cowper's and Applegath's rollers . . . 1817
 Printing for the blind (by raised characters) begins . . . 1827

Printers' Pension Society established . . . "
Anastatic Printing, in which written or printed matter is transferred upon zinc-plates, was invented by Baldermus of Berlin about 1841, and made known in London; lectured on by Faraday in 1845; and improved by Strickland and Delamotte in . . . 1848

A similar process was invented by Mr. Coeks of Falmouth in . . . 1856

Type-composing machines.—By James Young's several numbers of the "Family Herald" were set up, beginning Dec. 17, 1842; Hattersley's appeared at the Exhibition of 1862; Hart's was shown at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge . . . 6 Oct. 1862
 Printing-types electro-faced with copper, about 1850
 Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron and nickel . . . 1853

W. H. Mitchell's machine was tried at Messrs. Spottiswoode's, 1861; these machines were said to be in use in America in . . . Jan. 1863

Miss Emily Faithfull established the Victoria printing-office in Great Cornam-street, London, in which female compositors are employed: the "Englishwoman's Journal" printed there Aug. 1861; appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty . . . June, 1860
 [See *Printing Machine, Stereotype, and Nature Printing*.]

CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

houe of St. Ann, the order of the charterous Accomplishhed [d] and fynnyshed [d] att Westmyntre the xiiij day of Jeneuer the yer of our lord Thownde CCCC.LXXXXVII. And in the xii yer of Kyngge Henry the vii by me wynkyn de worde. AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.

THE DESCRIPTION OF ENGLONDE Walys Scotland and Irland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynnyshed and emprinted in Flete strete in the syne of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the yer of our lord m. ccccc and ij. mensis Mayus [mensis Mali]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

The Festyvall or Sermons on sondays and holidais taken out of the golden legend enprinted at london in Flete-streite at y^e sygne of y^e Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yer of our lord m. ccccc. viii. And ended the xi days of Maye. AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER [As printed by Caxton in 1413.] Father our that art in heuens, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdome come to us; thy will be done in earth as is in heauen: our every day bread geue us to day; and forgive us oure trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not in to temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen. LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A PLACARD. [As printed by William Caxton.] If d plesse any man spiritual or temperel to byt one ynn of two or three comemoraciouns of Salisburi w^{ch} emprinted after the forme of this present lettre whiche be wel and truly correct, late him come to westmonaster in to the almonestege at the real pale [red pale] and he shall haue them good there. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4200. This was raised to 15,000, by Mr. Applegath's machine, which prints the *Times*.

Hoe's American machine, introduced into London 1858, prints 20,000 an hour.

PRINTING IN COLOURS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MS. (for instance, the *Mezza*

* Romish Service-books, used at Salisbury, by the devout called Pies (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different colour of the text and rubric. Our printing-type *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers. *Wheatley*.

† In 1817 was published Blumenbach's *Physiology* by Elliotson, the first book printed by machinery. The machine employed being Bensley's patent, one which printed both sides in one operation at the rate of 900 sheets an hour (1816).

PRINTING, *continued.*

Psalter of Fust, 1457, which has a letter in three colours). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood after Louis Cranach, in 1519, in Germany; others by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1518).
 J. B. Jackson (1720-54) attempted, without success, to imitate water-colour drawings, and to print paper-hangings.
 About 1783, John Skippe, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros.
 In 1810-22, Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Colour Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of coloured drawings, giving details of the processes employed.
 In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful

specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836), he employed twenty different blocks.

It has been applied to Lithography (hence Chromolithography).

In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-colour drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1851 he commenced colour-printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aqua-tinted plates, and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of colour as well as durability.

The large coloured prints of *The Illustrated London News* were first issued in Dec. 1856.

PRIORIES, at first dependent on the great abbeys, are mentioned in 722 in England; see *Abbeys*, and *Monasteries*. *Alien priories* were seized by the king (Edward I.), in 1285, and in succeeding reigns with the breaking out of war with France; but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Hen. V. 1414. *Rymer's Fœdera*.

PRISCILLIANISTS, disciples of Priscillian, a Spanish bishop who propagated doctrines alleged to contain Gnosticism and Manicheism. When condemned he appealed from the pope to the emperor, but was beheaded at Treves, 385.

PRISONERS OF WAR, among the ancient nations, when spared, were usually enslaved. About the 13th century, civilised nations began to exchange their prisoners.

The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, 30 Sept. 1779
 The number exchanged by cartel with France, from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000 June, 1781
 The English prisoners in France estimated at

6000, and the French in England 27,000 Sept. 1798
 The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c., in England to 47,600, in 1811
 [This was the greatest number, owing to the occasional exchanges made, up to the period of the last war.]

PRISONS OF LONDON, see *Fleet*, *King's Bench*, *Newgate*, *Poultry*, *Clerkenwell*.

Norsemonger-lane gaol was built in 1791
 The state of prisons greatly improved after the exertions of Howard. Cold-Bath-Fields prison was built on his suggestion 1794
 The atrocities of governor Aris in this prison were exposed in parliament 12 July, 1800
 White-Cross-Street prison for debtors was erected in 1813-15
 Borough compter, mean and confined, till visited by a parliamentary committee in 1817
 Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down to make room for Waterloo bridge 1819
 New Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in 1829

Tothill Fields Bridewell, built in 1618, was rebuilt in 1836
 The old Marshalsea prison, Southwark, built in the 13th century, was taken down 1842
 Pentonville Model prison was completed in 1842
 Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was erected in 1847
 Holloway prison was opened 6 Feb. 1852
 Act passed for abolishing Queen's Bench prison 1862
 Sheriffs' fund for assisting discharged prisoners commenced 1803
 Discharged Prisoners' Aid society established 1853
 Prison Ministers' act passed 1863
 Acts to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons, passed 5 July, 1865; Aug. 1866

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, by the philanthropic labours of sir T. F. Buxton, M.P., was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects were the amelioration of gaols, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime.

PRIVATEER, a ship belonging to private individuals, sailing with a licence (termed a *Letter of Marque*), granted by a government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice, said to have been adopted by Edward I. against the Portuguese in 1295, was general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands in the 17th century, and during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, 30 March, 1856. The United States government refused to agree unless the right of blockade was also given up. The British government declined this, asserting "that the system of commercial blockade was essential to its naval supremacy." On 17 April, 1861, Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, announced his intention of issuing letters of marque, and on the 19th president Lincoln proclaimed that all southern privateers should be treated as pirates. This decree was not carried out; see *United States*. All the great powers forbade privateering during the American civil war.

* John Howard was born 2 Sept. 1726; made sheriff of Bedford, 1773; investigated into the state of English prisons, 1773-5; and gave evidence thereon before the House of Commons, which led to amendments by law, 1774; he visited prisons all over the continent, and died at Kierson, 20 Jan. 1790.

PRIVILEGED PLACES, see *Asylums*.

PRIVY COUNCIL. A council was instituted by Alfred, 895. The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of unwieldy amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members: Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, being president. The number is now unlimited. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 Anne, 1711.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stanaries, the courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, &c.—fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, 1833. *Judges*—the

president of the privy council, the lord chancellor, and such members of the privy council as may hold and have held the office of lord keeper or first commissioner of the great seal, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, lord chief baron, judge of the Admiralty, chief judge of the court of Bankruptcy, and others appointed by the Queen, being privy councillors.

PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD, the fifth great officer of state, has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant, without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the king, before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission. *Bealson*. See under *Liverpool*, *Canning*, *Wellington*, and succeeding *Administrations*.

PRIZE MONEY, arising from captures made from the enemy, was decreed by government to be divided into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks, 17 April, 1793. The distribution of army prize-money is regulated by an act passed in 1832.

PROBATE COURT, established in 1857 by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the ecclesiastical courts in the granting of probates of wills, &c.; see *Prerogative Court*. The first judge, appointed 5 Jan. 1858, was sir Cresswell Cresswell, who took his seat on 12 Jan. On his death, sir James P. Wilde was appointed judge, 28 Aug. 1863. *Probate* is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority.

PROCLAMATIONS, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm." *Coke*. Henry VIII., in 1539, declared that they were as valid as acts of parliament.

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C. *Ashe*. "Until the end of the 3rd century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner." *Addison*.

PROGRESISTAS, a political party in Spain, headed by Espartero, duke of Victory, and to it belongs general Prim. Since 1865 it has adopted a policy of inaction in public affairs; see *Spain*.

PROGRESSIONIST THEORY IN NATURAL HISTORY, supposes that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form; see *Species*.

PROMISSORY NOTES were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782; the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently; see *Bills of Exchange*.

PROPAGANDA FIDE, CONGREGATIO DE (congregation for the propagation of the faith of the Romish church), was constituted at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY received its charter, 16 June, 1701. Its sphere is generally limited to the British colonies. General income in 1867, 114,546*l*.

PROPERTY TAX. The assessments on real property, under the property tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l*.; of which Middlesex was 5,595,537*l*.; Lancashire, 3,087,774*l*.; and Yorkshire, 4,700,000*l*.; Wales, 2,153,801*l*.; see *Income Tax*.

PHOPHETS, see under *Jeus*.

PROPHECYING: about 1570 the puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed prophesyings) for prayer and exposition of the scriptures. These were forbidden by queen Elizabeth, 7 May, 1577, and immediately ceased.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. By an act passed 12 Aug. 1867, her majesty was enabled to issue a proclamation for the prorogation of parliament during the recess.

PROTECTIONIST, a name given to that section of the conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn laws, and which separated from sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the *Protection* of Agriculture," of which the duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League, 17 Feb. 1844. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death, 21 Sept. 1848. The Derby administration not proposing the restoration of the corn-laws, the above society was dissolved, 7 Feb. 1853.—The protection of native manufactures is maintained in the United States, 1868.

PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND. That of the earl of Pembroke began 19 Oct. 1216, and ended by his death the same year. Of Humphry, duke of Gloucester, in England, began 31 Aug. 1422; he was murdered, 28 Feb. 1447. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, began 9 April, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, 22 June, the same year. Of Somerset began 28 Jan. 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began 16 Dec. 1653, and ended by his death, 13 Sept. 1658. Of Richard Cromwell began 14 Sept. 1658, and ended by his resignation, 5 May, 1659; see *England*.

PROTESTANTS. The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spires in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman catholic clergy. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, 19 April, 1529. Hence the term protestants was given to the followers of Luther, and it afterwards included Calvinists, and all other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were: John and George, the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the two dukes of Lunenburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt: these were joined by the inhabitants of Strasbourg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Heilbron, and seven other cities; see *Lutheranism*, *Calvinism*, *Huguenots*, *Germany*, &c.

Protestants persecuted in Scotland and Germany	1546	Protestants persecuted at Thorn, in Poland	1724
Edward VI. established Protestantism in England	1548	Protestant Association (see " <i>Gordon's No-Popery Mob</i> ")	1780
Mary re-establishes Romanism, and persecutes the Protestants: above 300 put to death	1553-8	Association for planting communities of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the northern counties of Ireland, established in Dublin in	Dec. 1829
Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, 16 Oct. 1555; and Crammer, archbishop of Canterbury	21 March, 1556	(London) Protestant Society, established 1827; Protestant Association, 1835; Protestant Alliance	1849
Elizabeth restores Protestantism	1558	Protestant Conservative Society established	9 Dec. 1831
Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, N. Ireland	1608-11	Protestant alliance formed at Armagh	7 Nov. 1845
Thirty years' war between Romanists and Protestants in Germany	1618-48		

PROVENCE (the Roman *Provincia*), S. E. France, was made a kingdom by the emperor Lothaire for his son Charles. It afterwards became part of the kingdom of Arles as a feudal country, and was re-united to the German empire in 1032 by Conrad II. On the fall of the Hohenstaufens it was acquired by Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, in 1265; and was held by his successors till its annexation to France by Louis XI. in 1481.

PROVERBS. The book of Proverbs by Solomon is dated about 1000 B.C. The latter part was collected by order of Hezekiah, about 700 B.C. Ray's collection of English proverbs appeared in 1672, and Bohn's general collection in 1857. Martin F. Tupper's "*Proverbial Philosophy*" appeared in 1839.

PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM.

Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence, Henry I. about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John 1200. <i>Burton's Annals</i> .	now) ninety-six, by the first assize, 1202. <i>Mat. Paris</i> .
When wheat was at 6s. per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white. When wheat was 1s. 6d. per quarter, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard	A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280. <i>Dufresnoy</i> . Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edw. I., 1286. <i>Stow</i> . The price of provisions fixed by the common council of London as follows: two pullets, three half-pence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three half-pence; a fat lamb, sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edw. I., 1299. <i>Stow</i> . Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2l. 8s. of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn,

* His love of life had induced Crammer, some time previously, to sign a paper wherein he condemned the Reformation; and when he was led to the stake, and the fire was kindled round him, he stretched forth his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, that it might be consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time, "This unworthy hand!" Raising his eyes to heaven, he expired, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

PROVISIONS, *continued.*

3l. 12s.; a shorn sheep, 5s.; two dozen of eggs, 3d.; other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common council above recited, 7 Edw. II., 1313.

Rot. Part.

Wine the best sold for 20s. per tun, 10 Rich. II., 1387.

Wheat being at 1s. 1d. the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era.

Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Hen. VIII., 1533. *Anderson.*

The following document is taken from a "*Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Crammer, Latimer, and Ridley,*" kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in the custody of those officers:—

1 Oct. 1554. DINNER.	
Bread and Ale	£0 0 2
Oysters	0 0 1

PROVEDIMENTO SOCIETIES in Italy, formed to aid in acquiring Rome and Venice, elect Garibaldi as their chief, 10 March, 1862. They were tolerated by Ricasoli, but warned to be moderate by Rattazzi.

PROXIES. Voting by proxy, an ancient privilege of the house of peers, was very frequently abused. In the reign of Charles II., when the duke of Buckingham sometimes brought 20 proxies in his pocket, it was ordered that no peer should bring more than two proxies. From 1830 to 1867, both inclusive, proxies were only called 73 times. In conformity with the recommendation of a committee, a new "standing order" was adopted, 31 March, 1868, by which it was ordered "That the practice of calling for proxies on a division shall be discontinued."

PRUD'HOMMES, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, were constituted to arbitrate on trade disputes in 1806. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at Lyons in 1464.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B.C. They were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhiphean mountains; and from these the country was called Borussia. Some historians, however, derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*. The Porussi afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. The constitution, established 31 Jan. 1850, was modified 30 April, 1851; 21 May, 5 June, 1852; 7 and 24 May, 1853; 10 June, 1854; 30 May, 1855; and 15 May, 1857. Population, with Lauenburg (annexed 14 Aug. 1865), 19,304,843; with Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt (estimated Oct. 1860) 23,590,453.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, and is slain about 997

Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages 1018

Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear 1163

The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest of Prussia, and the conversion of the people 1225

Thorn founded by them 1231

Königsberg, lately built, made the capital 1286

The Teutonic knights almost depopulate Prussia. It is reoccupied by German colonists in the 13th century

Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (the founder of the reigning family) obtains by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of Brandenburg 1415

Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights 1446

Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order, renounces the Roman catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland 1525

University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert 1544

John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia 1608

The principality of Halberstadt and the

Butter	£0 0 2
Eggs	0 0 2
Lying	0 0 8
A piece of fresh salmon	0 0 10
Wine	0 0 3
Cheese and pears	0 0 2

The three dinners . £0 2 6

Milk was sold, three pints ale-measure for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz. 1560. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Liebig's discovery of his "Extractum Carnis," extract of meat, announced 1847.

In the autumn of 1865, meat, milk, and butter greatly increased in price, owing to the cattle-plague.

The "Food Committee" of Society of Arts first met 21 Dec. 1866; continued 1867-8.

For the price of *Bread* since 1735, see *Bread*.

bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg 1543

Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector 1657

Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to distinguish the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe 1660

Frederick III. in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia by the title of Frederick I. 18 Jan. 1701

Order of the Black Eagle instituted by Frederick I. on the day of his coronation 1701

Guelanders taken from the Dutch 1703

Frederick I. seizes Neufchâtel or Neuburg, and purchases Tecklenburg 1707

The principality of Meurs added to Prussia 1712

Reign of Frederick the Great, during which the Prussian monarchy is made to rank among the first powers in Europe 1740

Breslau ceded to Prussia 1741

Silesia, Glatz, &c. ceded 1742

Frederick II., the Great, visits England 1744

"Seven years' war" (which see) begins 1756

Frederick II. victor at Prague, 6 May; defeated at Kolin, 18 June; victor at Rossbach, 5 Nov. 1757

Gen. Lacy, with an Austrian and Russian army,

PRUSSIA, *continued.*

marches to Berlin; the city is laid under contribution, &c.; magazines destroyed . . .	Oct. 1760	Decree, calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 20,000 artillery, with 1030 field-pieces . . .	7 Nov. 1850
Peace of Hubertsburg (ends "seven years' war") ; Silesia gained by Prussia . . .	15 Feb. 1763	The Prussian troops in Hesse occupy the military road in that electorate . . .	9 Nov. "
Frederick the Great dies . . .	17 Aug. 1786	The Prussian forces withdraw from the grand duchy of Baden . . .	14 Nov. "
Prussia shares in the first partition of Poland . . .	1772	General Radowitz, late foreign minister, visits queen Victoria at Windsor . . .	26 Nov. "
Invades France . . .	1792	Convention of Olmutz for the pacification of Germany . . .	29 Nov. "
Joins the coalition against France . . .	1793	The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel . . .	5 Dec. "
The Prussians seize Hanover . . .	1801 and 1806	Prince Schwartzberg visits the king . . .	28 Dec. "
Prussia joins the allies of England against France . . .	6 Oct. "	The king celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy . . .	18 Jan. 1851
Fatal battles of Jena and Auerstadt . . .	14 Oct. "	The king visits the czar of Russia . . .	18 May, "
[Nearly all the monarchy subdued.]		The king and czar leave Warsaw for Olmutz to meet the emperor of Austria . . .	31 May, "
Berlin decree promulgated . . .	20 Nov. "	Statue of Frederick the Great, by Rauch, inaugurated at Berlin . . .	27 May, "
Peace of Tilsit (<i>which see</i>) . . .	9 July, 1807	The king revives the council of state as it existed before the revolution of 1848 . . .	12 Jan. 1852
Convention of Berlin . . .	5 Nov. 1808	A Prussian industrial exhibition opened at Berlin . . .	28 May, "
Schubert secretly restores the army by the system of reserves, thus forming a nation of soldiers . . .	1809-13	Prussia repudiates a customs' union with Austria . . .	7 June, "
The people rise to expel the French from Germany at the king's appeal, and form the "landwehr" or militia . . .	17 March, 1813	But agrees to a commercial treaty . . .	19 Feb. 1853
Treaty of Paris . . .	11 April, 1814	Plot at Berlin detected . . .	April, "
The king visits England . . .	6 June, "	Death of Radowitz . . .	25 Dec. "
Ministry of education established . . .	1817	Vacillation of the government upon the Eastern question . . .	March and April, 1854
Congress of Carlsbad . . .	1 Aug. 1819	Agrees to a protocol for preservation of the integrity of Turkey, which is signed at Vienna . . .	7 April, "
Blucher dies in Silesia, aged 77 . . .	12 Sept. "	Declares neutrality in the war . . .	Sept. and Oct. "
[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1848.]		Excluded from the conferences at Vienna, Feb. 1855	
Serious attempt made on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, who fired two shots at him . . .	26 July, 1844	Disputes with Switzerland (<i>see Neuchâtel</i>) . . .	Nov. 1856, to May, 1857
Insurrection in Berlin . . .	18 March, 1848	Alarming illness of the king, the prince of Prussia appointed regent . . .	23 Oct. "
Berlin declared in a state of siege . . .	12 Nov. "	Chevalier Bunsen ennobled . . .	1 Jan. 1858
The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg castle . . .	29 Nov. "	Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to the princess royal of England . . .	25 Jan. "
This assembly is dissolved, and the king issues a new constitution to his subjects . . .	5 Dec. "	Queen Victoria visits them at Potsdam . . .	Aug. "
The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans" . . .	28 March, 1849	Prince of Prussia permanent regent . . .	7 Oct. "
The king declines the imperial crown . . .	29 April, "	Resignation of Manteuffel ministry; succeeded by that of prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (liberal); the elections end in favour of the new government . . .	Nov. "
The kingdom put under martial law . . .	10 May, "	Prince Frederick William, son of the princess royal of England, born . . .	27 Jan. 1859
The Prussians enter Carlsruhe . . .	23 June, "	Italian war—Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germany . . .	May and June, "
Armistice between Prussia & Denmark . . .	10 July, "	The regent announces that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms" . . .	12 Jan. 1860
Bavaria declared an imperial constitution with the king of Prussia at its head . . .	8 Sept. "	The regent and several German sovereigns meet the emperor of the French at Baden (<i>see Baden</i>) . . .	15-17 June, "
Treaty between Prussia and Austria . . .	30 Sept. "	Baron Bunsen dies (aged 70) . . .	27 Nov. "
Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany . . .	12 Nov. "	Disclosures respecting the oppressive system of Prussian police. Stieber, the director, prosecuted and censured, but not punished . . .	Nov. "
New constitution, 31 Jan.; the king takes the oath required by it . . .	6 Feb. 1850	Death of Frederick William IV. Accession of William I. . .	2 Jan. 1861
Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance . . .	25 Feb. "	Meeting of the chambers; on the motion for the address, M. Von Vincke carries an amendment in favour of Italian unity and "a firm alliance with England" . . .	6 Feb. "
Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg to maintain the German union . . .	27 Feb. "	The Macdonald affair* settled by a firm yet conciliatory despatch from the Baron von Schleinitz . . .	May, "
Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria . . .	15 March, "	Attempted assassination of the king by Becker, a Leipzig student, 14 July; who is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment . . .	23 Sept. "
Attempt to assassinate the king . . .	22 May, "		
Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league . . .	30 June, "		
Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark . . .	2 July, "		
A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel . . .	12 July, "		
Prussia refuses to join the restricted diet of Frankfurt . . .	25 Aug. "		
The Prussian government addresses a despatch to the cabinet of Vienna, declaring its resolve to uphold the constitution in Hesse-Cassel . . .	21 Sept. "		
Count Brandenburg, prime minister, dies . . .	6 Nov. "		

* On 12 Sept. 1860, capt. Macdonald was committed to prison at Bonn, for resisting the railway authorities there. The English residents appealed and were also censured. A correspondence ensued between the Prussian government and the British foreign secretary; and strong language was uttered in the house of commons, 26 April, and in the Prussian chambers, 6 May, 1861.

PRUSSIA, *continued.*

- The king meets the emperor Napoleon at Compiegne . . . 6-8 Oct. 1861
- The king and queen crowned at Königsberg; he declares that he will reign by the "Grace of God" . . . 18 Oct. "
- Bill for making the ministry responsible, passed 6 March, 1862
- The chamber of representatives oppose the government in regard to the length of military service, 6 March; and resolve on discussing the items of the budget; the ministry resigns; the king will not accept the resignation, but dissolves the chambers . . . 11 March, "
- The ministry (liberal) resign, and a reactionary cabinet formed under Van der Heydt, 18 March-12 April, "
- Elections go against the government: only one minister elected . . . May, "
- Parliament opens; ministers appeal to the patriotism of the members . . . 19 May, "
- Severe discussion on military expenditure; the chamber reduces the vote for the maintenance of the army from 200,000 to 135,000 men, 11-16 Sept. "
- Van der Heydt resigns; succeeded as premier by the count Bismarck Schönhausen, Sept.; who informs the chamber that the budget is deferred till 1863; the chamber protests against this as unconstitutional . . . 30 Sept. "
- The chamber of peers passes the budget without the amendments of the chamber of representatives; which (by 237 against 2) resolves that the act is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution . . . 11 Oct. "
- The king closes the session (65th) saying, "The budget for the year 1862, as decreed by the chamber of representatives, having been rejected by the chamber of peers on the ground of insufficiency, the government of his majesty is under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the constitution." . . . 13 Oct. "
- Agitation in favour of the constitution proceeding: passive resistance adopted: several liberal papers suppressed . . . Nov. "
- The chambers reassemble; unconciliatory address from the king, 14 Jan.; and bold reply of the deputies; adopted . . . 23 Jan. 1863
- They recommend neutrality in the Polish war 28 Feb. "
- Violent dissension between the deputies and the ministry . . . May, "
- The chamber of deputies address the king on their relation with the ministry, and the state of the country, 22 May; the king replies, that his ministers possess his confidence, and adjourns the session . . . 27 May, "
- Resolves to govern without a parliament . . . "
- The press severely restricted, 1 June; the crown prince in a speech disavows participation in the recent acts of the ministry, 5 June; and censures them in a letter to the king, 6 July; reconciled to the king, 8 Sept. "
- The liberal members fêted in the provinces 18, 19 July, "
- The chamber of deputies dissolved, 2 Sept.; a liberal majority re-elected . . . Oct. "
- A motion in favour of maintaining the rights of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, carried 2 Dec.; but the chamber obstinately refused its assent to it or to defray the expenses of war . . . Dec. "
- Chambers dissolved . . . Jan. 1864
- [For the events of the war, see Denmark.]
- Preliminaries for peace with Denmark 1 Aug. "
- Peace with Denmark signed . . . 30 Oct. "
- The opening of the chambers, 14 Jan.: revival of the constitutional agitation for control over the army budget . . . 16 Jan. 1865
- International exhibition at Cologne opened by the crown prince . . . 2 June, "
- The deputies having rejected the budget, the bills for reorganising the army and increasing the fleet, and meeting the expense of the war with Denmark, the chamber is prorogued; the government will rule without it . . . 17 June, 1865
- The king at Carlsbad issues a despotic decree appropriating and disposing of the revenue, 5 July, "
- A political dinner of the liberal deputies prohibited at Cologne, and forcibly prevented at Overlahnstein, in Nassau . . . 24 July, "
- Convention of Gastein (see Gastein) signed . . . 14 Aug. "
- Navigation treaty with Great Britain concluded, 16 Aug. "
- The king takes possession of Lauenburg, purchased from Austria with his own money, 15 Sept. "
- Bismarck visits the emperor Napoleon at Biarritz . . . Oct. "
- The chambers opened with a supercilious speech from M. Bismarck . . . 15 Jan. 1866
- The opposing chamber prorogued . . . 22 Feb. "
- Decree asserting Prussian jurisdiction over Holstein . . . 11 March, "
- Prussian circular calling on German states to decide whether they will support Austria or Prussia (they profess neutrality) . . . 24 March, "
- Prussia prepares for war . . . 27 March, "
- Treaty between Prussia and Italy, said to have been concluded . . . 27 March, "
- The French government professes neutrality, April, "
- Austria demands the demobilisation of the Prussian army, 7 April; Bismarck proposes a German parliament . . . 9 April, "
- Great meeting at Berlin in favour of peace, 15 April, "
- Blind's attempt to assassinate Bismarck fails, 7 May, "
- Recriminatory correspondence between Mensdorff (Austrian) and Bismarck, calling for disarmament . . . April, May "
- Alliance with Italy . . . May, "
- The Prussians enter Holstein; Austrians retire, 7 June, "
- Meeting of the Federal diet at Frankfurt: the demobilisation of the Prussian army proposed by Austria; voted for by Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and others; Prussia declares the Germanic confederation to be dissolved . . . 14 June, "
- Prince Alexander of Hesse appointed to command the Federal army . . . June, "
- The Prussians declare war against Hanover and Saxony . . . 15 June, "
- Justificatory manifestoes issued by Austria and Prussia . . . 17 June, "
- Prussia declares war; royal manifesto to the people . . . 18 June, "
- The Prussians occupy Hanover and Hesse Cassel, Saxony and Nassau . . . 16-20 June, "
- The Austrian northern army enters Silesia, 18 June; joined by the Saxons about 19 June, "
- Nearly all the northern states join Prussia about 23 June, "
- Prince Frederick Charles and the first army, and the army of the Elbe enter Bohemia, 23 June; victorious in severe engagements at Liebenau, Tünnau, and Podoll, 26 June; Hühnewasser, 27 June; Münchengrätz, 28 June; Gitschin . . . 22 June, "
- The crown prince and the 2nd army (of Silesia) enter Bohemia, 22 June; repulsed at Trautenau, 27 June; victorious at Soor and Trautenau, 28 June; Königgrätz . . . 30 June, "
- The left column of the crown prince's army defeat the Austrians at Nachod, 27 June; Skalitz, 28 June; Schweinschädel . . . 29 June, "
- Fruitless victory of the Hanoverians at Langen-

PRUSSIA, *continued.*

salva, 27 June; they capitulate to the Prussians . . . 29 June, 1866
 Communications opened between the two armies . . . 30 June, "
 The command assumed by the king . . . 1 July, "
 Battle of Königgrätz, or Sadowa; total defeat of the Austrians under Benedek . . . 3 July, "
 Benedek superseded by the archduke Albrecht, 8 July, "
 Campaign of the army under Vögel von Falckenstein: against the army of the confederation, under Princes Charles of Bavaria and Alexander of Hesse; Prussian victories at Wiesen-
 thal and Dermbach, 4 July; Hammelburg and Kissingen . . . 10 July, "
 Advance of the united armies under the king; cavalry skirmish at Saar; Austrians retire, 10 July, "
 Prince Frederick Charles enters Brinn, capital of Moravia . . . 12 July, "
 Campaign on the Maine: Prussian victories at Laufach, 13 July, and Aschaffenburg, 14 July, "
 The members of the German diet retire from Frankfurt to Augsburg . . . 13 July, "
 Austrians defeated at Tobitschau . . . 15 July, "
 Frankfurt occupied by Falckenstein . . . 16 July, "
 Secret fight at Blumenau stopped by the news of the armistice . . . 22 July, "
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 26 July, "
 The Prussians occupy Wiesbaden, 18 July; victorious at Tauberbischofsheim, Hochhausen, Werbach, 24 July; Neubrunn, Helmstadt, Gersheim, 25 July; Würzburg, 28 July; armistice granted . . . 30 July, "
 The army reviewed by the king fifteen miles from Vienna, 31 July; begin their return home . . . 1 Aug., "
 Franconia occupied by the Prussian army of reserve, under the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 23 July-1 Aug.; armistices granted . . . 1-3 Aug., "
 The diet at Augsburg recognised the dissolution of the Germanic confederation . . . 4 Aug., "
 Bohemia and Moravia cleared by . . . 18 Aug., "
 The treaty of peace signed at Prague . . . 23 Aug., "
 Meeting of special committee of the chamber of deputies; cost of the war stated, 88,000,000 dollars . . . 29 Aug., "
 Peace with Württemberg concluded, 13 Aug.;

with Baden, 17 Aug.; with Bavaria, 22 Aug.; with Hesse Darmstadt (ceding Hesse Cassel Hesse Homburg, &c.) . . . 3 Sept. 1866
 Formation of the North German confederation (*see Germany*) . . . Aug., "
 Indemnity bill for the ministry passed, 8 Sept. "
 Entry of the army into Berlin; *enthusiastic reception* . . . 20 Sept. "
 Decree for the annexation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt . . . 20 Sept. "
 Possession taken of Hanover, 6 Oct.; of Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt . . . 8 Oct. "
 Treaty of peace with Saxony . . . 21 Oct. "
 Electoral law for new German parliament promulgated at Berlin . . . 23 Oct. "
 Prussian chambers reassemble . . . 12 Nov. "
 Schleswig and Holstein incorporated with Prussia by decree; promulgated . . . 24 Jan. 1867
 Chambers closed . . . 9 Feb. "
 North German parliament meet at Berlin, 24 Feb.; adopt a federal constitution; closed, 17 April, "
 Prussian chambers opened by the king, 29 April, "
 They accept the North German constitution (sacrificing Prussian civil rights to German unity) . . . 8 May "
 Luxemburg question settled by a conference at London (*see Luxemburg*) . . . 7-11 May, "
 The king visits Paris; leaves it . . . 14 June, "
 The Prussian chambers approve North German constitution; closed by the king . . . 24 June, "
 The new Prussian parliament opened by the king . . . 15 Nov. "
 Treaty with the United States respecting naturalisation of aliens signed at Berlin, 22 Feb. 1868
 The parliament closed . . . 29 Feb. "
 Much of the king of Hanover's property sequestrated, on account of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion, &c. . . March, "
 Prince Napoleon Jerome visits Berlin; left, March, "
 North German parliament opened by the king, 23 March, "
 Count Bismarck defeated in the North German parliament; his bill withdrawn . . . 22 April, "
König Wilhelm, a noble ironclad, originally constructed for the sultan by Mr. E. Reed, the chief constructor of the British admiralty, bought by Prussia, launched at Blackwall 25 April, "
 Customs' parliament at Berlin 27 Ap.-23 May, "

MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.
 1134. Albert I., surnamed the Bear, first elector of Brandenburg.
 1170. Otho I.
 1184. Otho II.
 1206. Albert II.
 1221. John I. and Otho III.
 1266. John II.
 1282. Otho IV.
 1309. Waldemar.
 1319. Henry I. the Young.
 1320. [Interregnum.]
 1323. Louis I. of Bavaria.
 1352. Louis II. the Roman.
 1365. Otho V. the Stagnard.
 1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg.
 1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.
 1388. Joassus, the Bearded.
 1411. Sigismund again, emperor.
 1415. Frederick I., of Nuremberg (of the house of Hohenzollern).
 1440. Frederick II. surnamed Ironside.
 1470. Albert III. surnamed the German Achilles.
 1476. John III., his son; as margrave; styled the Cicero of Germany.
 1486. John III. as elector.
 1499. Joachim I. son of John.
 1535. Joachim II. poisoned by a Jew.
 1571. John-George.

1598. Joachim-Frederick.
 1608. John-Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John-Sigismund.
 1619. George-William.
 1640. Frederick-William, his son; generally styled the "Great Elector."
 1688. Frederick III., son of the preceding; crowned king, 18 Jan. 1701.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701. Frederick I.: king.
 1713. Frederick-William I., son of Frederick I.
 1740. Frederick II. (Frederick III.; styled the Great), son; made Prussia a military power.
 1786. Frederick-William II., nephew of the preceding king.
 1797. Frederick-William III. He had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and after extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England in his overthrow.
 1840. Frederick-William IV., son; succeeded 7 June (born, 3 Aug. 1770; died, 2 Jan. 1861).
 1861. William I., brother; born, 22 March, 1797. *Heir*: his son, prince Frederick-William; born 18 Oct. 1831; married Victoria, princess-royal of England, 25 Jan. 1858. They have five children.

PRUSSIC ACID (hydrocyanic acid) is colourless, smells like peach flowers, freezes at 5° Fahrenheit, is very volatile, and turns vegetable blues into red. It was accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1709. Scheele first obtained this acid in a separate state, about 1782. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-ceranus* was first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Madden of Dublin.

PRUTH, a river in Moldavia, the boundary of Turkey. The Russians crossed it 2 July, 1853, and war ensued.

PRYTANIS, a magistrate of Corinth, annually elected from 745 B.C. till the office was abolished by Cypselus, a despot, 655 B.C.

PSALMS OF DAVID were collected by Solomon, 1000 B.C. ; others added 580 and 515 B.C. The Church of England Old Version in metre by Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562 ; the New Version by Tate and Brady in 1698.

PSEUDOSCOPE, a name given by professor Wheatstone (in 1852) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief," i.e., the reverse of the stereoscope : a terrestrial globe appears like a hollow hemisphere.

PSYCHROMETER, an apparatus for measuring the amount of elastic vapour in the atmosphere ; invented by Guy Lussac (died 1850), and modified by Regnault (about 1848). An electric psychrometer was described by Edmond Becquerel, 4 Feb. 1867.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. This system (long the official doctrine of the church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus, A.D. 1530, and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687).

PUBLICANS, farmers of the state revenues of Rome. Soon after the battle of Cannæ they were so wealthy as to be able to advance large sums to the government, payable at the end of the war. No magistrate was permitted to be a publican.

PUBLIC BATHS, &c., see *Baths, Education, Health*.

PUBLIC GOOD, see *Leagues*.

PUBLIC HOUSES, see *Victuallers*.

PUBLIC SAFETY, COMMITTEE OF, was established at Paris during the French Revolution on 6 April, 1793, with absolute power, in consequence of the coalition against France. The severe government of this committee is termed the Reign of Terror, which ended with the execution of Robespierre and his associates, 28 July, 1794.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, see *Education*.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT, passed 21 July, 1863, to provide work for unemployed persons in the manufacturing districts at the time of the cotton famine. It enabled corporate bodies to raise loans, and proved very successful. It was continued in 1864 and 1867.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. The sum voted for this purpose in 1862 was 692,215*l.* ; in 1863, 893,523*l.* ; in 1864, 867,518*l.* ; in 1865, 799,370*l.* ; in 1867, 942,535*l.*

PUDDLING. Making the walls of canals water-tight by means of clay was largely adopted by Brindley in constructing the Bridgewater canals, 1761 *et seq.* ; see also under *Iron Manufacture*.

PUEBLA, see *Mexico*, 1863.

PUGILISM, see *Boxing*.

PULLEY, vice, and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, about 400 B.C. In a single moveable pulley the power gained is doubled : in a continued combination the power is equal to the number of pulleys, less one, doubled.

PULTOWA (Russia), where Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, 8 July, 1709. He fled to Bender, in Turkey.

PULTUSK (Russia), where a battle was fought between the Saxons, under king Augustus, and the Swedes, under Charles XII., in which the former were signally defeated, 1 May, 1703. Here also the French under Napoleon fought the Russian and Prussian armies : both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favour of the French, 26 Dec. 1806.

PUMPS. Ctesibius of Alexandria is said to have invented pumps (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B.C. Pumps were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well was sunk in 1282. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and improved by Boyle in 1657 ; see *Wells*.

PUNCH or **THE LONDON CHARIVARI**, was founded by Mr. Gilbert A'Becket and others in 1841; see *Caricatures*.

PUNCTUATION. The ancients do not appear to have had any system. Of our points the period (.) is the most ancient. The colon (:) was introduced about 1485; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parentheses ().

PUNIC WARS, see *Carthage*, 264 B.C.

PUNISHMENTS, see *Beheading*, *Blinding*, *Boiling*, *Death*, *Drowning*, *Flogging*, and *Poisoning*.

PUNJAB (N. W. Hindostan), was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; and by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398. The wars with the Sikhs began here, 14 Dec. 1845, and was closed on 29 March, 1849, when the Punjab was annexed; see *India*. The Punjab has since greatly flourished, and on 1 Jan. 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states, and the Delhi territory); see *Durbar*.

PURGATIVES of the mild species (aperients), particularly cassia, manna, and senna, are ascribed to Actuarius, a Greek physician, 1245.

PURGATORY, the middle place between heaven and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine was known about 250, and was introduced into the Roman church in the 5th century. It was first set forth by a council at Florence, 1438; see *Indulgences*.

PURIFICATION, after childbirth, was ordained by the Jewish law, 1490 B.C. (*Lev. xii.*); see *Churching*. The feast of the purification was instituted, 542, in honour of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple. (*Luke ii.*) Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence *Candlemas-day*.

PURITANS, the name, first given about 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of doctrine, holiness of living, and stricter discipline than others. They withdrew from the Established church, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the church retained many human inventions and popish superstitions; see *Nonconformists*, and *Presbyterianism*.

PURPLE, a mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said to have been found by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell fish, called *murex* or *purpura*; upon returning to his master, Hercules Tyrius, he observed his lips tinged, and made use of the discovery. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments by way of distinction, and to this day the purple colour is the livery of our bishops, &c. The dignity of an archbishop or great magistrate is frequently meant by the purple. The purple was first given to the cardinals by pope Paul II. 1465.

PURVEYANCE, an ancient prerogative of the sovereigns of England of purchasing provisions, &c., without the consent of the owners, led to much oppression. It was regulated by Magna Charta, 1215, and other statutes, and was only surrendered by Charles II. in 1660, for a compensation.

PUSEYISM, a name attached to the views of certain clergymen and lay members of the church of England, who proposed to restore the practice of the church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrics, but which were considered by their opponents to be of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Pusey. The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions censuring Dr. Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, 15 March, 1841; and his celebrated sermon was condemned by the same body, 30 May, 1843; see *Tractarians*, and *Ritualism*.

PYDNA (Macedon), where Persens, the last king of Macedon, was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, commanded by Æmilius Paulus, 168 B.C.

PYRAMIDS or **EGYPT**, according to Dr. Pococke and Sonnini, "so celebrated from remote antiquity, are the most illustrious monuments of art." The three principal pyramids are situated on a rock, at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile. The first building of them commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B.C. The greatest is said to have been erected by Cheops, 1082 B.C. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies above twelve acres of ground, and is constructed of stupendous blocks of stone. There are many other smaller pyramids to the south of these.—The *battle of the Pyramids*,

when Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, and thus subdued Lower Egypt, took place 21 July, 1798; see *Egypt*.

PYRENEES. After the battle of Vittoria (fought 21 June, 1813), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro, a duty to which his abilities were inferior, for Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from 25 July to 2 Aug. One at the Pyrenees on 28 July. A railway through the Pyrenees (from Bilbao to Miranda) was opened 21 Aug. 1862.—THE PEACE OF THE PYRENEES was concluded between France and Spain, by cardinal Mazarin, for the French king, and Don Louis de Haro, on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By this treaty Spain yielded Roussillon, Artois, and her right to Alsace; and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaged not to assist Portugal, 7 Nov. 1659.

PYROMETER (fire-measurer), an apparatus employed to ascertain the temperature of furnaces, &c., where thermometers cannot be employed; Muschenbroek's pyrometer (a metallic bar) was described by him in 1731. Improvements were made by Ellicott and others. Wedgwood employed clay cylinders about 1782. Professor Daniell received the Rumford medal for an excellent pyrometer in 1830. Mr. Ericsson's useful pyrometer appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851. *Eng. Cyc.*

PYROXYLIN, the chemical name of *Gun Cotton* (*which see*).

PYRRHONISM, see *Sceptics*.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY. Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect, flourished about 555 B.C. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul from one body to another; forbidden his disciples to eat flesh, and also beans, invented the multiplication table, improved geometry, and taught the present system of astronomy.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi; first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had attained over the serpent, Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C.

PYX, the casket in which Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer. In the ancient chapel of the pyx, at Westminster abbey, are deposited the standard pieces of gold and silver, under the joint custody of the lords of the treasury and the comptroller-general. The "*trial of the pyx*" signifies the verification of a jury of goldsmiths of the coins deposited in the pyx-box by the master of the mint. This took place on 17 July, 1861, at the exchequer office, Old Palace-yard, in the presence of twelve privy councillors, twelve goldsmiths, and others; and again, 19, 20 Jan. 1866.

Q.

QUACKERY. Quack medicines were taxed in 1783 *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter, 21 Aug. 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 25*ol.*, 30 Oct. following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted, 19 Feb. 1831. Dr. Vriès, "the black doctor," a professed cancer-curer, at Paris, was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment as an impostor in Jan. 1860; see *Homœopathy*, and *Hydrophobia*.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, first Sunday in Lent; see *Lent*, and *Quinquagesima*.

QUADRANT, the mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs, in A.D. 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 57 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600; Hadley's quadrant, in 1731; see *Navigation*.

QUADRILATERAL or **QUADRANGLE**, terms applied to the four strong Austrian fortresses in N. Italy, surrendered to the Italians in Oct. 1866;—Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio; Mantua, on the Mincio; Verona and Legnago, both on the Adige; see *Italy*, *Peschiera*, &c.

QUADRILLE, a dance, was introduced into this country about 1808, (*Miss Berry*), and was made popular by the duke of Devonshire, and others, in 1813. *Bailes*.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, between Great Britain, France, and the emperor (signed at London, 22 July, 1718); on the accession of the states of Holland, 8 Feb. 1719, obtained its name. It guaranteed the succession of the reigning families of Great Britain and France, settled the partition of the Spanish monarchy, and led to war.

QUESTOR, in ancient Rome, was an officer who had the management of the public treasure; appointed about 484 B.C. It was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were two *questors*, afterwards eight. Two were added in 409 B.C. Two were called *Peregrini*, two (for the city) *Urbani*.

QUAKERS or **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**, originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterwards Friends (3 *John* 14). Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because George Fox (the founder) admonished him, and those present, to quake at the word of the Lord. This sect was commenced in England about 1646, by George Fox (then aged 22), who was joined by George Keith, William Penn, and Robert Barclay, of Ury, and others. Fox rejected all religious ordinances, explained away the commands relative to baptism, &c.; discarded the ordinary names of days and months, and used *thee* and *thou* for *you*, as more consonant with truth. He published a book of instructions for teachers and professors, and died 13 Jan. 1691. The first meeting-house in London was in White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street.

The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions. At Boston, U.S., where the first Friends who arrived were females, they (even females) were cruelly scourged, and had their ears cut off.

In 1650 they stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death, 1659.

Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664.

The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. But the Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague in that year. Of the 120 few reached America.

First meeting of Quakers in Ireland in Dublin in 1658; and their first meeting-house there was opened in Eustace-street . . . 1692

The solemn affirmation of Quakers enacted to be taken in all cases in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects (see *Affirmation*) . . . 1696

William Penn, with a company of Friends, colonised Philadelphia . . . 1682

They emancipated their negro slaves . . . 1 Jan. 1788

Edward Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to parliament on his affirmation . . . 15 Feb. 1833

The Quakers had in England 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 371 in . . . 1851

At a conference it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be abandoned (which has been done) . . . 2 Nov. 1858

An act was passed rendering valid Quaker marriages when only one of the persons is a Quaker . . . 1860

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE ABOLITION ACT, passed May, 1866, rendered it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations.

QUARANTINE, the custom first observed at Venice, 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, forty days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe. Quarantine acts were passed in 1753 and in 1825. By order of council, 10 Nov. 1866, foreign cattle were made subject to quarantine.

QUARTER SESSIONS were established, 25 Edw. III. 1350-1. The days of sitting were appointed, 2 Hen. V. 1413. In 1830 it was enacted, that quarter sessions of the peace should be held in the first week after 11 Oct., 28 Dec., 31 March, and 24 June.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, the organ of the Tory party, first appeared in Feb. 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, the celebrated translator of "Juvenal." He died 31 Dec. 1826.

QUASI MODO, a name given to *Low Sunday* (the first Sunday after Easter) on account of the commencement of a hymn for that day.

QUATRE-BRAS (Belgium). Here, on 16 June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney. The British fought with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and their fatigue through marching all the preceding night. The 42nd regiment (Scotch Highlanders) suffered severely in pursuit of a French division by cuirassiers being posted in ambush behind growing corn. The duke of Brunswick was killed.

QUEBEC (Canada), was founded by the French in 1608.

Quebec reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1626, but restored . . . 1632
 Besieged by the English, but without success . . . 1711
 Conquered by them after a *battle* memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory; and the French general Montcalm . . . 13 Sept. 1759
 Besieged in vain by the American provincials, under their general, Montgomery, who was slain . . . 31 Dec. 1775
 Bishopric established . . . 1793
 Public and private stores and several wharfs

destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at upwards of 260,000l. . . Sept. 1815
 Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground . . . 28 May, 1845
 Another great fire, 1365 houses burnt . . . 28 June, 1846
 Fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost . . . 12 Jan. 1846
 Visited by the prince of Wales . . . 18-23 Aug. 1850
 Great fire in French quarter; 2500 houses and 17 churches destroyed, and nearly 20,000 persons made homeless . . . 14 Oct. 1866

See *Canada* and *Montreal*.

QUEEN (Saxon, *cwen*; German, *königin*). The first woman invested with sovereign authority was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, 2017 B.C. In 1554 an act was passed "declaring that the regal power of this realme is in the queenes majestie [Mary] as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her moste noble progenitours kinges of this realme." The Hungarians called a queen-regnant king; see *Hungary*.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, established in Nov. 1703, by queen Anne, being the first fruits with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. There were 5597 clerical livings under 50*l.* per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation. *Chalmers*. Act to consolidate the offices of first fruits, tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty, 1 Vict. 1838.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices. The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth 1*l.* The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth 1*l.* The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, R R R, are worth 2*l.* 2*s.* each. The pattern with Peace on a car is more valuable and rare, and worth 5*l.* *Pinkerton* (died 1826).

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL, &c.

Caroline Amelia Augusta, second daughter of Charles Wm. Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, born 17 May, 1768; married to George, prince of Wales . . . 8 April, 1795
 Their daughter, princess Charlotte, born 7 Jan. 1796
 The "Delicate Investigation" (which see) 22 May, 1806
 Charges against her again disproved . . . 1813
 The princess embarks for the continent . . . Aug. 1814
 Becomes queen, 20 Jan.; arrives in England . . . 6 June, 1820
 A secret committee in the house of lords, appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence . . . 8 June, "
 Bill of pains and penalties introduced by lord Liverpool . . . 5 July, "
 The queen removes to Brandenburg-house . . . 3 Aug. "
 Receives an address from the married ladies of the metropolis (and many others afterwards) . . . 16 Aug. "

Her trial commences . . . 19 Aug. 1820
 Last debate on the bill of pains and penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99; the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered *that day six months* . . . 10 Nov. "
 Great public exultation; illuminations for three nights in London . . . 10, 11, 12, Nov. "
 The queen goes to St. Paul's in state . . . 29 Nov. "
 She protests against her exclusion from the coronation, 18 July; taken ill at Drury-lane theatre . . . 30 July, 1821
 Dies at Hammersmith . . . 7 Aug. "
 Her remains removed on their route to Brunswick; an alarming riot occurs; two persons were killed in an affray with the guards . . . 14 Aug. "

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SHIP OF WAR, a first-rate ship of the line, of 110 guns, the flag-ship of lord Keith, then commanding in chief in the Mediterranean, was burnt by an accidental fire, off the harbour of Leghorn, and more than 700 British seamen out of a crew of 850 perished by fire or drowning, 17 March, 1800.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE, prosecutes or defends on the part of the crown in all cases in the court of admiralty. Sir R. J. Phillimore, appointed in 1862, was succeeded by sir Travers Twiss, Aug. 1867.

QUEEN'S BENCH COURT AND PRISON, see *King's Bench*.

QUEEN'S BOUNTY, an annual grant of 1000*l.* which commenced about the beginning of the reign of George III. and was continued until the 10th Geo. IV. 1829, when it ceased altogether. The collection upon the king's letter, which used to accompany this grant, has also been discontinued since that year.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, see *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. Queen's colleges, Ireland, from their unsectarian character termed the "Godless Colleges," were instituted in 1845, to afford education of the highest order to all religious denominations. They were placed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway; the last was opened on 30 Oct. 1849.—THE "QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in Ireland," comprehending these colleges, was founded by patent, 15 Aug. 1850; the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant, the first chancellor. These were "condemned" by the Prope-

ganda and the pope, and by a majority (a small one) of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles, in Sept. 1850. A supplemental charter, granted in June, 1866, created much dissension when acted upon in October following; and was suffered to expire, 31 Jan. 1868; see *Colleges*.

QUEENSLAND, Moreton-bay, Australia, now including the "plains of promise," Carpentaria, established as a colony in 1859; admiral sir George F. Bowen governor, and Brisbane, the capital, a bishopric. Population in Dec. 1859, 23,450; in Sept. 1865, about 90,000. Its chief productions are sugar, cotton, and tobacco.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND, see under *England*, p. 275.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, see *Opera House*.

QUEENSTOWN (Upper Canada). This town, on the river Niagara, was taken in the last war with America by the troops of the United States, 13 Oct. 1812; but was re-taken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war.—The Cove of Cork was named **QUEENSTOWN**, 3 Aug. 1849, by the queen on her visit.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, see *Queen's Colleges*.

QUEEN VICTORIA STEAM SHIP. Wrecked 15 Feb. 1853; see *Wrecks*.

QUENTIN, ST. (N. France). Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French at St. Quentin, 10 Aug. 1557; and in fulfilment of a vow made before the engagement, built the famous monastery, palace, &c., the Escorial, considered by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world; see *Escorial*.

QUERETARO (Mexico), was besieged and taken (through the treachery of Lopez) by the liberal general Escobedo, 15th May, 1867. The emperor Maximilian, and his generals Miramon and Mejia, were taken prisoners, and, after trial, were shot 19 June following.

QUERN or **HANDMILL**, is of Roman, or as some say, of Irish invention; but Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire.

QUESNOY (N. France), was taken by the Austrians, 11 Sept. 1793, but was recovered by the French, 16 Aug. 1794. It surrendered to prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 29 June, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.—It was here that cannon were first used, and called *bombards*. *Hénault*.

QUIBERON BAY (W. France). A British force landed here in 1746, but was repulsed. In the bay admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans, and thus defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, 20 Nov. 1759. Quiberon was taken by some French regiments in the pay of England, 3 July, 1795; but on 21 July, owing to the treachery of some of these soldiers, the French republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many of the emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 royalist inhabitants who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships.

QUICKSILVER, in its liquid state, mercury. Its use in refining silver was discovered, 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almeida, in Spain, and at Idria, in Illyria; the latter, discovered by accident in 1497, for several years yielded 1200 tons. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburg, in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker in 1787. Corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, is a combination of mercury and chlorine; see *Calomel*.

QUIETISM, the doctrine of Molinos, a Spaniard (1627-96), whose work, the "Spiritual Guide," published in 1675, was the foundation of a sect in France. He held that religion consisted in an internal silent meditation on the merits of Christ and the mercies of God. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon, a quietist, was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénélon, archbishop of Cambrai, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, arose a controversy, 1697. Quietism was condemned by pope Innocent XI. in 1685.

QUILLS are said to have been first used for pens in 553; some say not before 635.

QUINCE, the *Pyrus Cydonia*, brought to these countries from Austria, before 1573. The Japan quince or *Pyrus Japonica*, brought hither from Japan, 1796.

QUINDECENVIRI, fifteen men, chosen to keep the Sibylline books. The number originally two (*dumviri*), about 520 B.C., was increased to ten in 365 B.C., and afterwards (probably by Sylla) to fifteen, about 82 B.C. Julius Cæsar added one; but the precedent was not followed.

QUININE or **QUINTIA**, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventou. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially

of the yellow bark; see *Jesuits' Bark*. Artificial quinine was prepared (synthetically) by Mr. W. L. Scott, in Oct. 1865.—**QUINORDINE**, see *Fluorescence*.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. The observation was appointed by pope Gregory the Great, about 1572. The first Sunday in Lent having been termed *Quadragesima*, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their position in the calendar: and reckoning by decades (tenths), the Sunday preceding *Quadragesima* received its present name, *Quinquagesima*, the second *Sexagesima*, and the third *Septuagesima*.

QUINTILIANS, heretics in the 2nd century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintilia, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. *Pardon*.

QUIRINUS, a Sabine god; afterwards identified with Romulus. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Aspin*. The sun-dial was sometimes called the Quirinus, from the original place in which it was set up. *Ashe*. The Roman citizens were termed **QUIRITES**.

QUITO (capital of the republic of Equator), celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians, 1736-42. Forty thousand persons perished by an earthquake which almost overwhelmed the city of Quito, 4 Feb. 1797. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, occurred; till one, on 22 March, 1859, when about 5000 persons were killed; see *Earthquakes*.

QUIXOTE, see *Don Quixote*.

QUOITS, a game said to have originated with the Greeks, and to have been first played at the Olympic games, by the Idaeï Dactyli, fifty years after the deluge of Deucalion, 1455 B.C. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, by Danaë, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, when throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ, about 1313 B.C.

QUO WARRANTO ACT, passed 1280. By it a writ may be directed to any person to inquire by what authority he holds any office or franchise. Charles II. directed a writ against the corporation of London in 1683, and the court of king's bench declared their charter forfeited. The decision was reversed in 1690.

R.

RACES, one of the exercises among the ancient games of Greece; see *Chariots*. Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen who wrote in the days of Henry II. mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607. *Camden*. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde Park. Charles II. patronised them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding.

The first racing calendar is said to have been published by John Cheney in . . . 1727
Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 13 Geo. II. . . 1739

The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket (*which see*), established by Charles II. in 1667: at Epsom, begun about 1711; by Mr. Parkhurst (annual since 1730, *Allen's Surrey*); at Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; at Doncaster, by col. St. Leger in 1776 (the St. Leger stakes were founded in 1776, and so named in 1777); and at Goodwood, begun by the duke of Richmond, in his park . . . 1802

The Jockey Club began in the time of George II. (1727-60). Its rules, by which races are regulated, were enacted in 1828, and revised since.

On the accession of queen Victoria, the royal stud was sold for 16,466*l.* on . . . 25 Oct. 1837
Lord Stamford, said to have engaged Jimmy Grimshaw, a light-weight jockey, at a salary of 1000*l.* a year . . . March. 1865

"Tattersall's," the "high-change of horse-flesh," was established by Richard Tattersall, near Hyde Park Corner (hence termed "the Corner") in 1766, for the sale of horses. The lease of the ground having expired, the new premises at Brompton were erected and opened for business on . . . 10 April, 1865

RACE-HORSES.

Flying Childers, bred in 1715 by the duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years.

Eclipse was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*; he was never beaten, and died in February, 1789, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 lb., which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage. *Christie White's Hist. of the Turf*.

RACES, *continued*.

RECENT WINNERS OF "THE DERBY" AT EPSOM.

1846. Pyrrhus.	1854. Andover.	1861. Kettledrum.	the comte La Grosse.
1847. Cosack.	1855. Wild Dayrell.	1862. Caractacus.	He also won the St.
1848. Surplice.	1856. Ellington.	1863. Maccaroui.	Leger at Doncaster,
1849. Flying Dutchman.	1857. Blink Bonny.	1864. Blair Athol.	13 Sept.)
1850. Voltigeur.	1858. Beadsman.	1865. Gladiateur, 31 May	1866. Lord Lyon (16 May).
1851. Teddington.	1859. Musjid.	(a horse reared in	1867. Hermit (22 May).
1852. Daniel O'Rourke.	1860. Thormanby.	France, the property of	1868. Blue Gown (27 May).
1853. West Australian.			

RACK, an engine of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, was early known in the southern countries of Europe. The early Christians suffered by the rack, which was in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (then called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England nobly protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as being contrary to the laws, 1628; see *Karavallac*, and *Torture*.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD, founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, an eminent physician. He died 1 Nov. 1714, leaving 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the founding a library, the first stone of which was laid 17 May, 1737; the edifice was completely finished in 1749, and was opened 13 April, in the same year. The library consists chiefly of works of medical and philosophical science.—The **RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY**, Oxford, was founded by the exertions of Dr. Hornsby, Savilian professor of astronomy, about 1771, and completed in 1794. The publication of the observations was commenced in 1842, by Mr. Manuel J. Johnson, the director, appointed in 1839.

RADICALS or "RADICAL REFORMERS," persons who professed to aim at procuring a thorough reformation in the government and policy of England, became prominent in 1816, when Hampden clubs were formed, of which sir Francis Burdett, lord Cochrane, major Cartwright, and William Cobbett were prominent members. Samuel Bamford's "Life of a Radical," published in 1842, gives much information. Many radicals were severely punished, 1817-20.—The "Radicals" in the United States are the party headed by Thaddeus Stevens, bitterly opposed to the policy of president Johnson, as too favourable to the subdued Southern States.

RADICLE, see *Compound*.

RADSTADT or **RASTADT** (in Baden), where the preliminaries of a peace were signed, 6 March, 1714, by marshal Villars on the part of the French king, and by prince Eugène on the part of the emperor; the German frontier was restored to the terms of the peace of Ryswick.—The **CONGRESS OF RADSTADT**, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced 9 Dec. 1797; and negotiations were carried on throughout the year 1798. The atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Radstadt by the Austrian regiment of Szelztler took place 28 April, 1799.

RAFFAELLE WARE, see *Pottery*.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. The instruction is based on the scriptures, and most of the teachers are unpaid. John Pounds, a cobbler, of Portsmouth, who died in 1839, opened a school of this kind; and one was set up by Andrew Walker, in "Devil's Acre," Westminster, in 1839. *Knight*. They existed in London previous to 1844, but did not receive their name till that year, when the "Ragged school union" was formed, principally by Mr. S. Stacey, and Mr. Wm. Locke (afterwards hon. secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged school institutions. In 1867 the number of Sunday ragged schools reported in London was 226; day schools, 204; week evening schools, 207. Average attendance, 26,000; see *Shoe Black*.

RAGMAN ROLL (said to derive its name from Ragimunde, a papal legate in Scotland) contains the instruments of homage and fealty to Edward I., sworn to by the nobility and clergy of Scotland at Berwick in 1296. The original was given up to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1328, when his son David was contracted in marriage to the princess Joanna of England.

RAGUSA, a city on the Adriatic, on the south confines of Dalmatia, was taken by the Venetians, 1171, but became an independent republic, 1358. It suffered much by an earthquake, 1667; was taken by the French in 1806, and given up to Austria in 1814.

RAID OF RUTHVEN, see *Ruthven*.

RAILWAYS. There were short roads in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr. Beaumont, so early as 1602; which are thus mentioned in 1676:—"the manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants." *Roger North.* They were made of iron at Whitehaven, in 1738.

An iron railway was laid down near Sheffield by John Curr in 1776, which was destroyed by the colliers. The first considerable iron railway was laid down at Colebrook Dale in 1786; see *Tram-roads*.

The first iron railway sanctioned by parliament in 1801 (with the exception of a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon.

Trevethick and Vivian obtained a patent for a high pressure locomotive engine in 1822.

William Hedley of Wylam colliery made the first travelling engine (locomotive), or substitute for animal power in a colliery 1813.

Stockton and Darlington railway, constructed by Edw. Pease and George Stephenson, was opened 27 Sept. 1825.

The Liverpool and Manchester railway commenced in Oct. 1826, and opened 15 Sept. 1830; see *Liverpool*. This railway led to similar enterprises throughout England and the continent.

Act for transmission of mails by railways, 1833.

The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered 1844.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, required companies to run cheap trains every day, and to permit erection of electric telegraphs, and authorised government, after 1 Jan. 1866, to buy existing railways with the permission of parliament, 1844.

George Hudson, a draper, mayor of York in 1839, by his successful management as chairman of the Leeds and York railway and others, was styled the "railway king," 1844.

An act passed 10 Vict. 28 Aug. 1846, for constituting commissioners of railways, who have since been incorporated with the Board of Trade.

In 1814, the first locomotive constructed by George Stephenson, travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour; in 1829, the Rocket travelled at the rate of 29 and 35 miles per hour; * in 1834, the Fire-Fly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour; in 1839, the North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour; and at the present moment locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour.

The Railway Mania and panic year, when 272 railway acts passed, was 1846.

Act for compensating families of persons killed by accidents (see *Campbell's Act*), 1846.

Act for the better regulation of railways, 1854.

Act to enable railway companies to settle differences with other companies by arbitration, 1859.

Railway Clauses Consolidation act passed 1863.

Joint committee of both houses of parliament appointed to report on railway schemes, 5 Feb. 1864; see *Atmospheric and Street Railways*.

Period of "contractors' lines," 1859-66.

London, Chatham, and Dover company suspend payment; directors censured for their policy, 1866.

Railway Companies Securities act passed Aug. 1866.

A Welsh railway train (about to start) seized for debt, 27 Nov. 1866.

250 railway bills passed, 1865; only 98, 1867.

Strike of 350 men on London and Brighton line, 25-27 March, 1867.

Strike of 500 on North Eastern line, 11 April; overcome by the company, 25 April, 1867.

Railway commission report against the government buying the railways, &c., May, 1867.

Railway acts amended by act passed 20 Aug. 1867.

A climbing locomotive, by means of central rails, ascended Mount Cenis in 1865. [The experiments were first tried on the High Peak railway, Sept. 1863 and Feb. 1864.] The railway completed and traversed by a locomotive and two carriages, containing Mr. Fell, the inventor of the plan, and others; an unexampled journey in regard to steepness of gradients and the elevation of the summit level, 6,900 feet, 21 Aug. 1867. After successful trials in May, the opening on 8 June, 1868, was announced.

13,500 miles open in United Kingdom; weekly receipts about 800,000*l.*, end of 1867.

Lord Cairns (on appeal) decides that holders of debentures are responsible as qualified proprietors, 28 Jan. 1868.

Capt. Yolland, government inspector, reports that in his opinion electric communication between the passengers and the railway servants on trains stopping at long intervals is necessary and practicable, March, 1868.

Railway Regulation bill read a second time in the lords, 20 March, 1868.

Conference of railway shareholders at Manchester, 14 and 15 April, 1868.

	Capital expended.	Receipts.	Profit.
1845 . . .	75,646,100	6,909,270	548
1852 . . .	248,093,520	15,543,610	344
1866 . . .	446,746,800	37,415,927	837

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The railways are generally named after their termini.

<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>	<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>
Arbroath and Forfar	3 Jan. 1839	Charing Cross Railway, London, opened	11 Jan. 1864
Atmospheric Railway (<i>which see</i>)	1840	Cheltenham and Swindon	12 May, 1865
Aylesbury branch	10 June, 1839	Chepstow and Swansea, South Wales	June, 1869
Bangor and Carnarvon	July, 1852	Chester and Birkenhead	22 Sept. 1840
Belfast and county of Down	April, 1850	Chester and Crewe	1 Oct. "
Birmingham and Derby	12 Aug. 1839	Cockermouth and Workington	28 April, 1847
Birmingham and Gloucester	17 Dec. 1840	Colchester and Ipswich	15 June, 1846
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	July, 1852	Cork and Brandon	Dec. 1851
Brighton and Chichester	8 June, 1846	Cornwall	1 May, 1859
Brighton and Hastings	27 June, "	Coventry and Leamington	2 Dec. 1844
Bristol and Exeter	1 May, 1844	Croydon and Epsom	17 May, 1847
Bristol and Gloucester	July, 1845	Dublin and Carlow	10 Aug. 1846
Caledonian	1848	Dublin and Drogheda	26 May, 1844
Canterbury and Whitstable	May, 1830	Dublin and Kingstown	17 Dec. 1854
		Dublin and Belfast Junction	June, 1852

* It obtained the prize of 500*l.* offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive, Oct. 1829.

RAILWAYS, continued.

<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>	<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>
Dundee and Arbroath	8 April, 1840	Metropolitan, London : act obtained, 1853 ;	
Dundee and Newtyle	Dec. 1831	construction began, 1860 ; opened	10 Jan. 1863
Dundee and Perth	22 May, 1847	Middlesborough and Redcar	4 June, 1846
Dunfermline and Alloa ; Stirling and Dunfermline	Aug. 1850	Newcastle and Berwick	July, 1847
Durham and Sunderland	28 June, 1839	Newcastle and Carlisle	18 June, 1839
Eastern Counties	18 June, "	Newcastle and Darlington	" 1844
Eastern Union (London and Colchester)	29 Mar. 1843	Newcastle and North Shields	18 June 1839
East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction ; from Blackwall railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850	Newmarket and Cambridge	Oct. 1851
Edinburgh and Berwick	13 June, 1846	Newtown-Stewart and Omagh	Sept. 1852
Edinburgh and Dalkeith	" 1831	Northampton and Peterborough	2 June, 1845
Edinburgh and Glasgow	8 Feb. 1842	North and South-Western Junction	Dec. 1852
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	" 1846	Northern and Eastern	July, 1845
Edinburgh and Musselburgh	14 July, 1847	Norwich and Brandon	" "
Ely and Huntingdon	" "	Norwich and Yarmouth	1 May, 1845
Ely and Peterborough	Jan. "	Nottingham to Grantham	July, 1850
Exeter and Crediton	May, 1851	Nottingham and Lincoln	3 Aug. 1846
Exeter and Plymouth (part)	29 May, 1846	Nottingham branch ; Rugby and Derby	30 May, 1839
Glasgow and Ayr	19 Sept. 1840	Oxford branch of London and Bristol	12 June, 1844
Glasgow and Greenock	24 March, 1841	Oxford and Banbury	Aug. 1850
Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge	July, 1845	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	May, 1852
Gloucester and Chepstow	Sept. 1851	Paisley and Renfrew	May, 1837
Grand Junction (Birmingham to Newton), July, 1837		Penzance to Cambourne	Jan. 1852
Gravesend and Rochester	10 Feb. 1845	Rugby and Derby	July, 1840
Great Western	30 June, 1841	Rugby and Leamington	Feb. 1851
Great Northern	" 1842	St. Andrew's	July, 1852
Hertford branch of Eastern Counties	31 Oct. 1843	St. Helen's ; first act passed	" 1830
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds	24 Dec. 1846	Salisbury branch of the London & Southampton	1847
Kelso ; Branch of North British	June, 1850	Sheffield and Rotherham	Oct. 1836
Kendal and Windermere	" 1847	Shrewsbury and Chester	4 Nov. 1848
Lancaster and Carlisle	16 Dec. 1846	Shrewsbury and Ludlow	April, 1852
Lancaster and Preston	30 June, 1840	Southampton and Dorchester	1 June, 1847
Leeds and Bradford	1 July, 1846	South-Eastern	6 Feb. 1844
Leeds and Derby	July, 1840	South-Eastern ; North Kent line	" 1849
Leeds and Selby	Sept. 1834	Stockton and Darlington	Sept. 1825
Liverpool and Birmingham	4 July, 1837	Stockton and Hartlepool	10 Feb. 1841
Liverpool and Manchester	15 Sept. 1830	Stourbridge and Dudley	Dec. 1852
Liverpool and Preston	31 Oct. 1838	Swinton and Barnsley	June, 1851
London and Birmingham	17 Sept. "	Taff Vale	8 Oct. 1840
London and Blackwall	2 Aug. 1841	Teignmouth to Newton	31 Dec. 1846
London and Brighton	21 Sept. "	Tipperary and Clonmel	April, 1852
London and Bristol	30 June, "	Trent Valley	26 June, 1847
London and Cambridge	July, 1845	Tunbridge-Weils branch	Oct. 1846
London and Colchester	29 March, 1843	Ulster	Aug. 1839
London and Croydon	1 June, 1839	Warrington and Retford ; branch of the Great Northern	July, 1852
London and Dover	6 Feb. 1844	West and East India Docks and Birmingham Junction from the Blackwall railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850
London and Greenwich	26 Dec. 1838	West Durham	June, 1840
London and Richmond	27 July, 1846	West London (part)	27 May, 1844
London and Southampton	11 May, 1840	Worcester and Droitwich	Jan. 1852
London and Warrington ; branch of the Great Northern	Aug. 1850	York and Darlington	4 Jan. 1841
Lowestoft branch ; Norwich and Yarmouth	1847	York and Newcastle	17 June, 1847
Lynn and Ely	" "	York and Normanton	30 June, 1840
Manchester and Birmingham	10 Aug. 1842	York and Scarborough	7 July, 1845
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	29 May, 1838		
Manchester and Leeds	1 March, 1841		
Manchester and Sheffield	22 Dec. 1845		
Margate branch of the London and Dover	" 1846		
Merthyr-Tydfil and Cardiff	12 April, 1841		

Alleged extent of railways (in miles), 1867 :—
Austrian dominions, 4001 ; France, 8989 ; Italy, 3040 ; Prussia, 5483 ; Russia, 2893 ; Spain, 3216 ; United States of America, 32,896 ; India, 4070 ; Australia, 669.

UNITED KINGDOM—LENGTH OF RAILWAY OPENED, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Year.	Miles then opened.	Travellers.	Receipts.	Year.	Miles then opened.	Travellers.	Receipts.
1845	2343	33,794,253	£2,277,892	1861 (year)	10,869½	173,721,139	£28,561,355
1849	4355	63,841,539	"	1863 "	12,322	204,699,466	31,156,397
1854	5662	111,206,707	9,174,945	1865 "	13,289	251,959,862	35,751,655
1858 (½ yr.)	9540	76,529,202	12,825,826	1866 "	13,854	274,293,668	38,164,354

It has been calculated that out of 16,168,459 travellers by railway one person is killed, and out of 48,370 one is injured, by causes beyond their own control.

In 1866, out of 274,293,668 travellers, 5 were killed, and 540 injured from causes beyond their own control ; and 16 killed, and 7 injured by their own fault.

RAILWAYS, *continued.*

MEMORABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Very many (where only 2 persons killed) are not noted; in nearly all cases a large number were injured.

W. Huskisson, M.P., killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway	15 Sept.	1830	Chilham (South Eastern): either too great speed or broken axletree; 3 killed.	30 June,	1858
Great Corby (Newcastle and Carlisle): train runs off line; 3 killed	3 Dec.	1836	Near Round Oak Station (Oxford and Wolverhampton)—excursion train: collision; 14 killed.	23 Aug.	"
rentwood (Eastern Counties): carriages overturned; 3 killed	21 Aug.	1840	Tottenham (Eastern Counties): engine wheel breaks; 6 killed.	20 Feb.	1860
Juckfield (London and Brighton): engine runs off line; 4 killed	2 Oct.	1841	Helmshore (Lancashire and Yorkshire)—excursion train: collision; 11 killed	4 Sept.	"
Sunnyhill cutting, near Reading: engine forced off line; 8 killed	24 Dec.	"	Atherstone (North Western): collision of mail and cattle trains; 12 killed	16 Nov.	"
Versailles: carriages take fire, passengers locked in; 52 or 53 lives lost, including admiral D'Urville	8 May,	1842	Near Wimbledon: Dr. Baly killed.	28 Jan.	1861
Masborough (Midland Counties): collision; Mr. Boteler and others killed, many injured	20 Oct.	1845	Railway tunnel falls in near Haddon Hall, Derbyshire; 5 men killed	2 July,	"
Stratford (Eastern Counties): collision through great carelessness; Mr. Hind killed, many mutilated	18 July,	1846	Clayton Tunnel (London and Brighton): collision; 23 killed, 176 injured	25 Aug.	"
Pevensey (Brighton and Hastings): collision; 40 injured	24 Aug.	"	Kentish Town (Hampstead Junction): 16 killed, 320 injured	2 Sept.	"
Clifton (Manchester and Bolton): express runs off line; 2 killed, many injured	15 Dec.	"	Market Harborough: collision; 1 killed and 50 injured	28 Aug.	1862
Chester (Chester and Shrewsbury): train runs off bridge; 4 killed; greater number injured	18 May,	1847	Near Winchburgh (Edinburgh and Glasgow): collision; 15 killed, 100 wounded	23 Oct.	"
Wolverton (North Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured	5 June	"	Near Streatham (London and Brighton): explosion of boiler through attempting too great speed; 4 killed; above 30 injured	30 May,	1863
Shrivenham (Great Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured	10 May,	1848	Near Lynn (Lynn and Hunstanton): carriages upset through bullock on the line; 5 killed	3 Aug.	"
Carlisle (Caledonian): axletree of carriage breaks; 5 killed	10 Feb.	1849	Egham (South Western): collision; 5 killed, above 20 injured	7 June,	1864
Frodsham Tunnel (Chester and Warrington Junction): collision; 6 killed	30 April,	1851	Canada: train ran off a bridge at St. Hilaire in crossing; about 83 killed, 200 wounded	29 June	"
Newmarket Hill (Lewes and Brighton): train runs off line; 4 killed	6 June,	"	Blackheath Tunnel: * fast train ran into a ballast train; 6 killed.	10 Dec.	"
Bicester (Buckinghamshire): collision; 6 killed	6 Sept.	"	Near Rednal (on a branch of Great Western): train ran off insecure rails; 13 killed, about 40 injured	7 June,	1865
Burnley (Lancashire and Yorkshire); collision; 4 killed	12 July,	1852	Near Staplehurst (South Eastern): train ran off insecure rails, &c.; 10 killed and about 50 injured	9 June	"
Dixonfold (Lancashire and Yorkshire): engine wheels broke; 7 killed	4 Mar.	1853	Near Colney Hatch (Midland): collision with coal trucks; above 50 persons injured	30 Aug.	"
Near Straffan (Great Southern and Western, Ireland): collision; 13 killed	5 Oct.	"	Fall of a bridge at Sutton (S. coast line); 6 men killed	28 April,	1866
Near Harling, Norfolk (Eastern Counties): collision; 6 killed	12 Jan.	1854	Near Caterham junction (London and Brighton): 3 killed, 12 injured	30 April,	"
Croydon (Brighton and Dover): collision; 3 killed	24 Aug.	"	In Welwyn Tunnel (Great Northern): a steam tube burst; collision of 3 goods trains; and a great fire; 2 lives lost.	9, 10 June,	"
Burlington, between New York and Philadelphia: 21 killed	29 Aug.	"	Near Royaton (Great Northern): train ran off line; 3 lives lost	2 July,	"
Reading (South Eastern): collision; 5 killed	12 Sept.	1855	Brynkrir station (Carnarvonshire): points said to have been tampered with; train ran off line; 6 persons killed	6 Sept.	"
Near Paris: collision; 9 killed	9 Oct.	"	20 miles from Carlisle (Lancaster and Carlisle): an axle of carriage of goods train broke; collision with another goods train; fire, and explosion of 5 tons of gunpowder; 2 killed	25 Feb.	1867
Between Thoret and Moret: collision; 16 killed	23 Oct.	"	Between Bhoasawl and Khundwah (Great Indian Peninsular): train precipitated into a chasm made in an embankment by a river torrent; many lives lost.	26 June,	"
Campbell (N. Pennsylvania): collision; above 100 killed	17 July,	1856	Walton Junction, Warrington (London and North Western): collision with coal train; error of pointman; 8 lives lost	29 June,	"
Dunkett (Waterford and Kilkenny): collision; 7 killed	10 Nov.	"	At Brayhead, near Ennisceorthy (Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford): went off the line into a gorge; 2 killed, many injured	9 Aug.	"
Kirby (Liverpool and Blackpool): collision; 200 injured; none killed	27 June,	1857	Between New Mills and Peak Forest: 2 collisions; 5 lives lost	9 Sept.	"
Lewisham (North Kent): collision; 11 killed	28 June,	"			
Between Pyle and Port Talbot: collision; 4 killed	14 Oct.	"			
Atleborough (North Western): train thrown off the line through a cow crossing the rails; 3 killed	10 May,	1858			
Near Mons, Belgium: coke waggon on the rails; 21 killed	June,	"			

* On Dec. 27, 1864, the queen wrote to the directors of the railway companies of London, requesting them "to be as careful of other passengers as of herself."

RAILWAYS, *continued*.

French Great Northern, about 14 miles from Paris: several killed, many wounded 27 Oct. 1867
Lake Shore railway, New York: embankment fell; 41 persons burnt to death 18 Dec. "

Carr's Rock, on river Delaware; Erie railway: carriages precipitated down an embankment; 26 persons killed, 52 very seriously injured 14 April, 1868

RAINBOW. Its theory was developed by Kepler in 1611, and by René Descartes in 1629; see *Spectrum*.

RALEIGH'S CONSPIRACY, termed the *Main Plot* (*which see*).

RAMADAN, the Mahometan month of fasting; in 1865, 28 Jan. to 27 Feb.; and from 27 Dec. 1867 to 30 Jan. 1868 inclusive. It is followed by the festival of Bairam (*which see*).

RAMBOUILLET, a royal chateau, about 25 miles from Paris. Here Francis I. died 31 March, 1547; and here Charles X. abdicated, 2 Aug. 1830. After being possessed by the count of Thoulouse and the duc de Penthièvre, it was bought by Louis XVI. in 1778.

RAMILLIES (Belgium), the site of a battle between the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies on one side, and the French on the other, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroy, on Whitsunday, 23 May, (o. s. 12), 1706. The French were soon seized with a panic, and a general route ensued: about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement. The duke pursued and achieved one of his most glorious victories, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, &c. Parliament settled his honours upon the male and female issue of his daughters.

RANGOON, maritime capital of the Burmese empire, was taken by sir A. Campbell on 11 May, 1824. In Dec. 1826, it was ceded to the Burmese on condition of the payment of a sum of money, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce. Oppression of the British merchants led to the second Burmese war; Rangoon was taken by storm by general Godwin, 14 April, 1852; and annexed to the British dominions in December following.

RANSOME'S ARTIFICIAL STONE, the invention of Mr. Fred. Ransome, 1848, is made by dissolving common flint (silica) in heated caustic alkali, adding fine sand. The mixture is pressed into moulds and heated to redness.

RANTERS, a name given to a sect which arose in 1645, similar to the Seekers, now termed Quakers. It is now applied to the Primitive Methodists, who separated from the main body in 1810; see *Wesleyans*.

RAPE was punished by the Jews with death; by mutilation and the loss of eyes in William I.'s reign. This was mitigated by the statute of Westminster 1, 3 Edw. I. 1274. Made felony by stat. Westminster 2, 12 Edw. III. 1338; and without benefit of clergy, 18 Eliz. 1575. Rape was made punishable by transportation in 1841; by penal servitude for life, or a less period, 1861.

RAPHIA, a port of Palestine. Here Antiochus III. of Syria, was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt, 217 B.C.

RAPHOE (a bishopric in N. Ireland). St. Columb-kille, a man of great virtue and learning, and born of royal blood, founded a monastery in this place, and it was afterwards enlarged by other holy men; but it is the received opinion that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of this see in the 8th century. Raphoe was united to the bishopric of Derry by act 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833; see *Bishops*.

RAPPAHANNOCK, see *Chancellorsville*, and *Trials*, 1865.

RASPBERRY is not named among the fruits that were early introduced into this country from the continent. The Virginian raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) before 1696, and the flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*), about 1700, came from North America.

RASTADT, see *Radstadt*.

RATHMINES (near Dublin). Colonel Jones, governor of Dublin castle, made a sally out, routed the marquess of Ormond at Rathmines, killed 4000 men, and took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon, baggage, and ammunition, 2 Aug. 1649.

RATIONALISM, the doctrine of those who reject a divine revelation and admit no other means of acquiring knowledge but experience and reason. The leading writers are Reimarus of Hamburg (died 1768), Paulus of Heidelberg, Eichhorn, Reinhard, and Strauss. W. Lecky's "History of Rationalism in Europe" appeared, July, 1865; and Dr. J. Hurst's, April, 1867.

RATISBON (in Bavaria), was made a free imperial city about 1200. Several diets have been held here. A peace was concluded here between France and the emperor of Germany, by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, signed 13 Oct. 1630. In later times, it was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon

of France, 1 Aug. 1806. Ratisbon was made an archbishopric in 1806, but secularised in 1810. In 1815 it was ceded to Bavaria, and became again an archbishopric in 1817.

RATTENING (from *ratten*, provincial for rat), the removing and hiding workmen's tools as a punishment for nonpayment to trades unions, or opposition to them. Much "rattening" was disclosed at the commission of inquiry at Sheffield in June 1867; and at Manchester Sept. following; see *Sheffield*.

RAUCOUX (Belgium). Here marshal Saxe and the French army totally defeated the allies, 11 Oct. 1746.

RAVAILLAC'S MURDER of Henry IV. of France, 14 May, 1610. The execution of the assassin on 27 May was accompanied by most elaborate tortures.

RAVENNA (on the Adriatic), a city of the Papal states, was founded by Greek colonists, and fell under the Roman power about 234 B.C. It was favoured and embellished by the emperors, and Honorius made it the capital of the Empire of the West about A.D. 404. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 754 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it in 754 to the pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the Holy see. On 11 April, 1512, a battle was fought between the French, under Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.), and the Spanish and Papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the good fortune of the French in Italy. The confederate army was cut to pieces. *Hénault*. Ravenna became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

RÉ, ISLE OF, (W. coast of France, near Rochelle). Oyster beds planted here in 1862 have flourished.

READERS, a new order of ministrants in the church of England, received the assent of the archbishops and bishops in July, 1866. They were not to be ordained or addressed as reverend.

READING (Berkshire). Here Alfred defeated the Danes, 871. The abbey was founded in 1121 by Henry I. The last abbot was hanged in 1539 for denying the king's supremacy.

REALISTS, see *Nominalists*.

REAL PRESENCE, see *Transubstantiation*.

REAPING MACHINES. One was invented in this country early in the present century, but failed from its intricacies. At the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, Sept. 1867, the rev. Patrick Bell stated that he invented a reaping machine in 1826, which was used in 1827, the principle being that on which the best American machines are now constructed. On 15 Jan. 1868, he was presented with a valuable testimonial, and 1000*l.* in money. McCormick's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846; he received a gold medal from the jurors of the Exhibition of 1851. Above 200 patented; few good. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited at the same time, was highly commended.

REASON was decreed to be worshipped as a goddess by the French republicans, 10 Nov. 1793, and was personified by an actress.—Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" was published in 1794-5.

REBECCA RIOTS, see *Wales*, 1843.

REBELLIONS or INSURRECTIONS IN BRITISH HISTORY. Among the most memorable from the period of the Norman conquest were the following (see also *Conspiracies*):—

Against William the conqueror, in favour of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, 1069.	collector in his rage, and raised a party to oppose the tax itself, 1381; see <i>Tyler</i> .
By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088. Extinguished, 1090.	In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1198.
Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, commenced in 1095.	Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.
In England, in favour of the empress Maude, 1139. Ended, 1153.	Rebellion of the English and Welsh, 1400-2.
The rebellion of prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189.	Against king Henry IV. by a number of confederated lords, 1403.
Of the Barons, April, 1215. Compromised by the grant of <i>Magna Charta</i> , 15 June following; see <i>Magna Charta</i> .	Against Henry V. by earl of Cambridge and other lords, 1415.
Of the Barons, 1261-67.	Of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, against Henry VI. 1450; see <i>Cade's Insurrection</i> .
Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites, the Gavestons, 1312. Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.	In favour of the house of York, 1457, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.
Of Walter, the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called <i>Wat Tyler</i> , occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a poll-tax collector to his daughter. He killed the	Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.
	Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.

REBELLIONS, *continued.*

Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.
 Under Lambert Simnel, 1486, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick; his army was defeated, leaders slain, and he was discovered to be a baker's son; he was pardoned, and employed by the king as a menial.
 Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492; executed 1499.
 Under Thomas Flammock and Michael Joseph, in Cornwall, against taxes levied to pay the Scottish war expenses. They marched towards London, and lord Audley took the command at Wells. They were defeated at Blackheath, 22 June, and the three leaders were executed, 28 June, 1497.
 The "Pilgrimage of Grace" against Henry VIII., 1536-7.
 Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy, &c., 1549; suppressed same year.
 In Norfolk, headed by Ket, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.
 In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI. 10 July, 1553; but she resigned the crown to Mary a few days afterwards; she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, 12 Feb. 1554, aged 17.
 Of sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, and others, against queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c., fails; he is beheaded 11 April, 1554.
 Of the Roman catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland against queen Elizabeth Nov. and Dec. 1567. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up by the regent Murray and executed.
 Of the Irish, under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed in 1601.

Under the earl of Essex, against queen Elizabeth, 1600; it ended in his death, 1601.
 Of the Irish under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neill, &c., against the English in Ireland, 1641-5; The "Great Rebellion," 1641-60.
 Rebellion of the Scots, 1666; soon put down.
 Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; executed 15 July.
 Of the Scots, in favour of the Old Pretender, 1715; quelled in 1716.
 Of the Scots, under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746, when lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock were beheaded.
 Of the Americans on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to a disastrous war, to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and to the independence of the United States, 1782.
 In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when great numbers took up arms, commenced 24 May, 1798; suppressed next year.
 Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmett, a gifted enthusiast, 23 July, 1803, when lord Kilwarden was killed with several others by the insurgents.
 Canadian Insurrection (*which see*), Dec. 1837 to Nov. 1838.
 Of Chartists at Newport (*which see*), 4 Nov. 1839.
 Smith O'Brien's silly Irish rebellion; terminated in the defeat and dispersion of a multitude of his deluded followers by sub-inspector Trant and about sixty police constables, on Boulagh common, Ballingarry, co. Tipperary, 29 July, 1848; *see Ireland*.
 Rebellion in India (*see India*), 1857-8.
 Of Fenians in Ireland; *see Fenians and Ireland*, 1865-7.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY, were first taxed by stamp-duty in 1783. The act was amended in 1784, 1791 *et seq.*, and receipts were taxed by a duty varying according to the amount of the money received, in all transactions. Stamps required on bills of exchange, notes, and receipts in Ireland, by stat. 35 Geo. III. 1795; *see Bills of Exchange*. The uniform stamp of one penny on receipts, for all sums above 2*l.*, was enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (4 Aug. 1853); *see Stamps*.

RECIPROCITY TREATY between Great Britain and the United States, regulating the relation between the latter and Canada, in regard to trade, fisheries, &c., was negotiated by lord Elgin, and ratified 2 Aug. 1854. Its abrogation was proposed by the United States' government in 1864. Its renewal was desired in the states in 1867.

RECITATIVE, a species of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking, and used for narratives in operas, is said to have been first employed at Rome by Emilio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Rinuccini to the introduction of the opera, 1600; *see Opera*. It was soon afterwards adopted in other parts of Italy, and throughout Europe.

RECORDER, the principal judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 1298; Russell Gurney, esq., Q.C., the **PRESENT** recorder, was elected in 1856. The salary, originally 10*l.* per annum, is now 2500*l.*

RECORDS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND, began to be regularly preserved in 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possessed materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian were, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records act, 2 Vict. c. 94 (10 Aug. 1838).—A new **RECORD OFFICE** has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetter-lanes, to which the records will be gradually removed. The Record Commissioners commenced their publications in 1802. Mr. F. Thomas's valuable "Handbook to the Public Records," was published in 1853.

RECREATION, *see Playground*.

RECRUITING, *see under Army*, 31 Oct. 1866.

REDEMPTORISTS, *see Liguorians*.

REDHILL, *see Reformatory Schools*.

RED SEA. In 1826 Ehrenberg discovered that the colour was due to the presence of marine plants, which he named *Trichodesmium Erythræum*.

REFLECTORS, *see Burning-glass*

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20 in 1782, of 144 in 1783, and of 74 in 1785; see *Radicals*. The measure of reform by earl Grey's administration was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, 1 March, 1831.

BILL OF 1831.

First division; second reading: for it, 302; against it, 301; 22 March.

On motion for a committee, general Gascoyne moved an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 291; 19 April.

The bill abandoned, and parliament dissolved, 23 April.

A new parliament assembled, 14 June. Bill again introduced, 24 June.

Division on second reading: for it, 367; against it, 231—majority, 136; 7 July.

Division on third reading of the bill: for it, 345; against it, 236—majority, 109; 22 Sept.

In the LORDS:—first division, on second reading: lord Wharncliffe moved, "that the bill be read that day six months." For the amendment, 109; against it, 158—majority, FORTY-ONE; 8 Oct. [Parliament prorogued, 20 Oct. 1831.]

BILL OF 1832.*

Read in the COMMONS a first time without a division, 12 Dec. 1831. Second reading: division, viz: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162; 17 Dec. 1831. Third reading: division, viz: for the bill, 355; against it, 239—majority for it, 116; 23 March, 1832.

In the LORDS:—read a first time on motion of earl Grey, 26 March. Second reading: for the bill, 184; against it, 175—majority, NINE; 14 April. In the committee lord Lyndhurst moved, "that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, THIRTY-FIVE; 7 May.

Resignation of ministers, 9 May; great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities, by the creation of new peers.

In the LORDS, the bill was carried through the committee, 30 May; read a third time: 106 against 22—majority, EIGHTY-FOUR; 4 June. Received the royal assent, 7 June, 1832.

The royal assent given to the Scotch reform bill, 17 July; and to the Irish one, 7 Aug. 1832.

RECENT REFORM BILLS.

Lord John Russell introduced a new reform bill, 13 Feb. 1854, which was withdrawn, 11 April, 1854, in consequence of the war with Russia.

On 28 Feb. 1859, Mr. Disraeli brought in a reform bill, which was rejected by the commons on 31 March, by a majority of 39. This led to a dissolution of parliament, and eventually to a change of ministry.

The new government (lords Palmerston and J. Russell) brought forward a new bill, 1 March, 1860;

but withdrew it, 11 June. No reform bill was brought forward by the government, 1861-5; see *Commons*.

The discussion respecting parliamentary reform was revived in the autumn of 1864 and 1865.

Mr. Baines' reform bill was rejected by the commons, 8 May, 1865.

Mr. Gladstone introduced a franchise bill, 12 March, 1866; after much discussion, it was read a second time, 28 April. A re-distribution of seats bill was introduced, and incorporated with the franchise bill, 7 May; an amendment (on a clause, substituting "rateable" for "clear yearly value") was passed, in opposition to the government, 10 June; which led to the resignation of the government, 26 June; and the withdrawal of the bill (see *Adulnam*), 19 July, 1866.

Numerous great reform meetings: London, Agricultural Hall, 30 July; and Guildhall, 8 Aug.; Manchester, 24 Sept.; Leeds, 8 Oct.; Glasgow, 16 Oct.; Edinburgh, 17 Nov.; Conference at Manchester, 19 Nov. 1866.

Reform demonstration of trades-unions in London; procession of about 25,000; great order observed, 3 Dec. 1866.

Procession of about 18,000 men to Agricultural Hall, Islington; good order kept; 11 Feb. 1867.

Mr. Disraeli announced his plan of proceeding with reform by 13 resolutions, 11 Feb.; these withdrawn, 26 Feb. 1867.

"Ten Minutes' bill" introduced, and withdrawn, 25 Feb. 1867.

[It comprised a 6l. franchise for boroughs, and 20l. for counties. Said by sir John Pakington to have been agreed to in the last ten minutes of a cabinet council.]

New bill (with household suffrage) introduced 15 March; read second time, 27 March, 1867.

The "Tea-room meeting" of liberals (Messrs. Owen Stanley, Dillwyn, Grant, Duff, and others), who agree to support the bill in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's resolution, which is withdrawn, and the bill goes into committee, 8 April; Mr. Gladstone's amendment rejected by 22 (for 283, against 310), 12 April, 1867.

Peaceable reform meetings at Birmingham, 22 April; Hyde Park, 6 May; National Reform Union (first meeting), 15 May, 1867.

The new Reform bill passed by the commons, 15-16 July; by the lords (with amendments, when lord Derby said, that it was "a great experiment," and "a leap in the dark"), 6 Aug.; received the royal assent, 15 Aug. 1867.†

Scotch reform bill introduced by lord advocate, 17 Feb. 1868.

Irish bill introduced by lord Mayo, 19 March, 1868.

See APPENDIX.

* By this "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales" (2 & 3 Will. IV c. 45) 56 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A.), 30 were reduced to one member only (B.); 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C.), and 20 to send one member (D.), and other important changes were made.

† This act is divided into three parts:—

I. FRANCHISES. *Boroughs*: All householders rated for relief of the poor; lodgers, resident for twelve months, and paying 10l. a-year. *Counties*: Persons of property of the clear annual value of 5l.; and owners of lands or tenements paying 12l. a-year. At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person to vote for more than 2 candidates; in London, to vote for 3 only.

Disfranchised: Totnes; Reigate; Great Yarmouth; and Lancaster.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS: Boroughs with less than 10,000 population, to return one member only (38 in Schedule A.). Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, to have 3 members instead of 2. Chelsea (with Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington) made a borough; Merthyr Tydfil, and Salford, to return two members; Tower Hamlets divided into two boroughs—Hackney, and Tower Hamlets. (Other new boroughs in Schedule B.). University of London to return one member.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS: Registration, &c. Boundary Commissioners (which see). Parliament not to be dissolved on any future demise of the crown. Members holding offices of profit from the crown not to vacate their seats on acceptance of another office.

REFORMATION, THE. Efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish this object. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Melancthon, Erasmus, Cranmer, Latimer, Knox, and Browne; see *Wickliffites, Protestants, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterianism, &c.* The eras of the reformation are as follows:—

In England (<i>Wickliffe</i>)	1360	In Sweden (<i>Petri</i>)	1530
In Bohemia (<i>Huss</i>)	1405	In England (<i>Henry VIII.</i>)	1534
In Germany (<i>Luther</i>)	1517	In Ireland (<i>Archbishop George Browne</i>)	1535
In Switzerland (<i>Zuinglius</i>)	1519	In England, completed (<i>Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius, &c.</i>), 1547; annulled by Mary, 1553; restored by Elizabeth	1558
In Denmark	1521	In Scotland (<i>Knox</i>), established	1560
In Prussia	1527	In the Netherlands, established	1562
In France (<i>Calvin</i>); see <i>Huguenots</i>	1529		
Protestants first so called	"		

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, for juvenile delinquents.* Two great institutions have been set up for this purpose; the Reformatory Schools at Mettray, near Tours in France, and Redhill, near Reigate in Surrey. The former was established in 1839, by M. de Metz, formerly a councillor at Paris; warmly seconded in his beneficent work by the vicomte de Courcelles, who gave the estate on which the establishment is placed. The latter is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society, and was placed under the direction of the rev. Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid 30 April, 1849, by the prince consort. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labour, and are divided into so-called families. In 1854 the Juvenile Offenders act was passed. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on the subject; and in Aug. 1856, the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held.

North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution in the New-road, established: all kinds of trades taught 1852
Acts for establishing reformatory schools passed, 1857, 1858, and 1866

Fifty-one reformatory schools in England and nine in Ireland 1863
An international exhibition of the works of these schools at the Agricultural-hall, Islington, near London, opened by the prince of Wales 1865

"REFORMED CHURCH" (Calvinistic), established in Holland and in some parts of Germany.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES for the sale of wine, &c., are licensed in pursuance of an act passed in 1860, amended in 1861.

REFUGES, see *Poor*, 1864.

REGALIA, see *Crown*.

REGENCY BILLS. One was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., and debated 10 Dec. 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, 26 Feb. 1789. The return of the malady led to the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, 5 Feb. 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., 23 Dec. 1830. A Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age: passed 4 Aug. 1840.

REGENTS, see *Protectorates*.

REGENT'S CANAL, begun at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, passes under Maida-hill, continues its course by the Regent's-park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three-quarters of a mile in length, was formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Hackney, Mile-end, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of it is nine miles; it comprises twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges. Opened 1 Aug. 1820.

REGENT'S PARK, originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth, near to the north end of Tottenham court-road, pulled down in 1791. Since 1600, the property was let to various persons, but the leases having expired it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 great improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash. The park consists of about 450 acres; within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society. During a frost on 15 Jan. 1867, the rotten ice gave way, and about 200 persons were immersed, of whom above 40 perished.

REGGIO, see *Rhegium*.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY were formed in France about 1588; see *Infantry*. The following are the approximate dates of the establishment of several British regiments:—

* It was calculated (about 1856) that there were in London 30,000, and in England 100,000 youths under 17 leading a vagabond life, and that out of 15,000 of those who were committed for trial nearly half were in custody for the first time.

REGIMENTS, *continued*.

CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
Oxford Blues are erroneously said to have been formed in the reign of Henry VIII.; they derive their name from their colonel, the earl of Oxford, in 1661		1st Royal	1633
Three Indian regiments (19th, 20th, and 21st) added		Coldstream Guards, established by Monk, in	1660
The Dragon Guards, the Royal Irish, and the Scots Greys were formed by James II., about, 1685		3rd Buffs	1661
Several regiments of Dragoons armed with lances (see <i>Lancers</i>)		2nd Queen's Royal	1661
		4th King's Own	1665
		5th Northumberland Fusiliers	1665
		26th Cameronian	1669
		100th Canadian	1853
		101st to 109th (Indian) added	Aug. 1801
		The Highland regiments are the 42nd, 71st, 72nd, 78th, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd.	

REGISTERS. The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703, *et seq.* By this regulation, greater security was made for purchasers and mortgages; and the value of estates increased in the register counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons; see *Wills*. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced, 1786; and throughout England, 1787; and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers.

REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL, were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials, became ascertainable, 27 Hen. VIII. 1530-8. This measure was opposed by the people, who feared some new taxation. A stamp-tax was laid on them in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813 *et seq.* The great Registration act (introduced by lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed 17 Aug. 1836; see *Bills of Mortality, &c.*

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS was enacted by the Reform act, passed 7 June, 1832; see *Revising Barristers*.

REGIUM DONUM (Royal gift), an allowance from the sovereign for the maintenance of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, was commenced with Charles II. in 1672, and revived by William III. in 1690. The allowance to other protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland was given up by them in 1857, in deference to the wishes of English dissenters.

REICHENBACH (Prussia). Here was signed a subsidy treaty between Russia, Prussia, and England, whereby the last engaged to provide means for carrying on the war against Napoleon I. on certain conditions, 14, 15 June, 1813. Austria joined the alliance soon after. Here Duroc was killed during the conflicts between the French and the allies, 22 May, 1813; see *Bautzen*.

REICHSRATH, the representative council of the empire of Austria, reconstituted by decree, 5 March; met on 31 May, 1860. In May, 1861, the upper house consisted of 17 spiritual, 55 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower house consisted of 136 elected deputies. No representatives came from Hungary, Transylvania, Venetia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria. The Reichsrath was abolished by a rescript, 21 Sept. 1865, with the view of restoring autonomy to Hungary and other provinces. It again met 20 May, 1867.

REIGATE (Surrey), sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; lost one by the Reform act of 1832, and was wholly disfranchised for corruption by that of 1867.

REIGN OF TERROR. Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, 17 July, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, 28 July, 1794. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" resounded through the hall: and he was immediately ordered to the place of execution, and suffered death, with many of his companions; see *France*. This has been termed the *Red Terror*. The re-action, disgraced by many atrocious acts of wanton cruelty, has been termed the *White Terror*. The Jesuits were conspicuous in the destruction of their adversaries.

REIGNS OF SOVEREIGNS. The average duration, according to Newton, is 19 years each; according to Hales 22½ years; that of the sovereigns of England being 23½ years, and that of the popes, 7½ years.

RELIEF CHURCH, a secession from the church of Scotland, founded by Thomas Gillespie, who was deposed from his ministry for opposing the doctrine of passive obedience to the law of the church of Scotland respecting the settlement of ministers, 23 May, 1752. The church was constituted as the "presbytery of relief," 22 Oct. 1761. The Relief and Secession churches were united as the United Presbyterian Church, 13 May, 1847.

RELIGION (from *religo*, I bind again, in the sense of a vow or oath) comprehends a

belief in the being and perfections of God, and obedience to his commandments. The Christian religion is set forth in the New Testament, which is the spirit and interpreter of the Old. Departure from these scriptures has been the origin of all corrupt forms of religion, as foretold in them; see *Mahometanism*, and other religions and sects under their names. The population of the globe with reference to religious worship, is given by Balbi (who assumed the total population to be 1,050,000,000), and Dieterici (who assumed it to be 1,288,000,000), as follows:

	Balbi (1836).	Dieterici (1861).		Balbi (1836).	Dieterici (1861).
Jews	4,500,000	5,000,000	Idolaters, &c., not professing		
Christians	225,000,000	335,000,000	the Jewish, Christian, or		
Roman Catholics	160,000,000	170,000,000	Mahometan worship	665,500,000	800,000,000
Mahometans	155,000,000	160,000,000			

REMONSTRANCE, THE GRAND, was drawn up by the house of commons, and presented to king Charles I., 1 Dec. 1641. It consisted of 206 articles, and dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts.

REMONSTRANTS, see *Arminians*.

RENAISSANCE, a term applied to the revival of the classic style of art at the beginning of the 16th century, under the patronage of the Medici and others; see *Painters*, and *Sculptors*.

RENDSBURG (Holstein), was taken by the Imperialists in 1627; by the Swedes in 1643; and by the Prussians and confederate troops in 1848. The first diet of Schleswig and Holstein met here 3 April, 1848. It was re-occupied by the Danes in 1852, and taken by the Prussians after a serious conflict, 21 July, 1864.

RENNES (capital of Brittany, N. W. France). Here was established by Henry II., in 1553, the parliament so celebrated for its independence, especially in its struggle with the court, 1788-89. On 20 May, 1788, it declared infamous every one who should take part in the *cour plénière* then proposed, but afterwards suppressed.

RENTS were first made payable in money, instead of in kind, 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 (1845) regulates leases. By the act 8 Anne, 1709, no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. In England, the duke of Sutherland received his rents in the value of corn, and in Scotland, in the value of wool and sheep. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was 6,000,000*l.* about the year 1600, and twelve-years' purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to 14,000,000*l.*, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase. *Davenant on the Revenues*. The present rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated in the present century at 127,000,000*l.*; see *Land*, &c.

REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND. An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829.

A proclamation of the lord-lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society." 18 Oct. 1830

The commons, by a majority of 484, reject Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal. 27 April, 1834

A new association in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent. Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings."

A great meeting at Trim, 16 March; other meetings were held at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on 14, 21, and 28 May, respectively; at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mallow, and Dundalk,

on 5, 8, 11, and 20 June; at Donnybrook and Balinglass, 3 and 20 July; at Tara, 15 Aug.; at Loughrea, Clifton, and Lismore, 10, 17, and 24 Sept.; and at Mullaghmast. 1 Oct. 1843

A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on 8 Oct. was prevented by government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial for political conspiracy, 15 Jan. 1844; and convicted, 12 Feb.; but the sentence was reversed by the house of lords, 4 Sept.; see *Trials*.

The association for the repeal of the union continued for some time under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but was little regarded. The total "repeal rent" is said to have amounted to 134,379*l.*

A fruitless attempt was made in Dublin to revive repeal agitation. 4 Dec. 1860

REPORTING. The publication of the debates in parliament is forbidden as a breach of privilege, but was virtually conceded, after a severe struggle, in 1771.* Reporters' galleries were erected in the houses of parliament after the fire of 1834. To the unfettered

* Miller, printer of the *London Evening Mail*, was arrested in the city of London, by order of the house of commons, for publishing the debates, but was discharged by the lord mayor; for doing which he was sent to the tower, where he remained till the end of the session. No opposition was made to the publication of the debates in the next session, 1772.

liberty of reporting we doubtless owe much of our freedom and good government; see under *Law*.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, passed 15 Aug. 1867; see *Reform*.

REPUBLICANS, see *Democrats*.

REPUBLICS, see *Athens, Rome, Genoa, Venice, &c.*

REQUESTS, COURTS OF; see *Court of Conscience*.

RESERVE FORCES. In the summer of 1859, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who have been in her majesty's service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve force of seamen not to exceed 30,000. These acts were consolidated and amended in 1867.

RESTORATION, THE, that of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between 30 Jan. 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and 29 May, 1660, when Charles II. was restored, and entered London amidst the acclamations of the people.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon. The Greeks were victors, but Cyrus was defeated and slain at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes having enticed the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called to the command of his countrymen. Under continual alarms from sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs or leagues (3465 miles), which was performed in 215 days, after the absence of fifteen months. This retreat has been immortalised by the account given by its conductor, in his "*Anabasis Cyri*" (Expedition of Cyrus).

REUSS-GREIZ AND REUSS-SCHLEIZ, two principalities in Central Germany, with a united population of 121,200. The reigning family sprang from Ekbert, count of Osterode, in the 10th century. The princely dignity was conferred by the emperor Sigismund in 1426.

1867. Reigning prince of Reuss-Schleiz, Henry XIV. | 1859. Reigning prince of Reuss-Greiz, Henry XIII.
11 July; born, 28 May, 1832. | 8 Nov.; born, 28 March, 1846.

REVELATION, see *Apocalypse*.

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, was 1,200,000*l.* per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. In 1690 was raised 6,000,000*l.*, every branch of the revenue being anticipated; this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2 William and Mary. *Salmon*. The revenue laws were amended in 1861.

PUBLIC REVENUE.			
William I.	£400,000	Henry V.	£76,643
William Rufus	350,000	Henry VI.	64,976
Henry I.	350,000	Edward IV.	• 976
Stephen	250,000	Edward V.	100,000
Henry II.	200,000	Richard III.	130,000
Richard I.	150,000	Henry VII.	400,000
John	100,000	Henry VIII.	800,000
Henry III.	80,000	Edward VI.	400,000
Edward I.	150,000	Mary	450,000
Edward II.	100,000	Elizabeth	500,000
Edward III.	154,000	James I.	600,000
Richard II.	130,000	Charles I.	895,819
Henry IV.	100,000	Commonwealth	1,517,247
		Charles II.	1,400,000
		James II.	£2,001,353
		William III.	3,805,295
		Anne (at the Union) . . .	5,691,391
		George I.	6,702,643
		George II.	8,502,540
		George III., 1788	15,572,271
		" 1800, about 38,000,000	
		United Kingdom, 1820 . .	65,900,170
		George IV., 1825	62,871,270
		William IV., 1830	55,436,137
		" 1835	50,496,732
		Victoria, 1845, <i>net</i>	53,090,334
		" 1850	52,800,000
		" 1853	54,470,344

	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Gross Revenue.	Gross Expenditure.
1855, <i>net</i>	£61,364,605	£65,692,962	1859, 31 March, <i>gross</i>	£65,477,284	£64,665,885
1856	68,008,623	88,428,345	1860	71,089,669	69,502,669
1857	66,056,055	75,588,667	1861	70,602,561	69,302,061
1858	61,812,525	68,128,859	1864	70,208,964	69,056,266
			1865	70,313,437	69,600,207
			1866	67,812,292	68,514,357
			1867	69,434,568	68,760,896
			1868	69,600,219	69,600,219

Previously to 1854 there had been an average *surplus* of 2,500,000*l.* since 1849. In consequence of the Russian war the *deficiency* in 1854 was 3,200,059*l.*; in 1855, 21,141,183*l.*; in 1856, 10,104,414*l.* In 1857 there was a *surplus* of 36,097*l.*; in 1858, of 1,127,657*l.*; in 1859, a *deficiency* of 2,019,584*l.*

REVIEWS. The *Journal des Savans*, published on 5 Jan. 1665, by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hédouville, was the parent of critical journals. It was soon imitated throughout Europe, and was itself translated into various languages. It is still published. George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his majesty, in the library of the queen's house, in Feb. 1767. *Boswell*. The *Bibliothèque Anglaise* came out in 1716-27. For Military REVIEWS, see *Volunteers*.

Monthly Review . . . 1749	Quarterly . . . 1809	Westminster . . . 1824	British Quarterly . . . 1844
Critical . . . 1756	Eclectic . . . 1813	Southern America . . . 1828	National . . . 1855
Anti-Jacobin . . . 1798	North American . . . 1815	Dublin . . . 1836	Saturday . . . "
Edinburgh . . . 1802	Retrospective . . . 1820	North British . . . 1844	Fortnightly . . . 1865

REVISING BARRISTERS' COURTS, to examine the lists of voters for members of parliament, were instituted by the Reform bill of 1832.

REVIVALS on the subject of religion arose in the United States in 1857. In the autumn of 1859, they began in Scotland, the north of Ireland (particularly Belfast), and England. Many meetings were held for prayers and preaching throughout the week, as well as on Sundays.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR, see *French Revolution*, and *Calendar*.

REVOLUTIONS:—

The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great . . . B.C. 536	In Sweden . . . 1772 and 1800
The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, by the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great . . . 331	In Holland, 1795; counter-revolution . . . 1813
The Roman empire established on the ruins of the republic by Julius Cæsar . . . 47	In Poland . . . 1794, 1795, and 1830
The empire of the Western Franks begun under Charlemagne . . . A.D. 800	In the Netherlands . . . "
In Portugal . . . 1640	In Brunswick . . . "
In England . . . 1649 and 1688	In Brazil . . . 1831
In Russia . . . 1730 and 1762	In Hungary . . . 1848
In North America . . . 1775	In Rome . . . 1798 and "
In Venice . . . 1797	In France . . . 1789, 1830, 1848, and 1851
	In Italy . . . 1859 and 1860
	In United States . . . 1860-5
	In Danubian principalities . . . 1866
	In Papal States suppressed . . . Oct. 1867
	[See the countries respectively.]

REVOLVERS, see *Pistols*.

REYNARD THE FOX or **REINEKE FUCHS**, a satirical epic in low German, in which beasts are actors and speakers, was first printed as *Reineke Vos* at Lubeck in 1498, and professes to be written by Hinreck van Alkmer. It has been frequently translated. Goethe's version in High or literary German hexameters appeared in 1794. Jacob Grimm has shown that the subject-matter of this "Thier-sage" or "beast-fable" is very ancient, many incidents being found in Pilpay and other oriental writers. A poem, entitled "der Reinaert," in Flemish, was known in the 11th century; Caxton's translation in English prose was printed 1481; a poetic English translation of Goethe's version, by T. J. Arnold, appeared in 1855.

RHÉ, ISLE OF (W. France), see *Rochelle*.

RHEGIUM (now Reggio), S. Italy, a Greek colony, flourished in the 5th century, B.C. It was held by the Campanian legion, 281-271, afterwards severely punished for its rebellion. Reggio was taken by Garibaldi, Aug. 1860.

RHEIMS (N. France). The principal church here, built before 406; rebuilt in the 12th century, is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France were crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral in 496. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here. The city was taken and re-taken several times in the last months of the French war, 1814.

RHEOMETER, see under *Electricity*, p. 264.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B.C. Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, about 87 B.C. He taught Cicero, who said "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly, how; thirdly, in what words; and lastly, how it is to be ornamented." A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh, 20 April, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor.

RHINE. This river was fortified as the frontier of the Roman empire, 298 and 369, and became the boundary of the French republic in 1794; see *Confederation*.

RHODE ISLAND (N. America), settled by Roger Williams about 1636, was taken in the war of independence by the British, 8 Dec. 1776; but was evacuated by them, 25 Oct. 1779.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, is said to have been peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were great navigators, and institutors of a maritime code afterwards adopted by the Romans. The city was built about 432 and flourished 300-200 B.C.; see *Colossus*. Rhodes, long an ally of the Romans, was taken by the emperor Vespasian, A.D. 71. It was held by the Knights Hospitallers from 1309 to 1522, when it was conquered by the Turks, who still retain it. The knights retired to Malta (*which see*). Rhodes suffered severely by an earthquake on 22 April, 1863.

RHODIUM, a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore, by Dr. Wollaston in 1804. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

RIALTO, **BRIDGE OF THE**, at Venice (mentioned by Shakspeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*"), built about 1590, consists of a marble arch across the Grand Canal, 90 feet wide and 24 feet high.

RIBBONISM, a term given to the principles of a secret society in Ireland, organised about 1820, to retaliate on landlords any injuries done to their tenants, not scrupling even at assassination. To the ribbonmen are attributed many of the agrarian murders.

RICHMOND (Surrey), anciently called Sheen, which in the Saxon tongue signifies *resplendent*. Here stood a palace in which Edward I. and II. resided, and Edward III. died, 1377. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II., 1394. The palace was repaired by Henry V., who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497 it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of earl of Richmond (Yorkshire) before he obtained the crown: and here he died in 1509. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became queen it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she died 24 March, 1603. It was afterwards the residence of Henry, prince of Wales. The beautiful park and gardens were enclosed by Charles I. The observatory was built by sir W. Chambers in 1769. In Richmond, Thomson "*sang the Seasons and their change*;" and died 27 Aug. 1748.—**RICHMOND** (Virginia, U. S.) became the capital of the southern confederate states. The congress adjourned from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, where it met 20 July, 1861. After a siege of 1452 days and many desperate battles, Richmond was evacuated by the confederates, 2 April, 1865; see *United States*.

RIFLE CORPS, see *National Association*, and *Fire-arms*.

RIGHTS, BILL OF, one of the bulwarks of the constitution, obtained by parliament from king Charles I., although he had endeavoured by various artifices to avoid granting it, 26 June, 1628. To the **PETITION OF RIGHTS**, preferred 17 March, 1627-8, his majesty answered, "I will that right be done according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*," 7 June, 1628. An important declaration was made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange on 13 Feb. 1689, in an act "declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

RIMNIK (near Martinesti, Wallachia). Here the Austrians and Russians, under prince Coburg and gen. Suwarrow, gained a great victory over the Turks, 22 Sept. 1789.

RINDERPEST, German for *cattle-plague* (*which see*).

RINGS anciently had a seal or signet engraved on them, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. In *Genesis* xli. 42, it is said that Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring. Rings are now put upon women's fourth finger at marriage; but the first use of rings by the Jews was at the espousal or contract *before* marriage. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold by statute, 1855.

RIO JANEIRO (S. America), in 1807, was made capital of the empire of Brazil (*which see*).

RIOTS, in BRITISH HISTORY. The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw. VI. 1548-9. The present *Riot Act* was passed 1 Geo. I. 1714; see *below*.

Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminsterabbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III. . . . 1221
Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several killed; the sheriffs quelled it; and thirteen hanged . . . 1262
A riot at Norwich; the rioters burn the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed . . . 1271

Riot of Eil May day (*which see*) . . . 1517
Dr. Lamb killed by the mob . . . June, 1648
A riot on pretence of pulling down houses of ill-fame; several of the ringleaders hanged . . . 1668
Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons who seized the lord mayor were concerned . . . 1682
At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union . . . 1707
In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverell, for

RIOTS, *continued.*

- preaching two sermons, voted by the house of commons to be scandalous and seditious (in 1709); several dissenting meeting-houses were broken open . . . Feb. 1710
- Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs . . . 29 May, 1715
- The *Mug-house* riot, in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories; the riot quelled by the guards; five rioters hanged . . . July, 1716
- Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; quelled by the military, but many lives lost . . . 1736
- Porteous riot at Edinburgh (see *Porteous*) . . . 7 Sept. "
- The nailers in Worcestershire march to Birmingham, and make terms with iron merchants there . . . 1737
- Of sailors, who were robbed and ill-used at a house of ill-fame in the Strand; being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several other houses, turning the women naked into the streets . . . 1749
- Of the Spitalfields weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped death; many lives lost . . . 1765
- A mob in St. George's-fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon, and killed . . . 1768
- Gordon's "No popery" riots . . . 10 May, 2-9 June, 1780
- At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, when several houses were destroyed . . . 14 July, 1791
- In various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, when several were killed . . . Aug. 1797
- At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, 22 May, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted . . . 25 April, 1799
- At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang, 27 June, 1809
- O. P. riot (which see) at Covent-garden . . . Sept. "
- In Piccadilly, in consequence of the house of commons committing sir Francis Burdett to the Tower . . . 6 April, 1810
- At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, . . . 14 April, 1812
- Machinery destroyed by rioters at Nottingham from . . . Nov. 1811 to Jan. "
- In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during . . . 1811 and "
- At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargis*, several nights, . . . Dec. 1814
- Alarming riots at Westminster, on account of the Corn bill; they lasted several days, . . . March, 1815
- At the dépôt at Dartmoor, in quelling which seven Americans were killed, and thirty-five wounded . . . April, "
- Popular meetings at Spa-fields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill, 2 Dec. 1816. (Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted) . . . June, 1817
- In the park, on the prince-regent going to the house, in which an air-gun was fired at him, . . . 28 Jan. "
- At Manchester, at a popular meeting, 3 March, Affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Peterloo" (see *Manchester reform meeting*), . . . 16 Aug. 1819
- At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights' duration . . . "
- Riot at Paisley and Glasgow; many houses plundered . . . 16 Sept. "
- At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of queen Caroline, . . . 19 Nov. 1820
- In London, at the funeral of the queen, 14 Aug. 1821
- At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, . . . 26 Aug. 1821
- At the theatre in Dublin; the riot called the "Bottle conspiracy," against the marquess Wellesley, lord-lieutenant . . . 14 Dec. 1822
- Riot at Ballybay; Mr. Lawless was arrested, . . . 9 Oct. 1828
- Riot at Limerick; the provision-warehouses plundered and mischief done . . . 15 June, 1830
- Fatal affrays at Castlepollard, 23 May, 1831; and Newtownbarry (which see) . . . 18 June, 1831
- Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydvil among the iron-workers, several of whom, fired upon by the military, were killed and wounded, . . . 3 June, "
- Riot at the Forest of Dean (see *Dean*) . . . 8 June, "
- Nottingham castle burnt by rioters . . . 10 Oct. "
- Reform riots at Bristol (see *Bristol*) . . . 29 Oct. "
- Affray at Castleshock, county Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr. Gibbins, killed . . . 14 Dec. "
- Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a body of persons called *Thomites*, headed by a fanatic named Thom, or Courtenay, who, with others, was killed (see *Thomites*), 31 May, 1838
- Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the chartists; suppressed by proclamation, . . . 12 Dec. "
- Riots in Birmingham, when much mischief ensued . . . 15 July, 1839
- Chartist riot at Newport (which see) . . . 4 Nov. "
- Meditated chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons arrested . . . 11 Jan. 1840
- Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales . . . 1843
- Chartist demonstration (see *Chartists*), 10 April, 1848
- Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, in Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Roman catholics; several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were ransacked and burnt . . . 12 July, 1849
- Serious riots at Yarmouth, through a dispute between the shipowners and the seamen, . . . 23 Feb. 1851
- Riots occasioned by a procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and several lives lost . . . 14 July, "
- Riot at Stockport, Cheshire; two catholic chapels destroyed and houses burnt, 29 June, 1852
- Fierce religious riots at Belfast, in Ireland, occur . . . 14 July, "
- Fatal election riot at Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare, in Ireland; five persons shot dead by the military (see *Six-mile-bridge*), . . . 23 July, "
- Riots at Wigan, among the coal-miners, suppressed by the military without loss of life, . . . 28 Oct. 1853
- Bread riots at Liverpool . . . 19 Feb. 1855
- Riots at Hyde-park, about Sunday hill, July, 1855; about dearthness of bread, 14, 21, 28 Oct. "
- Riots at Belfast through the open-air preaching of the rev. Hugh Hanna . . . 6, 13, 20 Sept. 1857
- Religious riots at St. George's in the East, London, on Sundays in . . . Sept. and Nov. 1859
- Break-out of the convicts at Chatham, suppressed by the military . . . 11 Feb. 1861
- Violent riots at Belfast begin, through an Orange demonstration . . . 17 Sept. 1862
- Fierce rioting (caused by the Irish against the favourers of Garibaldi) at Hyde-park, London, 28 Sept. and 5 Oct.; and at Birkenhead, Cheshire . . . 8 and 15 Oct. "
- Rioting at Staleybridge (on account of the mode of relief to unemployed cotton-workers), principally Irish, put down by the military . . . 21 March, 1863
- Fierce conflicts between Romanists and protestants at Belfast; 9 persons killed, and about 150 injured . . . 10-27 Aug. 1864

RIOTS, *continued.*

Reform riots in Hyde-park, London; much damage, and many hurt . . . 23, 24 July, 1866
 Anti-popery riots at Birmingham, through the lecturing of Murphy; much damage done to houses . . . 17, 18 June, 1867

Col. Kelly and Deasy committed for trial as Fenians; rescued from the prisoners' van:
 Brett, a police sergeant, shot dead . 18 Sept. 1867
 At Wigan; colliers on strike . . . end of April, 1868
 . . . See *Rebellions*.

RIPON (Yorkshire), an ancient town. About 661 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by archbishop Wilfred in 690, but did not endure so. It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1069), and the Scots (1319 and 1323). The present see was erected Oct. 1836, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding. Income, 4500*l*.

BISHOPS.

1836. Charles Thos. Longley, trans. to Durham, 1856 | 1856. Robert Bickersteth (PRESENT bishop)

RITUALISTS, a name given in 1866 to a party in the church of England, formerly termed Puseyites, for endeavouring to give a more imposing character to public worship, by the use of coloured vestments, lighted candles, incense, &c., professing to go back to the practices of the church in the time of Edward VI. An exhibition of these things was held during the church congress at York in Oct. 1866, but was not officially connected with it. The practices of the ritualists were censured in several episcopal charges in Dec. 1866, and in two reports of the ritualistic commission, 19 Aug. 1867, and April, 1868; see *Church of England*, and *Trials*, 1867-8.

RIVOLI (near Verona, N. Italy). Near here the Austrians were defeated by Bonaparte 14 and 15 Jan. 1797. Massena was made duke of Rivoli for his share in these actions.

ROAD MURDER. On the night of 29-30 June, 1860, Francis Savile Kent, four years old, was murdered, and his body hid in a garden water-closet. His sister Constance Kent (aged sixteen), and the nurse Elizabeth Gough, the first suspected after several examinations, were discharged for want of evidence. The coroner was severely blamed for charging the jury improperly, but the court of Queen's Bench, in Jan. 1861, refused to issue a writ for a new inquiry. Constance Kent, on 25 April, 1865, before sir Thomas Henry at Bow-street, and at her trial at Salisbury, on 21 July following, confessed herself to be guilty of the murder. Her punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life.

ROADS, see *Roman Roads*. The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed about 1285. Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade in 1746. Loudon M'Adam's roads were introduced about 1818. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London: at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840. Asphalt pavement soon after. An act "for the better management of the highways" was passed in 1862 after much opposition. Steam road-rollers were tried in 1867; used in London 18 March, 1868; see *Macadamising*, *Tolls*, and *Wooden Pavements*.

ROANOAKE, an island off N. Carolina, U. S., discovered by sir Walter Raleigh, 1584, and settled by him, 1585, without success. Other settlers also failed.

ROASTING ALIVE. An early instance is that of Bocchoris, king of Egypt, by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C. *Lenglet*. Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, was thus put to death in 1418, and Michael Servetus for heresy at Geneva, 27 Oct. 1553; see *Burning Alive*, and *Martyrs*.

ROBBERS. First punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. Remarkable robbers were Robin Hood, in England, 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In Ireland, the famous MacCabe was hanged at Naas, 19 Aug. 1691. Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourished at this period. Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, 10 May, 1749. The accomplished Barrington was transported, 22 Sept. 1790; see *Trials*.

ROBIN HOOD, captain of a band of robbers, in Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire: traditionally reported to have been the earl of Huntingdon, disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession (1189). Robin Hood and Little John and their band are said to have continued their depredations till 1247, when Robin died. *Stone*.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE," by Daniel De Foe, first appeared in 1719.

ROCHEFORT (W. France), a seaport on the Charente. The port was made by Louis XIV. in 1666. In Aix-roads or Basque-roads, near Rochefort, capt. lord Cochrane attacked the French fleet and destroyed four ships, 11-12 April, 1809. Near Rochefort, the emperor Napoleon surrendered himself to capt. Maitland of the *Bellerophon*, 15 July, 1815.

ROCHELLE (W. France), a seaport on the Atlantic, belonged to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. It became a stronghold of the Calvinist party, and was vainly besieged by the duke of Anjou in 1573. It was taken after a siege of thirteen months by cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve it; but the citizens declined to admit him. He attacked the isle of Ré, near Rochelle, and failed, 22 July, 1627. He was repulsed 8 Nov. following. A conspiracy here in 1822 caused loss of life to sergeant Bories and others.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, an ancient city, built by the Romans and called *Durobrivis*. The bishopric, founded by Augustin, 604, is the next in age to Canterbury. The first cathedral was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604; alterations were made in the diocese in 1845. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 35*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Present income, 500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1793. Samuel Horsley, trans. to St. Asaph's, 1802.
1802. Thomas Dampier, translated to Ely, 1808.
1809. Walter King, died 22 Feb. 1827.

1827. Hugh Percy, translated to Carlisle, 27 Oct.
1827. George Murray, died 16 Feb. 1860.
1860. Joseph Cotton Wigram, died 6 April, 1867.
1867. Thos. Legh Cloughton.

ROCKETS, destructive war implements, were invented by sir William Congreve about 1803. The carcass-rockets were first used at Boulogne, 8 Oct. 1806, when they set the town on fire, their powers having been previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS. The first succeeded the administration of Mr. Geo. Grenville; the second succeeded that of lord North.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1765 to Aug. 1766.
Charles, marquess of Rockingham,* *first lord of the treasury*.

William Dowdeswell, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, *lord president*.
Duke of Newcastle, *privy seal*.
Earl of Northampton, *lord chancellor*.
Duke of Portland, *lord chamberlain*.
Duke of Rutland, *master of the horse*.
Lord Talbot, *lord steward*.
Henry Seymour Conway and the duke of Grafton, *secretaries of state*.
Lord Egmont, *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Viscount Barrington, *secretary-at-war*.
Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.
Charles Townshend, *paymaster of the forces*.
Earl of Dartmouth, *first lord of trade*.

Lords Besborough and Grantham, lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, &c.
See Chatham administration.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March to 2 July, 1782, when the marquess died.

Marquess of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Camden, *president of the council*.
Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.
Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
William, earl of Shelburne and Charles James Fox, *secretaries of state*.
Augustus viscount Keppel, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Duke of Richmond, *master-general of the ordnance*.
Thomas Townshend, *secretary-at-war*.
Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke, John Dunning, &c.

ROCROY (N. France). Here, 19 May, 1643, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

RODNEY'S VICTORIES. Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral, Don Langara, whom he defeated and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, 16 Jan. 1780. On 12 April, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England: Rodney was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

ROGATION WEEK. Rogation Sunday received its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, called Rogation days, derived from the Latin *rogare*, to beseech.† Rogation Sunday, 17 May, 1868; 2 May, 1869; 22 May, 1870; 14 May, 1871.

ROHAN, an illustrious family, descended from the ancient sovereigns of Brittany. Henri de Rohan, son-in-law of the great Sully, after the death of Henry IV. (14 May, 1610), became head of the Protestant party, and sustained three wars against Louis XIII. He eventually entered the service of the duke of Saxe Weimar, and died of wounds received in battle in 1638. Of this family was the cardinal de Rohan; see *Diamond Necklace*.

ROHILCUND (a tract of country N.E. India) was conquered by the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe, who settled here about 1747. After aiding the sovereign of Oude to overcome the Mahrattas, they were treated with much treachery by him, and nearly exterminated.

* Charles Watson Wentworth, marquess of Rockingham, was born 13 May, 1730; succeeded his father as marquess, 1750. He died without issue, 1 July, 1782; and his estates passed to his nephew, earl Fitzwilliam.

† Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days are said to have been appointed in the third century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday or Ascension-day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop week, Grass week, and Procession week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

Rohilcund was ceded to the British in 1801. After the great mutiny, Rohilcund was tranquillised in July, 1858.

ROLLING MILLS, in the metal manufactories, were in use here in the 17th century, and in 1784 Mr. Cort patented his improvements, which greatly increased their utility.

ROLLS, see *Master of the Rolls*, and *Records*.

ROLLS' CHAPEL (London), founded by Henry III., about 1233, for receiving Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews, the buildings now called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the office of the keeper or master of the rolls of Chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III. were kept in presses in this chapel.

ROMAGNA, a province of the Papal States, comprised in the legations of Forli and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, 753. Cæsar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1859 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and declared itself subject to the king of Sardinia, who accepted it in March, 1860. It now forms part of the province of Emilia, in the new kingdom of Italy. Population (1860) 1,014,582; see *Rome*.

ROMAINVILLE AND BELLEVILLE, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the allies after a vigorous resistance, 30 March, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, called also ROMANISTS and PAPISTS. Their religion was the established one till the Reformation. Since then many laws were made against them, which have been repealed; see *Rome*, *Religion*, and *Leagues*. Among other disabilities, Roman catholics were excluded from corporate offices, 1667; from parliament, 1691; forbidden to marry protestants, 1708; to possess arms, 1695, &c.; see *Scully's History of the Penal Laws*, 1812.

Bishop Fisher, sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denying the king's supremacy . . . 1535
Catholics absolved from their allegiance to the king by Paul III. 1535: by Pius V. . . 1570
They rebel in . . . 1549 and 1567
The Gunpowder Plot (*which see*) . . . 1605
They suffer by Oates's fictitious popish plot . . . 1678
They are excluded from the throne . . . 1689
They suffer by the Gordon riots . . . June, 1780
Various disabilities removed in . . . 1780 and 1791
Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief, which he gives up . . . 1801-4
Roman Catholic Association organised in Ireland, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman catholics . . . 1824
Bills in their favour frequently brought in without effect from . . . 1813 to 1828
An act of parliament passed for the suppression of the Catholic Association, it had voted its own dissolution, 12 Feb. . . 5 March, 1829
The duke of Wellington and sir Robert Peel carry the Catholic emancipation bill (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) in the commons, 30 March; in the lords, 10 April; received the royal assent 13 April. " "
The duke of Norfolk and lords Dorrer and Clifford, the first Roman catholic peers, take their seats . . . 28 April, " "
The first English R. C. member returned, the earl of Surrey for Horsham . . . 4 May, " "
Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, takes his seat (first Roman catholic M.P. since 1689), Aug. " "
Mr. Alexander Raphael, the first Roman Catholic Sheriff of London . . . 28 Sept. 1834
Sir Michael O'Loughlin, the first Roman catholic judge (as Master of the Rolls in Ireland), appointed . . . 30 Oct. 1836

St. George's cathedral, Southwark, erected by A. W. Pugin; founded . . . 20 July, 1861
Mr. O'Connell elected first Roman catholic lord mayor of Dublin . . . 1841
The "Papal Aggression" (*which see*): cardinal Nicholas Wiseman appointed archbishop of Westminster . . . 30 Sept. 1850
Agitation in favour of the pope . . . 1850-2
[In 1851 there were in England 570 Roman catholic chapels with 186,111 sittings.—The Roman catholic church in Ireland consists of four archbishops, 24 bishops, and (in 1854) 2291 priests; there are numerous monasteries and convents.]
Roman catholic university founded at Drumcondra, Ireland . . . 20 July, 1861
Roman catholic chaplains permitted for gaoils, by Prison Ministers act . . . July, 1865
Serjeant Wm. Shee made a justice of the Queen's Bench, the first Roman catholic judge since the Reformation (died 19 Feb. 1868) . . . 15 Dec. "
Death of cardinal Wiseman, aged 63; 7th English cardinal since the Reformation . . . 15 Feb. 1865
Henry Manning (formerly an archdeacon in the English church) consecrated archbishop of Westminster . . . 8 June, "
Conference of Roman catholic bishops at Dublin; publish resolutions declining state help (in accordance with the papal injunctions, 1801 and 1805), and condemning mixed education and secret societies . . . 17 Oct. 1867
In Great Britain 1639 Roman catholic priests; 1283 chapels and churches; 227 convents for women (principally educational); 21 colleges and large schools . . . Dec. "

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND. Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads. *Camden*. "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the 2nd and 4th centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbances. *Bede*.

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND, *continued*.

- 1st, WATLING-STREET, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language *Guetain* (from Kent to Cardigan Bay).
 2nd, IKENILD, or IKENILD-STREET, from its beginning among the *Seeni* (from St. David's to Tynemouth).
 3rd, FOSSE, or FOSSE WAY, probably from its having

been defended by a fosse on both sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln).

4th, ERMIN-STREET, from *Irmin*, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton).

ROMAN WALLS. One was erected by Agricola (79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots; the first wall extended from the Tyne to the Solway frith (80 miles); the second from the frith of Forth, near Edinburgh, to the frith of Clyde, near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the emperor Adrian (121), and by Septimus Severus (208). It commenced at Bowness, near Carlisle, and ended at Wallsend, near Newcastle. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollius Urbicus in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the southern one; see Bruce's "*Roman Wall*," published in 1853.

ROMANCES. As Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, was the author of *Æthiopia*, in Greek (relating the loves of Theagenes and Charicleia), the first work in this species of writing, he is hence styled the "Father of Romances." He flourished, 398. *Huet*. Dunlop's "History of Fiction," published 1814, is an esteemed book on this subject. The "Romaunt of the Rose" was written about 1310.

ROME. The foundation of the city, by Romulus, was laid on the 20th April,* according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period (3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. Other dates given: Cato, 751; Polybius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cincius, 728 B.C.) The Romans conquered nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the empire was bounded by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia on the east; by Æthiopia on the south; by the Danube on the north; and by the Atlantic on the west. Numerous ecclesiastical councils have been held at Rome, beginning A.D. 197.

Foundation of the city by Romulus	B.C. 753	the republic, 501; defeated at the lake Regillus	B.C. 496
The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives	750	First dictator Titus Lartius	501
The Cæcilians defeated, and first triumphal procession	748	Secession of the Plebeians to the sacred mount: establishment of tribunes of the Plebeians	494
Rome taken by the Sabines; the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation	747	First agrarian law passed: Spurius Cassius put to death by the Patricians	493
Romulus sole king of the Romans and Sabines	742	C. Martius Coriolanus banished	491
The Circæan games established by him	732	He (with the Volsci) besieges Rome, but withdraws at the suit of his wife and mother	488
Romulus said to have been murdered by the senators	716	Contests between the Patricians and Plebeians respecting the agrarian law	486
Numa Pompilius elected king, 715; institutes the priesthood, the augurs and vestals	710	Quæstors appointed about	484
Roman calendar of 10 months reformed and made 12	"	The Fabii slain (see <i>Fabii</i>)	477
The Romans and the Albans contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three <i>Horatii</i> , Roman knights, overcame the three <i>Curiatii</i> , Albans, and united Alba to Rome	about 669	Cincinnatus, dictator, defeats the Æqui	458
War with the Fidenates; the city of Alba destroyed	665	The Secular Games first celebrated	456
Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built	627	The Decemviri created	451
The first census of the Roman state is taken (<i>Lenglet</i>)	566	Virginia kills his daughter, Virginia, to save her from the decemvir, Appius Claudius (Appius killed himself in prison; the decemviral government abolished)	449
Political institutions of Servius Tullius	550	The Canuleian law passed, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians	445
The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin	510	Military tribunes first created	444
Royalty abolished: the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth	509	Office of censor instituted	443
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls; first alliance of the Romans with Carthage	508	Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many persons on account of it drown themselves in the Tiber	440
The Capitol finished, and dedicated to Jupiter <i>Capitolinus</i>	507	The Veientes defeated, and their king Tolumnus slain	437
The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against		War with the Tuscans	434
		A temple is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence	431
		Æqui and Volsci defeated by Tubertus, dictator	"

* In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for criminals, debtors, or murderers, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with Mounts Cælius and Quirinalis.

ROME, continued.

Two more questors appointed	A.C. 421	Revolt of Spartacus and the slaves	B.C. 73-71
Another dreadful famine at Rome	411	Syria conquered by Pompey	65
Three questors are chosen from the Plebeians for the first time	409	The Catiline conspiracy suppressed by Cicerō	63
Institution of the Lectisternian festival on account of a pestilence	399	The first triumvirate: Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus	60
Vell taken by Camillus after ten years' siege	396	Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul, 58; in Britain	55
Banishment of Camillus	391	Crassus killed by the Parthians	53
The Gauls under Brennus, besiege Clusium (see <i>Gauls</i>)	390	Gaul conquered and made a province	51
They are expelled by Camillus	389	War between Cæsar and Pompey	50
Rome burnt to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the Capitol	387	Pompey defeated at Pharsalia (<i>which see</i>)	48
Rebuilt—Capitoline games instituted	"	Cæsar defeats Pharnaces at Zela; and writes home "Veni, vidi, vici"	47
M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock on a charge of aiming at sovereign power	384	Cato kills himself at Utica; Cæsar dictator for ten years	46
The first appointment of curule magistrates	371	Cæsar killed in the senate-house	15 March, 44
Lucius Sextus, the first Plebeian consul	366	Second triumvirate: Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus	43
Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum	362	Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony	"
The Gauls defeated in Italy	350	Battle of Philippi; Brutus and Cassius defeated	42
Treaty with Carthage to repress Greek piracy	348	Lepidus ejected from the triumvirate; war between Octavius and Antony, 32; Antony defeated totally at Actium	31
War with the Samnites (with breaks) 51 years Latin war	343-338	Octavius emperor, as <i>Augustus Cæsar</i>	27
Embassy to Alexander the Great	340	The empire now at peace with all the world; the temple of Janus shut; JESUS CHRIST born. (See <i>Jews</i>)	4 April, A.D. 3
Defeat at Caudium	321		
Priests first elected from the Plebeians	300		
Etruscans, Samnites, and others, defeated at Sentinum by Fabius	295		
End of the third Samnite war	290		
The Gauls invade the Roman territory; siege of Arezzo	284		
Etruscans defeated at Vadimonian lake	310 and 283		
Pyrrhus of Epirus invades Italy, 281; defeats the Romans at Pandosia, 280; and at Asculum, 279; defeated by them at Benevento	275		
All Italy subdued by Rome	266		
First Punic war commenced (see <i>Punic Wars</i>)	264		
First Roman fleet built	260		
Attilius Regulus said to be put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians	255		
End of first Punic war; Sicily annexed	241		
Temple of Janus closed	235		
Corsica and Sardinia annexed	231		
First Roman embassy to Greece	228		
Invasion of the Gauls: beaten by the consuls	225		
Second Punic war breaks out	218		
The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Thrasymene, 217; Cannæ	216		
Syracuse taken by Marcellus	212		
Marcellus defeated by Hannibal, and slain near Venusia	208		
Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama in Africa	202		
The Macedonian wars with Philip begin, 213 and 200; his defeat at Cynoscephalæ	197		
Death of Scipio Africanus the elder	185		
Third Macedonian war begins 171; Perseus beaten at Pydna; Macedon annexed	168		
First public library erected at Rome	167		
Philosophers and rhetoricians are banished from Rome	161		
Third Punic war begins	149		
Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans (see <i>Corinth and Carthage</i>)	146		
Celiberian and Numantine war in Spain	153-133		
Attalus III. of Pergamos bequeaths his kingdom and riches to the Romans	133		
The Servile war in Sicily	132		
Two Plebeian consuls chosen	"		
Agrian disturbances: Gracchus slain	121		
The Jugurthine war	112-106		
The Mithridatic war (<i>which see</i>)	108-63		
The Ambrones defeated by Marius	102		
The Social war	90-88		
Rome besieged by four armies (viz.: those of Marius, C. C. Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken	87		
Sylla defeats Marius: becomes dictator; sanguinary proscriptions, 82; abdicates	79		
Bithynia bequeathed to the Romans by king Nicomedes	74		
		Varus defeated by Hermann and the Germans	9
		Ovid banished to Tomi	13
		Death of Ovid and Livy	17
		Tiberius retires to Caprea; tyranny of Sejanus	20
		A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,944,000.—[It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million.]	45
		Caractacus brought in chains to Rome	50
		St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome	62
		Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians	64
		Seneca, Lucan, &c., put to death	65
		Peter and Paul said to be put to death	67
		Jerusalem levelled to the ground by Titus	70
		8 Sept.	71
		Coliseum founded by Vespasian	76
		The Dacian war begins (continues 15 years)	86
		Pliny, junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians	100
		Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians, &c.; subdues Dacia	106
		Trajan's column erected at Rome	114
		Adrian resides in Britain, and builds the wall	118
		The capitol destroyed by lightning	168
		Byzantium taken; its walls razed	196
		The Goths are paid tribute	232
		[The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and other Northern nations attack the empire.]	243
		Pompey's amphitheatre burnt	251
		Invasion of the Goths	251
		Pestilence throughout the empire	251
		Great victory over the Goths obtained by Cladius; 300,000 slain	260
		Dacia relinquished to the Goths	270
		Palmyra conquered, and Longinus put to death	273
		The era of Martyrs, or of Diocletian	274
		The Franks settle in Gaul. <i>Freret</i>	298
		Constantinus dies at York	306
		Four emperors reign at one time	306
		Constantine the Great, it is said, in consequence of a vision, places the Cross on his banners, and begins to favour the Christians	312
		Constantine defeats Licinius, at Chrysopolis, and reigns alone	313
		He tolerates the Christian faith	18 Sept. 313
		Put to his son Crispus to death	314
		Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians at Nice	315
		The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 328; dedicated by Constantine	330

ROME, *continued.*

Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed . . . A.D. 330
 Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves suppressed . . . 334
 Death of Constantine, soon after being baptized . . . 337
 The army under Julian proclaims him emperor . . . 360
 Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and re-opens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff . . . 361
 Julian killed in battle in Persia; Christianity restored by Jovian . . . 363
 The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers: the former has the Western portion, or Rome . . . 364
 (See *Western and Eastern Empires; and Italy.*)
 Rome placed under the exarchate of Ravenna . . . 404
 Taken by Alaric . . . 24 Aug. 410
 Taken and pillaged by Genseric . . . 15 July, 455
 Odoacer takes Rome, and becomes king of Italy . . . 476
 Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius . . . 536
 Retaken by Totila the Goth, 546; recovered by Belisarius, 547; seized by Totila, 549; recovered by Narses, and annexed to the eastern empire . . . 553
 Rome independent under the popes, about . . . 728
 Pepin of France compels Astolphus, king of the Lombards, to cede Ravenna and other places to the Holy Church . . . 755
 Confirmed and added to by Charlemagne . . . 774
 Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West by the pope at Rome . . . 25 Dec. 800
 Rome taken by Arnulf and the Germans . . . 896
 The emperor Henry IV. takes Rome March, 1084
 Arnold of Brescia, endeavouring to reform church and state and to establish a senate, is put to death as a heretic . . . 1155
 The pope removes to Avignon . . . 1309
 Nicola di Rienzi, as tribune of the people, establishes a republic, but is compelled to abdicate, 1347; returning, is assassinated, 8 Sept. 1354
 Papal court returns to Rome . . . 1377
 Rise of the families, Colonna, Orsini, &c., about . . .
 Julius II. conquers the Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia . . . 1503-13
 The city greatly embellished by pope Leo X. 1513-21
 It is captured by the constable de Bourbon, who is slain . . . 6 June, 1527
 Ferrara annexed . . . 1597
 St Peter's dedicated . . . 18 Nov. 1626
 Expulsion of the Jesuits . . . 1773
 Harassed by the French, German, and Spanish factions from the 16th to the 18th century.
 The French invasion; the Legations incorporated with the Cisalpine republic . . . 1796
 The French proclaim a Roman republic . . . 20 March, 1798
 Recovered for the pope by the Neapolitans . . . 1799
 Retaken by the French . . . 1800
 Restored to pope Pius VII. . . 1801
 Annexed by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, and declared second city of the empire, May, 1808
 Restored to the pope, who returns . . . Jan. 1814
 He re-establishes the Inquisition and the Jesuits . . . Aug. "
 The papal government endeavour to annul all innovations, and thus provoke much opposition; the Carbonari increase in numbers, 1815-17
 Political assassinations in the Romagna . . . 1817
 The "Young Italy" party established by Joseph Mazzini; temporary insurrections at Bologna suppressed by Austrian aid . . . 1831
 Election of Pius IX. . . 16 June, 1846
 He proclaims an amnesty; and authorises a national guard and municipal institutions . . . 1847
 The Romans desire to join the king of Sardinia against the Austrians; the pope hesitates; the Antonelli ministry retires; and the Mamiani ministry is formed . . . 1848
 Count Rossi, minister of justice of the pontifical

government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome . . . 15 Nov. 1848
 Insurrection at Rome, the populace demand a democratic ministry and the proclamation of Italian nationality; the pope (Pius IX.) hesitates, the Romans surround the palace, and a conflict ensues. The pope accepts a popular ministry . . . 16 Nov. "
 [Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, was shot in this conflict.]
 A free constitution published . . . 20 Nov. "
 The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaeta . . . 24 Nov. "
 M. de Corcelles leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope . . . 27 Nov. "
 Protest of the pope against the acts of the provisional government . . . 28 Nov. "
 A constituent assembly meets at Rome, 5 Feb. 1849
 The Roman National Assembly divests the pope of all temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government . . . 8 Feb. "
 The pope appeals to the great Roman Catholic powers . . . 18 Feb. "
 Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under Marshal Oudinot . . . 26 April, "
 A French force repulsed with loss . . . 30 April, "
 Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets . . . 5 May, "
 The French under marshal Oudinot commence an attack on Rome . . . 3 June, "
 After a brave resistance the Romans capitulate to the French army . . . 30 June, "
 The Roman assembly dissolved . . . 4 July, "
 An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaeta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city . . . 4 July, "
 The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome . . . 15 July, "
 Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now re-possesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army . . . 3 Aug. "
 The pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples . . . 4 Sept. "
 He arrives at Rome; cardinal Antonelli becomes foreign minister . . . April, 1850
 He issues the bull establishing a Roman catholic hierarchy in England (see *Papal Aggression*) . . . 24 Sept. "
 Important concordat with Austria . . . Aug. 1855
 The pope visits his dominions . . . June, 1857
 Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna, and Ferrara . . . June, 1859
 They declare for adhesion to Piedmont . . . Sept. "
 Accept Buoncompagni as governor . . . Nov. "
 The pope appeals to Europe for help against Sardinia . . . 12 July, "
 The Legations form a defensive alliance with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena . . . 20 Aug. "
 The queen of Spain engages to send troops to Rome, if the French retire . . . 26 Aug. "
 The assembly at Bologna vote annexation to Piedmont, 7 Sept.; the king engages to support their cause before the great powers, 15 Sept.; the pope annuls the acts of the assembly at Bologna; and denounces the punishment due to those who attack the holy see, 26 Sept.; and dismisses the Sardinian chargé d'affaires at Rome . . . 1 Oct. "
 The Romagna, Modena, and Parma formed into a province to be called Emilia . . . 24 Dec. "
 The Sardinian government annul the Tuscan and Lombard concordats . . . 27 Jan., 20 March, 1860
 Riots at Rome suppressed by the police with great cruelty . . . 19 March, "

ROME, *continued.*

- The pope excommunicates all concerned in the rebellion in his states . . . 26 March, 1860
- General Lamoricière takes command of papal army, March; which is re-organised, and increased by volunteers from Ireland, &c. May, "
- Tuscan volunteers enter the papal states and are repulsed . . . 19 May, "
- Irish volunteers are severely treated for insubordination; many dismissed . . . July, "
- The papal army estimated at 20,000 . . . Aug. "
- Insurrection in the Marches, 8 Sept.; Fossembroke subdued by the papal troops; the people appeal to the Sardinian government, whose troops, under Cialdini and Fanti, enter the Papal States . . . 11 Sept. "
- Fanti takes Pesaro, 12 Sept.; and Perugia, including general Schmidt and 1600 prisoners . . . 14 Sept. "
- Ancona besieged by sea and land . . . 17 Sept. "
- Severe allocution of the pope against France and Sardinia; he appeals to Europe for help . . . 28 Sept. "
- Cialdini defeats Lamoricière at Castel-Fidardo, 18 Sept.; and takes Ancona . . . 29 Sept. "
- Additional French troops sent to Rome . . . Oct. "
- The Marches vote for annexation to Sardinia . . . Nov. "
- Subscriptions raised for the pope in various countries; the formal collection forbidden in France and Belgium; permitted in England . . . Nov. "
- Monastic establishments suppressed in the Legations; the monks pensioned; educational institutions founded . . . Dec. "
- The French emperor advises the pope to give up his revolted provinces . . . 21 Dec. "
- Publication of *Rome et les Evêques*, 6 Jan.; and of *La France, Rome et l'Italie*, 15 Feb.; great excitement, and strong advocacy of the pope's temporal government (attacked by prince Napoleon) in the French chambers . . . March, 1861
- Petition to the emperor Napoleon to withdraw French troops from Rome, signed by numbers of the Romans . . . 10 May, "
- The emperor of France declines a union with Austria and Spain for the maintenance of the pope's temporal power . . . June, "
- Grand ceremony at the canonization of 27 Japanese martyrs (see *Canonization*) . . . 8 June, "
- The pope declares a severe allocution against the Italians . . . 9 June, "
- Garibaldi calls for volunteers, taking as his watchword, "Rome or death!" . . . 19 July, 1862
- Railway between Rome and Naples completed; its opening opposed by the papal government . . . Nov. "
- Earl Russell's offer to the pope of a residence at Malta, 25 Oct.; declined . . . 11 Nov. "
- Antonelli's resignation of his office not accepted . . . 5 March, 1863
- Convention between France and Italy: French troops to quit Rome within two years . . . 15 Sept. 1864
- Encyclical letter of the pope, censuring 80 errors in religion, philosophy, and politics (caused much dissatisfaction, and was forbidden to be read in churches in France and other countries) . . . 8 Dec. "
- Jews persecuted at Rome . . . Dec. "
- Fruitless negotiations between the pope and the king of Italy (by Vegezzi); mutual concessions proposed . . . 21 April to 23 June, 1865
- Pope's severe allocution against secret societies (Freemasons, Fenians, &c.) . . . 25 Sept. "
- Merode, the papal minister of war, dismissed . . . 20 Oct. "
- A part of the French troops leave the papal dominions . . . Nov. "
- Rupture with Russia . . . Dec. 1865—Jan. 1866
- A Franco-pontifical legion (1200 men) formed at Antibes, arrives; blessed by the pope, 24 Sept. "
- Pope's severe allocution against Italy and Russia . . . 29 Oct. 1865
- The pope invites all catholic bishops to meet at Rome to celebrate the 18th centenary of the martyrdom of Peter and Paul . . . 8 Dec. "
- The pope's blessing given to French troops 6 Dec., who all quit Rome . . . 2-12 Dec. "
- Rome tranquil . . . 13 Dec. "
- Law prohibiting protestant worship except at embassies in Rome enforced . . . 31 Dec. "
- Negotiation with Italy fruitless; the Italian councillor, Tonello, quits Rome . . . April, 1867
- 599 bishops and thousands of priests present at the pope's allocution, 26 June; and canonization of 25 martyrs . . . 29 June, "
- The pope receives an album and address from 100 cities of Italy . . . 8 July, "
- Cholera in Rome; death of cardinal Altieri while assisting the afflicted . . . 11 Aug. "
- The pope's allocution censures the sacrilegious audacity of the Sub-alpine kingdom, 20 Sept. "
- Garibaldi arrested at Sinalunga, near the Roman frontier . . . 23 Sept. "
- Irruption of Garibaldians in Viterbo—conflicts with various results; reported appeal of Antonelli for help from the great powers, Oct. "
- Attempt at insurrection in Rome suppressed, 22 Oct.; state of siege proclaimed; Garibaldi within 20 miles of Rome . . . 24 Oct. "
- Zouave barracks at Rome blown up, many killed . . . Oct. "
- French brigades enter Rome . . . 30 Oct. "
- Italian troops cross the frontier, 30 Oct.; occupy several posts . . . 1 Nov. "
- Garibaldians defeated by the papal and French troops at Mentana (*which see*) . . . 3 Nov. "
- Italian troops retire from the papal states Nov. "
- The Roman committee of insurrection issues a narrative, and state that their watchword is "Try again and do better" . . . Dec. "
- The papal army increased to about 15,000, Dec. "
- The pope's short allocution (thanking and blessing the French government) . . . 19 Dec. "
- Nine cardinals made; Lucien Bonaparte one, 13 March, 1863

See *Italy, and France*, 1862-3.

KINGS AND EMPERORS OF ROME.

- B.C.
735. Romulus; murdered by the senators. [Tatius, king of the Sabines, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
716. [Interregnum.]
715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.
673. Tullus Hostilius; murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.
640. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.
616. Tarquinius Priscus; son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.
578. Servius Tullius, a manumitted slave; married the king's daughter; and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus; assassinated his father-in-law, and usurps the throne.
510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consulate.]
- REPUBLIC.
- 510-82. *First period.* From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sulla.
- 82-27. *Second period.* From Sulla to Augustus.
43. Caius Julius Cæsar; perpetual dictator; assassinated, 15 March, 44 B.C.
31. Octavianus Cæsar.

ROME, *continued.*

- A.C. EMPERORS.**
 27. AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR, died 19 Aug. A.D. 14.
A.D.
 14. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
 37. Calus Caligula; murdered by a tribune.
 41. Claudius I. (Tiber. Drusus); poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
 54. Claudius Nero; deposed; kills himself, 68.
 68. Servius Sulpicius Galba; slain by the praetorians.
 69. M. Salvius Otho; stabbed himself.
 „ Aulus Vitellius; deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.
 „ Titus Flavius Vespasian.
 79. Titus (Vespasian), his son.
 81. Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the *twelve* Caesars; assassinated.
 96. Cocceius Nerva.
 98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus).
 117. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Elius).
 138. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
 161. Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died in 169.
 180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius; poisoned by his favourite mistress, Martia.
 193. Publius Helvius Pertinax; put to death by the praetorian band.
 [Four emperors now start up: Didianus Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain.]
 „ Lucius Septimius Severus; died at York in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons,
 211. M. Aurelius Caracalla and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered the same year by his brother, who reigned alone till 217, when he was slain by his successor,
 217. M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards; beheaded in a mutiny.
 218. Elagabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth; put to death for his enormities.
 222. Alexander Severus; assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
 235. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus; assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
 237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son; the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 80th year.
 238. Balbinus and Pupienus; put to death.
 „ Gordian III., grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year; assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor.
 244. Philip the Arabian; assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Philip was murdered, at the same time, in his mother's arms.
 249. Metius Decius; he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
 251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus; both slain by the soldiery.
 253. Emilianus; put to death after a reign of only four months.
 „ Valerianus, and his son Gallienus; the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
 260. Gallienus reigned alone.
 [About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power arise in different parts of the empire;

- A.D. of these, Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]
 263. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds; dies of the plague.
 270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.
 „ Aurelian; assassinated by his soldiers on his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.
 275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]
 „ Tacitus, elected 25 Oct.; died at Tarsus in Cilicia, 13 April, 276.
 276. Florian, his brother; his title not recognised by the senate.
 „ M. Aurelius Probus; assassinated by his troops at Sirnium.
 282. M. Aurelius Carus; killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; succeeded by his sons,
 283. Carinus and Numerianus; both assassinated, after transient reigns.
 284. Diocletian; who associated as his colleague in the government,
 286. Maximianus Hercules; the two emperors resign in favour of
 305. Constantius I. Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus; the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor his son,
 306. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great; whilst at Rome the praetorian band proclaimed
 „ Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were
 „ Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his abdicated power,
 „ Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last-named pretender; and
 307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine.
 [Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul, in 310; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]
 323. Constantine the Great now reigned alone; died on Whitsunday, 22 May, 337.
 { Sons of Constantine; divided the empire between them; the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor.
 337. { Constantine II.
 „ Constans.
 „ Constantius II.
 361. Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood; mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 363.
 363. Jovian; reigned eight months; found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.
 364. Valentinian and Valens.
 375. Valens with Gratian and Valentinian II.
 379. Theodosius I., &c.
 392. Theodosius alone.
 The Roman empire divided (*see Eastern Empire, Western Empire, and Popes*).

RONCESVALLES (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne's paladin, Roland, or Orlando, was surprised, defeated, and slain by the Gascons, 778. On 25 July, 1813, marshal Soult was defeated, the British entering France.

ROOF. The largest in the world was said to be that over a riding-school at Moscow, erected in 1791, being 235 feet in span. The width of the roof of the London station of the Midland railway, erecting in Euston-road, London, N.W., is 240 feet wide, 690 feet long, 125 feet high. The extent of ground covered will be 165,000 square feet.

ROPE-MAKING MACHINE. One was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmd. Cartwright, in 1792. Many improvements have been made since.

ROSAMOND'S BOWER. Rosamond was daughter of lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II. about 1154. A conspiracy was formed by the queen, prince Henry, and his other sons, against the king, on account of his attachment to her. Henry kept her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clue of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstow church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, 1191.

ROSARY, see *Beads*.

ROSAS (N. E. Spain), **BAY OF**, where a brilliant naval action was fought by the boats of the *Tigre*, *Cumbarland*, *Volontaire*, *Apollo*, *Topaze*, *Philomel*, *Scout*, and *Tuscan*, led by lieut. John Tailour (of the *Tigre*), which ended in the capture or destruction of eleven armed vessels in the bay, 1 Nov. 1809; for which purpose lord Collingwood had organised the expedition commanded by capt. Hallowell.

ROSBACH (Rosebecque), Flanders. Here Charles VI. of France beat the Flemings, who had revolted against their count, 27 Nov. 1382.—At **ROSBACH**, in Prussia, a great battle was fought between the Prussians, commanded by Frederick the Great, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter sustained a complete defeat and severe loss, 5 Nov. 1757.

ROSE, see under *Flowers*. The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase *sub rosa*, "under the rose;" said, by Italian writers, to have risen from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, 1526. The pope sent a *golden rose* to the queen of Spain, which was given to her with much solemnity, 8 Feb. 1868.

ROSES, WARS OF THE, between the Lancastrians (who chose the red rose as their emblem), and the Yorkists (who chose the white rose), began 1455 and ended 1485. It is stated, that in the Wars of the Roses there perished 12 princes of the blood, 200 nobles, and 100,000 gentry and common people. The union of the roses was effected in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486.

Richard II., who succeeded his grandfather Edward III. in 1377, was deposed and succeeded in 1399 by his cousin Henry IV. (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III.), in prejudice to the right of Roger Mortimer (grandson of Lionel, duke of Clarence, Edward's third son), who was declared presumptive heir to the throne in 1385
Roger's grandson, Richard duke of York, first openly claimed the crown in 1449
Attempts at compromise failed, and the war began in 1455
The Lancastrians were defeated at St. Albans; the protector Somerset was slain; a truce was made, and Richard became his successor, 23 May, ..

The war was renewed, and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians at Bloreheath, 23 Sept. 1459
They eventually dispersed, and the duke was attainted.
He defeated his opponents at Northampton, took Henry prisoner, and was declared heir to the crown; but fell into an ambush near Wakefield, and was put to death, 31 Dec. 1460
His son (Edward) continued the struggle; was installed as king 4 March, 1461
Defeated the Lancastrians at Towton, 29 March, ..
Was deposed by Warwick, who restored Henry VI. Sept. 1470
Edward defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, 14 April, and finally at Tewkesbury, 4 May, 1471
The struggle ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth 22 Aug. 1485

ROSETTA (in Egypt), taken by the French in 1798; and by the British and Turks, 19 April, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here, 1807. Near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, was fought the memorable battle of 1 Aug. 1798, between the fleets of France and England, the latter commanded by Nelson; see *Nile*. Ali Pacha rendered great service to his country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria.

The Rosetta Stone, discovered by the French in 1799, was brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1841, Mr. Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is

a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz. hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enchirial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 194 B.C.). It has been investigated by Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

ROSICRUCIANS, a sect of mystical philosophers, who first appeared in Germany in the 14th century, and again early in the 17th century. They derived their name from the *Resurrexerunt Rosae Crucis* of Valentine Andreas, 1615. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically, and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine.

ROSS, Cork (S. Ireland), a bishopric founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachnan, in the beginning of the 6th century. It was united to Cork in 1340; and Cloyne to both, by the Irish Church Temporalities act (1833); see *Bishops*; *New Ross*.

ROTA CLUB. A society who met at Miles's Coffee-house in New Palace-yard, West-

minister, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell : their plan was that all the great officers of state should be chosen by ballot : and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. *Biog. Brit.*

ROTHESAY CASTLE, see *Wrecks*, 1831.

ROTHSCHILD FAMILY. Meyer Amschel, or Anselm, was born at No. 148, Judengasse (Jew-lane), Frankfort, in 1743. In 1772 he began business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins, in the same house, over which he placed the sign of the Red Shield (in German, Roth Schild). Having had dealings with the landgrave of Hesse, that prince entrusted him with his treasure (said to have been 250,000*l.*) in 1806, when the French held his country. With this sum as capital, Anselm traded and made a large fortune, and restored the 250,000*l.* to the landgrave in 1815. At his death his sons continued the business as partners. His son, Nathan, began at Manchester in 1798, removed to London in 1803; and died immensely rich, 28 July, 1836.

ROTTERDAM, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the 13th century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. In 1572, Rotterdam was taken by the Spaniards by stratagem, and cruelly treated. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467. The museum and picture-gallery of Rotterdam were destroyed at the fire of the Schiehlund palace, 16 Feb. 1804.

ROUEN (N. France), an archbishopric, 260, became the capital of Normandy in the 10th century. It was held by the English king till 1204; and was retaken by Henry V., 19 Jan. 1419. Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was burnt here, 30 May, 1431. It was taken by Charles VII. of France in 1449; and by the duke of Guise from the Huguenots, Oct. 1562 and 1591.

ROUMANIA, the name assumed by the Danubian principalities (*which see*) on 23 Dec. 1861, when their union was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy.

ROUMELIA or ROMANIA (Turkey), part of Thrace (*which see*).

ROUND-HEADS. In the civil war which began in 1641, the adherents of Charles I. were called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament Round-heads. The term, it is said, arose from those persons who had a round bowl or dish put upon their heads, and their hair cut to the edge of the bowl; see *Cavaliers*.

ROUNDWAY DOWN (near Devizes, Wiltshire). Here the royalists defeated the parliamentarians with great slaughter, 13 July, 1643.

ROVEREDO (Austrian Tyrol) was held by the Venetians from 1416 till 1609, when it was acquired by Austria. It was taken by Bonaparte and the French, 4 Sept. 1796, after a brilliant victory.

ROXBURGHE CLUB was instituted in 1812 by earl Spencer, and a number of gentlemen, for the republication of rare books, or hitherto unpublished MSS.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, HORTICULTURAL, &c.; see under *Agriculture, Astronomy, Geography, Horticulture, &c.*

ROYAL ACADEMY. A society of artists met in St. Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, about 1739, which Hogarth established as the society of Incorporated Artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, 21 April, 1760. From this sprang the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On 10 Dec. 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III.; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president. Leigh. The first exhibition of the academicians (at Pall-Mall) was on 26 April, 1769, when 136 works appeared. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset-house, and afterwards, in 1780, in new Somerset-house, where they remained till 1838, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among its professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam. Turner, the painter, gave funds to the academy for the award of a medal triennially for landscape-painting, which was awarded to Mr. N. O. Lupton in 1857. A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the academy, appointed in 1862, recommended various changes in July, 1863, which were carried into effect. A new building for the Royal Academy is now in course of erection in Burlington-gardens (June, 1868). At the annual dinner, 2 May, 1868, the president expressed his hope, that the new building would be inaugurated on 10 Dec. 1868, the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the academy.

PRESIDENTS.

1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1792. Benjamin West.

1822. Sir Thomas Lawrence.

1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.

1850. Sir Charles Eastlake; died, 23 Dec. 1865.

1866. Sir Edwin Landseer elected; declines, 24 Jan.

„ Sir Francis Grant, Feb. 1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was established in 1823, mainly by the exertions of lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmoreland, who died 16 Oct. 1859), and was incorporated by charter in 1830. The first concert took place 8 Dec. 1828. Its reconstruction was proposed in 1866.

ROYAL ADELAIDE AND ROYAL CHARTER, see *Wrecks*, 1850, 1859.

ROYAL ASSENT. If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares in Norman French, "*Le roy le veut*," the king wills it so to be. If the king refuses his assent, it is in the gentle language of "*Le roy s'aviserà*," the king will consider it. *Hale*. By the statute 33 Hen. VIII. 1541, the king may give his assent by letters-patent. *Blackstone's Com.*

ROYAL EXCHANGE (Cambium Regis), London. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, 7 June, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth opened it on 23 Jan. 1571, and her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*. *Hume*. It was totally destroyed by the great fire, Sept. 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of the next edifice, 23 Oct. 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkesmore, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren's, in about three years; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This also was burnt, 10 Jan. 1838, with a number of public offices, &c. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1842 under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen, 28 Oct. 1844.—The ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin, was commenced in 1769, and opened in 1779.

ROYAL GEORGE, a first-rate man-of-war of 108 guns, overset off Spithead, and suddenly went down while at anchor, by the guns rolling to one side. Rear-admiral Kempenfeldt, the crew, many marines, women, and Jews, in all about 600 persons, were drowned, 29 Aug. 1782. By the use of the diving-bell, the ship, imbedded in the deep, was surveyed in May, 1817, *et seq.* Portions of the vessel and its cargo were brought up in 1839-42, under the superintendence of sir Charles Pasley, when gunpowder was ignited by the agency of electricity.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (London), see *Humane Society*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, the earliest of the kind in London, was founded 9 March, 1799, by count Rumford and sir Joseph Banks, assisted by earls Spencer and Morton, and other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III. and was incorporated, 13 Jan. 1800, by royal charter, as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." It was enlarged and extended by an act of parliament in 1810; the original plan, as drawn up by count Rumford, in 1799, having been considerably modified. The members are elected by ballot, and pay ten guineas on admission, and five guineas annually, or a composition of sixty guineas.

The HOUSE (in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly) was purchased in June, 1799, and the present front was added by subscription in 1838. The Lecture theatre was erected in 1803, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Webster.

The LIBRARY was commenced in 1803, by the munificent subscriptions of the proprietors of the institution. It now (1868) comprises about 35,000 volumes. Classified catalogues (by W. Harris) were published in 1809 and 1821; a new one (by B. Vincent) in 1857.

The MUSEUM contains geological specimens collected by Davy, Hatchett, Wollaston, &c., and much of the original philosophical apparatus of Cavendish, Davy, and Faraday.

The first LECTURE was delivered 4 March, 1801, by Dr. Garnett, he being the first professor of natural philosophy and chemistry.

In 1802 he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Young, so celebrated for his researches in optics, resulting in the discovery of the interference of light, and the establishment of the theory of undulation. His "Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts," first published in 1807, are still considered a text-book of physical science. His works on antiquarian literature (hieroglyphic inscriptions, &c.) are also highly esteemed.

In Feb. 1801, Mr. (afterwards sir Humphry) Davy was engaged as assistant lecturer and director of the laboratory, and on 31 May, 1802, he was appointed

professor of chemistry. His lectures were eminently successful, and his discoveries in chemistry and electricity have immortalised his name, and conferred honour on the institution. By him the alkaloids, potassium and sodium, were discovered in 1807; the nature of chlorine was determined in 1810, and the safety-lamp invented in 1815.

William Thomas Brande succeeded sir Humphry as professor of chemistry in 1813, and held that office till his resignation in 1852, since which time, till his death (Feb. 1866), he was hon. professor. From 1816 to 1850 he delivered, in the laboratory of this institution, his celebrated chemical lectures to students.

In 1813 Michael Faraday (born, 22 Sept. 1791), on the recommendation of sir H. Davy, was engaged as assistant in the laboratory, and in 1825 as its director; in 1827 he became one of the permanent lecturers of the institution. In 1820 he commenced those researches in electricity and magnetism which form an era in the history of science. In 1823-4 he discovered the condensability of chlorine and other gases; in 1831 he obtained electricity from the magnet; in 1845 he exhibited the two-fold magnetism of matter, comprehending all known substances, the magnetism of gases, &c., &c.; in 1850 he published his researches on atmospheric magnetism; died, 25 Aug. 1867.

John Tyndall, F.R.S., the present professor of natural philosophy, first elected in July, 1853, is eminent

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

for his researches on magnetism, heat, glaciers, &c.

Edward Frankland, F.R.S., elected professor of chemistry in 1863, is eminent for his discoveries in organic chemistry.

In 1864, sir J. St. Aubyn and other gentlemen proposed to form a SCHOOL OF MINES at this institution; but the plan, although warmly supported by the members, was withdrawn for want of encouragement by the government and by mining proprietors.

THE WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS, on the Fridays, from January to June, as now arranged, commenced in 1826. Discourses (of which abstracts are printed) are given at these meetings by the professors of the institution, and other eminent scientific men.

ENDOWMENTS. In 1833, John Fuller, esq., of Rosehill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology; the former was bestowed on Mr. Faraday for life; the latter on Dr. Roget for three years, to be filled up afterwards by triennial election.—The Fullerman professors of physiology have been R. E. Grant, T. R. Jones, W. B. Carpenter,

W. W. Gull, T. W. Jones, T. H. Huxley (*twice*), R. Owen, and J. Marshall.—In 1838, Mrs. Acton gave 1000*l.* to be invested for paying every seven years 100 guineas for the best essay on the beneficence of the Almighty, as illustrated by discoveries in science; which have been awarded—in 1844 to Mr. G. Fownes; in 1851 to Mr. T. Wharton Jones; in 1858 no award was made; in 1865 to Mr. George Warington.

The "Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Researches" was founded on 6 July, 1863, by sir Henry Holland, Professor Faraday, sir R. I. Murchison, Dr. Bence Jones, and others.

The first officers were sir Joseph Banks, *president*, till the charter was granted, afterwards the earl of Winchilsea; Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Bernard, *treasurer*; rev. Dr. Samuel Glassey, *secretary*. The duke of Northumberland, K.G., elected president 1842, was succeeded by sir Henry Holland, in 1865; W. Pole, esq., *treasurer*, elected 1849, was succeeded by Wm. Spottiswoode, esq., in 1865; the rev. John Barlow, *secretary*, elected 1842, was succeeded by Henry Bence Jones, M.D., 1860.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, &c., see *Marriage Act; Military and Naval Asylums; Navy, and Prerogative.*

ROYAL SOCIETY (London). In 1645 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments; the *Novum Organum* of Bacon, published in 1620, having given great impulse to such pursuits. Some of them (Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, &c.), about 1648-9, removed to Oxford, and with Dr. (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, the hon. Robert Boyle, Dr. (afterwards sir) W. Petty, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham college, Oxford. They formed what has been called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690. The members were, about 1658, called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective professions; and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham college, and met occasionally till the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1659; see *Societies.*

The society was organised in 1660, and constituted by Charles II. a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge," 22 April, 1662.

Evelyn records the first anniversary meeting, St. Andrew's-day, 30 Nov. 1663.

The *Philosophical Transactions* begin 6 March, 1664-5.

In 1668 Newton invented his reflecting telescope (now in the possession of the society), and on 28 April, 1686, presented to the society the MS. of his *Principia*, which the council ordered to be printed. This was done under the superintendence and at the expense of Halley the astronomer, at that time clerk to the society.

The society met for some years at Gresham College, and afterwards at Arundel House (1666), where it came into possession of a valuable library, presented by Mr. Howard, grandson of its collector, the earl of Arundel. After various changes the fellows returned to Gresham College, where they

remained till their removal to Crane-court, in a house purchased by themselves, 8 Nov. 1610.

The Bakerian lecture was established by Henry Baker, 1774.

The first Copley medal was awarded to Stephen Gray in 1731; the royal medal to John Dalton, 1826; the Rumford medal (instituted in 1797) to count Rumford himself in 1800.

They remove to apartments granted them in Somerset-house, 1780; to apartments in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, 1857.

Parliament votes annually 1000*l.* to the Royal Society for scientific purposes.

Regulations made by which fifteen fellows are to be elected annually, who pay ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually, or a composition of sixty pounds, March, 1847. In consequence, the number of fellows was reduced from 839 in 1847 to 626 in 1866.

The "Royal Society Scientific Fund" was founded in imitation of the "Literary Fund" in 1859; see *Scientific Fund.*

PRESIDENTS.
1660. Sir Robert Moray.
1663. Lord Brouncker.
1677. Sir Joseph Williamson.
1680. Sir Christopher Wren.
1682. Sir John Hoskyns.
1683. Sir Cyril Wyche.
1684. Samuel Pepys.
1686. John, earl of Carbery.
1689. Thomas, earl of Pembroke.
1690. Sir Robert Southwell.

1695. Chas. Montague (aftds. earl of Halifax).
1698. John, lord Somers.
1703. Sir Isaac Newton.
1727. Sir Hans Sloane.
1741. Martin Folkes.
1752. George, earl of Macclesfield.
1764. James, earl of Morton.
1768. James Burrow.
1771. James West.
1772. James Burrow.

1772. Sir John Pringle.
1778. Sir Joseph Banks.
1820. Dr. W. H. Wollaston.
" Sir Humphry Davy.
1827. Davies Gilbert.
1830. Duke of Sussex.
1838. Marquis of Northampton.
1848. Earl of Rosse.
1854. Lord Wrottesley.
1858. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie.
1861. Major-gen. Edward Sabine.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, incorporated 29 March, 1783, arose out of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, founded in 1739. It received a second charter in 1811.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE was founded under the auspices of king George IV. in 1823, and chartered 13 Sept. 1826. It awards gold medals.

RUBICON, a small river flowing into the Adriatic sea, separated Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper. Roman generals were forbidden to pass this river at the head of an army. Julius Cæsar did so, 49 B.C., and thereby began a revolt and deadly civil war.

RUBIDIUM, an alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen by means of the spectrum analysis, and made known in 1861.

RUGBY SCHOOL (Warwickshire), was founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, a London tradesman. Dr. Thomas Arnold, the historian, entered on the duties of head-master here in August, 1828, and under him the school greatly prospered. He died 12 June, 1842.

RUGEN, an island in the Baltic, has frequently changed masters, having been held by the Danes, Swedes, and French. It was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

RUHMKORFF'S INDUCTION COIL, see *Induction*.

RULING-MACHINES, used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account-books, &c. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, resident in London, in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. An invention has lately rendered account-books perfect by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page cannot be torn out from them without being discovered.

RUM (French *rhum*), ardent spirit distilled from sugar lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavour from a volatile oil. Rum is principally made in the West Indies. The duty (since 1858) on colonial rum imported into the United Kingdom is 8s. 2d. per gallon. The duty on rum to be employed as methylated spirits was reduced in 1863.

Imported.	Gallons.	Imported.	Gallons.	Imported.	Gallons.
1848	6,858,981	1853	5,206,248	1863	7,204,758
1851	4,745,244	1855	8,714,337	1866	7,685,180
		1857	6,515,683		

RUMFORD MEDAL, see *Royal Society*.

RUMP PARLIAMENT, see *Pride's Purge*.

RUNNY-MEDE (council-mead), near Egham, Surrey. Here king John signed Magna Charta, 15 June, 1215.

RUPERT'S LAND (N. America); comprehends the Hudson's Bay territories; made a bishopric in 1849.

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS,* see *Palmerston Administration*, &c.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (formed on the resignation of sir Robert Peel), July, 1846.

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell.

Lord chancellor, lord Cottenham (succeeded by lord Truro).

Lord president of the council, marquess of Lansdowne.

Privy seal, earl of Minto.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. (aft. sir Charles) Wood.

Foreign, home, and colonial secretaries, viscount Palmerston, sir George Grey, and earl Grey.

Boards of control and trade, sir John Hobhouse (aft. lord Broughton), and earl of Clarendon (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere).

Admiralty, the earl of Auckland (succeeded by sir Francis Thornhill Baring).

Duchy of Lancaster, lord Campbell (succeeded by the earl of Carlisle, late viscount Morpeth).

Secretary at war, Mr. Fox Maule.

Postmaster, marquess of Clanricarde.

Paymaster-general, T. B. Macaulay.

Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, 21 Feb. 1851; but were induced (after the failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, 3 March following.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (or continuation of his first), March, 1851.

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell.

President of the Council, marquess of Lansdowne.

Lord privy seal, earl of Minto.

Chancellor of the exchequer, sir Charles Wood.

Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, sir George Grey, viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville, 22 Dec.), and earl Grey.

Lord chancellor, lord Truro.

First lord of the admiralty, sir Francis T. Baring.

Board of control, lord Broughton.

Board of trade, Mr. Labouchere.

Secretary at war, Mr. Fox Maule (aft. lord Panmure, and now earl of Dalhousie).

Postmaster-general, marquess of Clanricarde.

Paymaster-general, earl Granville.

Lord Seymour, earl of Carlisle, &c.

This ministry resigned 21 Feb. 1852; see *Derby Administration*.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION. (On the decease of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct. 1865, earl Russell received Her Majesty's commands to reconstruct the administration.)

First lord of the treasury, John, earl Russell.

Lord chancellor, Robert, lord Cranworth.

Postmaster-general, John, lord Stanley of Alderley.

President of the poor-law board, Chas. Peiham Villiers.

Lord president of the council, George, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, George, duke of Argyll.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. E. Gladstone.

Secretaries—foreign affairs, George, earl of Clarendon; *colonies*, Edward Cardwell; *home*, sir George Grey;

* Lord John Russell, third son of John, duke of Bedford, was born 19 Aug. 1792; M.P. for Tavistock, 1813; for London, 1841-61; was paymaster of the forces, 1830-34; secretary for home department, 1839-9; for the colonies, 1839-41; first minister, July 1846 to March 1852; secretary for foreign affairs, Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1853; president of the council, June 1854 to Feb. 1855; secretary for the colonies, March to Nov. 1855; secretary for foreign affairs, June 1859 to Oct. 1865, when he succeeded Lord Palmerston as premier; created a peer, as earl Russell, 30 July, 1861. His motion for reform in parliament was negatived in 1822; adopted 1 March, 1831; he introduced the registration bill and a new marriage bill in 1834.

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS, *continued.*

war, George, earl De Grey and Ripon, succeeded by Spencer, marquess of Hartington, Feb. 1866; India, sir Charles Wood, resigned (created viscount Halifax); succeeded by earl De Grey, Feb. 1866. *First lord of the admiralty*, Edward, duke of Somerset. *President of the board of trade*, Thos. Milner Gibson.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, George J. Goschen. *Secretary for Ireland*, Chichester Fortescue. This ministry resigned, 26 June, 1866, in consequence of a minority on 19 June (see under *Reform*, and *Derby Administrations*).

RUSSELL INSTITUTION (Great Coram-street, London), was founded in 1808 by sir Samuel Romilly, Francis Horner, Dr. Mason Good, Henry Hallam, lord Abinger, and others. The building comprises a library, lecture room, news room, &c.

RUSSELL TRIAL William, lord Russell's trial for complicity in the Rye-house plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he supplicated to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered, that any of his attendants might assist him; upon which he said, "My WIFE is here, and will do it for me." He was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 21 July, 1683. Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying 29 Sept. 1723, in her eighty-seventh year. His attainder was reversed, 1 Will. III. 1689.

RUSSIA, the eastern part of ancient Sarmatia. The name is generally derived from the Rerolani, a Slavonic tribe. Rurick, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government, 862. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes till 1598. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world. The established religion of Russia is the Greek church, with a free toleration however of other sects, even the Mahometans. By an imperial ukase, in 1802, six universities were established, viz., at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charcov, and Kasan; but literature has made little progress, the native publications being very few, and the best books being all translations. The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation: the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The population of the empire in 1864, 77,008,448. By the first Russian budget (1862), the estimated revenue was 34,500,000*l.*; expenditure, 37,850,000*l.*

Russia invaded by the Huns . . . A.D. 376
Baptism of Olga, widow of the Czar Igor, at Constantinople, about . . . 855
Buri the Norinan or Varangian, arrives at Novgorod (or New City), and becomes grand duke (anniversary kept 20 Sept. 1862) . . . 862
Oleg successfully invades the Greek empire . . . 904
Vladimir the Great marries Anne, sister of the emperor Basil II., and is baptized . . . 988
The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large part of Russia about . . . 1223
The grand duke Jurie killed in battle . . . 1237
Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes . . . 1241
The Tartars establish the empire of the khan of Kaptchak, and exercise great influence in Russia . . . 1242
He is made grand duke of Russia by the Tartars . . . 1252
Tartar war, 1380; Moscow burnt . . . 1383
Tamerlane, after ravaging Tartary, invades Russia, but retires . . . 1395
Accession of Ivan III. the Great—able and despotic . . . 1462
The foundation of the present monarchy laid . . .
Ivan introduces fire-arms and cannon into Russia . . . 1475
Great invasion of the Tartars; consternation of Ivan . . . 1479
His general Svenirigod attacks them and annihilates their power . . . 1481
Ivan takes the title of czar . . . 1482
Accession of Ivan IV., a cruel tyrant . . . 1533
The English "Russian company" established . . . 1553
Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade . . . 1554
Discovery of Siberia . . .
The royal bodyguard (the Strelitz) established . . . 1568
Ivan solicits the hand of queen Elizabeth of England . . . 1579
The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct . . . 1598
The imposition of Demetrius (see *Impostors*) . . . 1606
Michael Fedorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, ascends the throne . . . 1613
Finland ceded to Sweden . . . 1617
Russian victories in Poland . . . 1654
First Russian vessel built . . . 1667

Subjugation of the Cossacks . . . 1671
Reign of Ivan and Peter I. or the Great . . . 1682
Peter sole sovereign . . . 1689
He visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford . . . 1697
Recalled by a conspiracy of the Strelitz, which he cruelly revenges; 2000 tortured and slain; he beheads many with his own hand . . .
The Russians begin their new year from 1 Jan. (but retain the old style) . . . 1700
War with Sweden; Peter totally defeated by Charles XII. at Narva . . . 30 Nov. "
Peter founds St. Petersburg as a new capital . . . 1703
The Strelitz abolished . . . 1704
Charles XII. totally defeated by Peter at Pultowa, and flees to Turkey . . . 8 July, 1709
14,000 Swedish prisoners sent to colonise Siberia . . .
War with Turkey: Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks; they escape by the energy of the empress Catherine, who obtains a truce . . . June, 1711
Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland added to the empire . . . 1715
Peter visits Germany, Holland, and France . . .
The Jesuits expelled . . . 1718
Conspiracy and mysterious death of the prince Alexis . . . July, "
Peter II. (last of the Romanoffs) deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland . . . 1730
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., reigns, in prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life . . . 1741
Peter III. dethroned and murdered, succeeded by Catherine his wife . . . 1762
Ivan VI., the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death . . . 1764
Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774; suppressed . . . 1775
Dismemberment of Poland; commenced by Catherine (see *Poland*), 1772; completed . . . 1795
Successful invasions of the Crimea . . . 1769-84
Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies . . . 1796
Unsuccessful war with Persia . . .
Russian treaty with Austria and England . . . 1798

RUSSIA, continued.

Suwarrow with an army joins the Austrians, and checks the French in Italy . . . 1799
 Mental derangement of Paul . . . 1800
 He is murdered . . . 24 March, 1801
 Accession of Alexander I. (who makes peace with England) . . . " "
 He joins the coalition against France . . . April, 1805
 Allies defeated at Austerlitz . . . 2 Dec. " "
 Treaty of Tilsit with France . . . 7 July, 1807
 Russians defeated by the Turks, near Silistria . . . 26 Sept. 1809
 War with France . . . June, 1812
 The Russians defeated at Smolensko, 17 Aug.; and at the Borodino . . . 7 Sept. " "
 Moscow burnt by the Russians, 14 Sept.; retreat of the French . . . 19 Sept. " "
 Alexander present at the battle of Lepsic, Oct. 1813; entered Paris . . . March, 1814
 He visits England . . . June, " "
 Alexander forms the Holy Alliance . . . 1815
 The grand duke Constantine renounces the right of succession . . . 26 Jan. 1822
 Death of Alexander, 1 Dec.; Pestal's conspiracy against Nicholas I.; insurrection of troops at Moscow; suppressed . . . 26-29 Dec. 1825
 Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow, 3 Sept. 1826
 Russian war against Persia . . . 28 Sept. " "
 Nicholas visits England; invested with the order of the Garter . . . 9 July, 1827
 Peace between Russia and Persia . . . 22 Feb. 1828
 War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared (see *Turkey*, and *Battle*), . . . 26 April, " "
 Peace of Adrianople . . . 14 Sept. 1829
 The war for the independence of Poland against Russia (see *Poland*) . . . 29 Nov. 1830
 Failure of the expedition again Khiva . . . Jan. 1840
 Treaty of London (see *Syria*) . . . 15 July, 1844
 The emperor Nicholas arrives in London, June, 1846
 The grand duke Constantine arrives at Portsmouth in the *Imperianland*, of 74 guns, 9 June, 1846
 [For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, see *Hungary*.]
 Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see *Turkey*) . . . 5 Nov. 1849
 They are sent to Konieh, in Asia Minor . . . Jan. 1850
 Conspiracy against the life and policy of the emperor detected . . . 6 Jan. " "
 Harbour of Sebastopol completed . . . Feb. " "
 The emperor decrees seven men in each thousand of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army, giving a total increase of 180,000 soldiers . . . Aug. " "
 The czar visits Vienna . . . 8 May, 1852
 Concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Turkey . . . Feb. 1853
 Origin of the Russo-Turkish war (which see, and *Holy Places*) . . . March, " "
 Conference between the emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz . . . 24 Sept. " "
 And king of Prussia at Warsaw . . . 2 Oct. " "
 Interview of Mr. J. Sturges and other quakers with the czar to obtain peace . . . Feb. 1854
 Ten northern provinces put in a state of siege . . . 5 March, " "
 The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects; he will combat only for the faith and Christianity . . . 23 April, " "
 Death of the czar Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II.; no change of policy, 2 March, 1855
 Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicolaieff) . . . 3 Nov. " "
 He visits his army at Sebastopol . . . 10 Nov. " "
 Death of prince Ivan Paskiewitsch, aged 74 . . . 1 Feb. 1856
 Treaty of peace at Paris . . . 30 March, " "
 Amnesty granted to the Poles, 27 May; five political offenders, &c.; Alexander II. crowned at Moscow . . . 7 Sept. " "
 Manifesto on account of the English and French interference in the affairs of Naples . . . 2 Sept. "

St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway begun by government, 1851; ceded to Great Russian railway company (about 335 miles, the half completed) . . . 1856
 Grand duke Constantine visits France and England . . . April, 1857
 The czar meets the emperor Napoleon at St. Germain, 25 Sept.; and the emperor of Austria at Weimar . . . 1 Oct. " "
 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains . . . 2 July, 1858
 A Russian naval station established at Villa Franca, on the Mediterranean, creates some political excitement . . . Aug. " "
 New commercial treaty with Great Britain . . . 12 Jan. 1859
 Russia reproves the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war . . . 27 May, " "
 The czar protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples . . . 13 Feb. 1860
 Fruitless meetings of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the regent of Prussia at Warsaw . . . 20-25 Oct. " "
 Treaty with China, for enlargement of commerce . . . 1 Jan. 1861
 Decree for the total emancipation of the serfs (23,000,000) throughout the empire in two years . . . 3 March, " "
 Demonstrations and repression in Poland (which see) . . . Feb.-April, " "
 Disturbances in South Russia, caused by an impostor asserting himself to be a descendant of Peter III.; many peasants shot or hanged . . . May and June, " "
 Inundations at Kiev, Moscow; 615 houses under water . . . May, " "
 Death of prince Michael Gortschakoff, governor of Poland . . . 30 May, " "
 Student riots at the university of St. Petersburg, which is closed, 6-9 Oct.; reopened . . . 24 Oct. " "
 The nobles sign a petition for a political constitution . . . Nov. " "
 Increased privileges granted to the Jews . . . 26 Jan. 1860
 Death of Nesselrode, the chancellor of the empire . . . 30 March, " "
 Alarming increase of fires at St. Petersburg and Moscow; the government suppresses various educational institutions . . . June, " "
 Russia recognises the kingdom of Italy, 10 July, 1860
 Anniversary of the foundation of the establishment of the Russian monarchy at Novgorod, celebrated . . . 30 Sept. " "
 Re-organisation of the departments of justice decreed; juries to be employed in trials, &c. . . 14 Oct. " "
 Trade tax bill introduced, admitting foreigners to merchants' guilds, &c. . . 26 Nov. " "
 Insurrection in Poland . . . 22-24 Jan. 1863
 [For events, see *Poland*.]
 Termination of serfdom . . . 3 March, " "
 Provincial institutions established throughout Russia . . . 13 Jan. 1864
 Great victory over the Oubykhs in the Caucasus, 31 March; emigration of the Caucasian tribes into Turkey, April; submission of the Aibgas; the war declared to be at an end . . . 2 June " "
 The czarowitch betrothed to the princess Dagmar of Denmark . . . 28 Sept. " "
 Serfdom abolished in the Trans-Caucasian provinces; new judicial system promulgated . . . Dec. " "
 The Russian nobles request the emperor to establish two houses of representatives [declined] . . . 24 Jan. 1864
 New province, "Turkestan," in central Asia, created . . . 14 Feb. " "
 The czarowitch Nicholas dies at Nice, 24 April, 1864
 Industrial exhibition at Moscow closes, 16 July, "

RUSSIA, *continued.*

Censorship of the press relaxed; law begins
13 Sept. 1865
Rupture with the pope, on account of Russian
severity to Polish clergy . . . Jan. and Feb. 1866
Assembly of the nobility; short, stormy session
March, "
Inauguration of trial by jury in Russia, 8 Aug. "
Karakozow attempts to assassinate the czar, 16
April; after long investigation into the origin
of the plot, he is executed . . . 15 Sept. "
War with Bokhara; conflicts with varying re-
sults; Russians advance in May, *et seq.*; ended
Nov. "
Marriage of prince Alexander, heir to the
crown, to princess Dagmar of Denmark,
9 Nov. "

Emancipation of many state serfs in Poland
11 Nov. 1866
Three decrees for abolishing the remains of
Polish nationality . . . 1 Jan. 1867
Congress of Slavonian deputies at Moscow
5 May, "
Russian America sold to the United States for
7,000,000 dollars, by treaty, 13 March; ratified
15 May, "
Amnesty in favour of the Poles . . . 29 May, "
The czar visits Paris (*which see*) . . . June, "
Escapes assassination by Berezowski, a Pole
June, "
Russian circular censuring Turkish policy in
Candia . . . about 18 Oct. "
See Poland.

SOVEREIGNS OF RUSSIA.

DUKES OF KIOV.

850. ? Rurik.
879. Oleg.
913. Igor I.
945. Olga, regent.
955. Swiatoslaw I.
973. Jaropalk I.
980. Vladimir, Wladimir, or Waldimir I., styled the
Great.
1015. Swiatopalk.
1018. Jaraslaw, or Jaroslaw I.
1054. Isiaslaw I.
1073. Swiatoslaw II.
1078. Wsewolod I.
1093. Swiatopalk II.
1113. Vladimir II.
1125. Mitislav.
1132. Jaropalk II.
1138. { Wlatschelow.
1139. { Wsewolod II.
1146. { Isiaslaw II. and Igor II.
1153. { Rostislav.
1149. Jurie or George I.; the city of Moscow was
built by this duke.

GRAND-DUKES AT WLADIMIR.

1157. { Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke.
1175. { Michael I.
1177. Wsewolod III.
1213. { Jurie or George II.
1217-18. { Constantine.
1238. Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son,
1245. Alexander-Nevski or Newski, the Saint.
1263. Jaraslaw III.
1270. Vassali or Basil I.
1275. Dmitri or Demetrius I.
1281. Andrew II.
1294. Daniel-Alexandrovitz.
1303. Jurie or George III.; deposed.
1305. Michael III.
1320. Vassali or Basil II.
1325. Jurie or George III.; restored.
1327. Alexander II.

[The dates are doubtful, owing to the difficulty
that occurs at every step in early Russian
annals.]

GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW.

1328. Ivan or John I.
1340. Simon, surnamed the proud.
1353. Ivan or John II.
1359. Demetrius II. prince of Susdal.
1362. Demetrius III. Donskoi.
1389. Vassali or Basil III. Temnod.
1425. Vassali or Basil IV.

CZARS OF MUSCOVY.

1452. Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III.; took the title
of czar 1482.

1505. Vassali or Basil V. obtained the title of emperor
from Maximilian I.
1533. Ivan IV. the terrible.
1584. Feodor or Theodor I.; and his son, Demetrius,
murdered by his successor.
1598. Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.
1605. Feodor II., murdered.
1606. Demetrius, the impostor, a young Polish
monk; pretended to be the murdered prince
Demetrius; put to death.
" Vassali-Chouiski, or Zouinski.
1610. Ladislaus of Poland; retired 1613.
1613. Michael-Feodorovitz, of the house of Romanof,
descended from the czar Ivan-Basilovitz.
1645. Alexis, son of the preceding, styled the father
of his country.
1676. Feodor or Theodor II.
1682. { Ivan V. and
{ Peter I. brothers of the preceding.

EMPERORS.

1689. Peter I. the Great, alone; took the title of
emperor in 1728, founded St. Petersburg,
and elevated the empire.
1725. Catherine I. his consort; at first the wife of a
Swedish dragoon, who is said to have been
killed on the day of marriage.
1727. Peter II. son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson
of Peter the Great; deposed.
1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the
czar Ivan.
1740. Ivan VI. an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the
Great; immured in a dungeon for 18 years;
murdered in 1764.
1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned
during Ivan's captivity.
1762. Peter III. son of Anne and of Charles-Fre-
derick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp; deposed,
and died soon after, supposed to have been
murdered.
" Catherine II. his consort; a great sovereign;
extended the Russian territories on all
sides; died in 1796.
1796. Paul, her son; murdered.
1801. Alexander, his son; who, after many adverse
battles, and a forced alliance with France,
at length aided in the overthrow of Napo-
leon Bonaparte.
1825. Nicholas, brother to Alexander; succeeded
1 Dec. 1825.
1855. Alexander II. son of Nicholas, born 29 April,
1818; succeeded at his father's death,
2 March, 1855; married 28 April, 1841, Mary
princess of Hesse; the present emperor.
Heir: his son Alexander, born 10 March, 1845; married
Dagmar, princess of Denmark, 9 Nov. 1866;
son, Nicholas, born 18 May, 1868.

RUSO-TURKISH WAR.* The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin churches as to the exclusive possession of the *Holy Places* (which see) in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favour of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, 9 March, 1853 : to this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied.

The Russians make further claims, and prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople 28 Feb. 1853), by various notes (between 22 March and 18 May), demands that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority

22 March-18 May, 1853
Menschikoff's ultimatum rejected : he quits Constantinople . . . 21 May, "

The sultan issues a hatt-i-scherif confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appeals to his allies June 6, "
The English and French fleets anchor in Besika Bay . . . 13 June, "

The Russians, under gen. Liders, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia . . . 2 July, "

Circular of count Nesselrode in justification, 2 July : lord Clarendon's reply . . . 16 July, "

The conference of representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia meet at Vienna, agree to a note, 31 July : accepted by the czar, 10 Aug. ; the sultan requires modifications, 19 Aug. ; which the czar rejects . . . 7 Sept. "

Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles . . . 14 Sept. "

The sultan (with consent of a great national council) declares war against Russia . . . 5 Oct. "

The Turkish fortress at Isaktocha fires on a Russian flotilla (the first act of war) . . . 23 Oct. "

The Turks cross the Danube at Widdin and occupy Kalafat . . . 28 Oct. 3 Nov. "

Russia declares war against Turkey . . . 1 Nov. "
English and French fleets enter Bosphorus . . . 2 Nov. "

Russians defeated at Ottenitza . . . 4 Nov. "
Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik . . . 14, 18, 26 Nov. "

Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope . . . 30 Nov. "

Collective note from the four powers requiring to know on what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace . . . 5 Dec. "

Contests at Kalafat . . . 31 Dec. 1853-9 Jan. 1854
At the request of the Porte (5 Dec.), the allied fleets enter the Black Sea . . . 4 Jan. "

Russians defeated at Citate . . . 6 Jan. "

Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec. 5, containing four points as bases of negotiation : viz. 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the Holy Places (dated 31 Dec.),—approved by the four powers . . . 13 Jan. "

Vienna conferences close . . . 16 Jan. "
Kalafat invested by the Russians . . . 28-31 Jan. "

Proposal in a letter from the emperor of France to the czar (29 Jan.) declined . . . 9 Feb. "

Turkish flotilla at Rutchuk destroyed by the Russians under Schilders . . . 15 Feb. "

Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg . . . 27 Feb. 1854

The czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer" . . . 19 March, "

Baltic fleet sails, under sir C. Napier 11 March, "
Treaty between England, France, and Turkey . . . 12 March, "

Russians under Gortschakoff pass the Danube and occupy the Dobrudscha : severe conflicts ; the Turks retire . . . 23, 24 March, "

France and England declare war against Russia . . . 27, 28 March, "

Rupture between Turkey and Greece 28 March, "
Gen. Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English . . . 31 March, "

Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakai . . . 30 May, "

English vessel *Furious*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Odessa . . . 8 April, "

Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna, guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey and civil and religious rights of her Christian subjects . . . 10 April, "

Russians defeated at Kostelli by Mustapha Pacha . . . 10 April, "

Offensive and defensive alliance between England and France . . . 10 April, "

Treaty between Austria and Prussia . . . 20 April, "
Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet 23 April, "

Russians, under gen. Schilders, assault Kalafat : repulsed ; the blockade raised . . . 19-21 April, "

The *Tiger* steamer run aground near Odessa, captured by the Russians . . . 12 May, "

Russians defeated at Turtukai . . . 13 May, "
Siege of Silistria begun . . . 17 May, "

Allied armies disembark at Varna . . . 29 May, "
Mouths of the Danube blocked by allied fleets . . . 1 June, "

Russians repulsed at Silistria ; Paskiewitch and many officers wounded . . . 5 June, "
Turks defeated at Osrughetti (in Asia) 16 June, "

Severe conflict before Silistria ; the siege raised . . . 18-26 June, "

Batteries at the Sulina mouths destroyed by capt. Parker . . . 26, 27 July, "

Captain Parker killed . . . 8 July, "
Russians defeated at Giurgevo . . . 7 July, "

10,000 French troops embark at Boulogne for the Baltic . . . 15 July, "

Turks defeated at Bayazid in Armenia, 29, 30 July ; and near Kars . . . 5 Aug. "

Surrender of Bomarsund . . . 16 Aug. "
[In July and August the allied armies and fleets in the east suffered severely from cholera.]

The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia . . . about 28 Aug. "

They evacuate the principalities Aug.-20 Sept. "
By virtue of a treaty with Turkey (June 14) the Austrians, under count Coronini, enter Bucharest . . . 6 Sept. "

* In 1844, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the duke of Wellington and lord Aberdeen (whom he had known many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish empire ; and on his return he embodied his views in a memorandum drawn up by count Nesselrode, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg, sir G. H. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a "sick man" in a state of decrepitude, on the point of death, and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople ; but said in another conversation, he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in despatches to lord John Russell, who replied that the British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey. The czar made similar proposals to the French government with the same result.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, *continued.*

Allies sail from Varna, 3 Sept. and land at Old Fort, near Eupatoria*	14 Sept.	1854	Defeat of the Russians at the Tchernaya 16 Aug. 1855		
Skirmish at the Bulganac	19 Sept.	"	Arbuscade on the glaciis of the Malakhoff taken; Russian sortie repulsed	18 Aug.	"
Battle of the Alma (see <i>Alma</i>)	20 Sept.	"	The French take the Malakhoff (<i>which see</i>) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet	Sept. 8 &c.	"
Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol	23 Sept.	"	Tanan and Panagoria captured	24 Sept.	"
Allies occupy Balaklava	26 Sept.	"	The Russians assaulting Kars are defeated with great loss	29 Sept.	"
Death of marshal St. Arnaud	29 Sept.	"	Russian cavalry defeated (50 killed, 105 prisoners) at Koughil, near Eupatoria, by the French	29 Sept.	"
General Canrobert, his successor	24 Nov.	"	Kinburn taken	17 Oct.	"
Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success)	17 Oct.	"	Russians blow up Oczakoff	18 Oct.	"
Battle of Balaklava—charge of the light cavalry, with severe loss	25 Oct.	"	Large stores of corn destroyed near Gheisk, in the sea of Azoff	4 Nov.	"
Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed by generals Evans and Bosquet	26 Oct.	"	Defeat of the Russians, and passage of the Ingour by the Turks under Omar Pacha	6 Nov.	"
Russian attack at Inkerman; defeated	5 Nov.	"	The czar visits his army near Sebastopol	10 Nov.	"
Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari	6 Nov.	"	Sir Wm. Codrington takes the command in room of gen. Simpson	14 Nov.	"
Great tempest in the Black Sea, loss of the <i>Prince</i> and store vessels	14-16 Nov.	"	Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder in the French siege-train at Inkerman, with great loss of life	15 Nov.	"
Treaty of alliance between England, France, Austria, and Prussia—a commission to meet at Vienna; signed	2 Dec.	"	Sweden joins the allies by a treaty	21 Nov.	"
Russian sortie	20 Dec.	"	Capitulation of Kars to gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defence by gen. Williams	26 Nov.	"
Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna)	5 Jan.	1855	Death of admiral Bruat	27 Nov.	"
Sardinia joins England and France	26 Jan.	"	Russian attack on the French posts at Baldar repulsed	8 Dec.	"
Great sufferings in the camp from cold and sickness	Jan. and Feb.	"	Proposals of peace from Austria, with the consent of the allies, sent to St. Petersburg	12 Dec.	"
Russians defeated by the Turks at Eupatoria	17 Feb.	"	Centre dock at Sebastopol blown up by the English	2 Jan.	1856
Death of emperor Nicholas; accession of Alexander II. (no change of policy)	2 March.	"	Council of war at Paris	11 Jan.	"
Sortie from the Malakhoff tower	22 March.	"	Protocol signed accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of negotiation for peace	1 Feb.	"
Capture of Russian rifle-pits	19 April.	"	Destruction of Sebastopol docks	1 Feb.	"
Arrival of Sardinian contingent	8 May.	"	Report of sir John McNeill and col. Tulloch on state of the army before Sebastopol, published	5 Feb.	"
Resignation of gen. Canrobert, succeeded by gen. Pelissier	16 May.	"	Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till 31 March agreed on	25 Feb.	"
Desperate night combats	22-24 May.	"	Suspension of hostilities	20 Feb.	"
Expedition into the sea of Azoff (under sir E. Lyons and sir G. Brown); destruction of Kertch and large amount of stores, 24 May—	3 June.	"	Treaty of peace concluded at Paris	30 March.	"
Taganrog bombarded	3 June.	"	Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, 2 April, in London	29 April.	"
Massacre of an English boat's crew with flag of truce at Hango	5 June.	"	The Crimea evacuated	9 July,†	"
Russians evacuate Anapa	5 June.	"			
The White Works and Mamelon Vert taken	6, 7 June.	"			
Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Redan	18 June.	"			
Death of lord Raglan; succeeded by general Simpson	28 June.	"			
Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by gen. Williams	15 July.	"			
Bombardment of Sweaborg	9 Aug.	"			

RUTHENIUM, a rare metal, discovered in the ore of platinum by M. Claus, in 1845.

RUTHERFORD'S ACT, LORD (13 & 14 Vict. c. 36), for simplifying law proceedings in Scotland, passed 1850.

RUTHVEN, RAID OF, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI. of Scotland by William Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles, in 1582, to compel the king to dismiss his favourites, Arran and Lennox. Ostensibly for this, Gowrie was judicially put to death by his two opponents in 1584.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the duke of York (afterwards James II.), a Roman catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design is said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, 22 March, 1683; see *Newmarket*. The plot was discovered 12 June following. Lord William Russell on 21 July, and Algernon Sidney

* 40,000 men, a large number of horses, and a powerful artillery were landed in one day.

† The English lost: killed in action and died of wounds about 3500; died of cholera, 4244; of other diseases nearly 16,000; total loss nearly 24,000 (including 270 officers); 2873 were disabled. The war added to the national debt 41,041,000*l.* The French lost about 63,500 men: the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness; see *Scutari*, *Times*, and *Nightingale*.

on 7 Dec. following, suffered death for being concerned in this conspiracy. The name was derived from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye-house at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

RYSWICK (Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed, by their representatives, 20 Sept., and by the emperor of Germany, 30 Oct. 1697.

S.

SAALFELD (Saxony, N. Germany). Here the Prussians, under prince Louis of Prussia, were defeated and their leader slain by the French under Lannes, 10 Oct. 1806.

SABBATARIANS. Traces exist of Sabbatarii, or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the 16th century on the continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a violent controversy arose among English divines on two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1628, Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favour of the Seventh-day or Saturday, as the true Christian Sabbath. He and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. In 1851 there were three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are more numerous.

SABBATH: ordained by God. *Gen. ii.*; *Exod. xx. 8*; *Isaiah lviii. 13*. Jews observe the seventh day in commemoration of the creation of the world, and of their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the redemption of man; see *Sunday*.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. The first "Sabbath school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker between the years 1740 and 1747, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, among the German Seventh-day Baptists there. The school-room was used as an hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking up of the schools, about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782; see *Sunday Schools*.

SABBATICAL YEAR: a Jewish institution, 1491 B.C. Every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c. *Josephus*.

SABELLIANISM, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais in Egypt), who flourished in the 3rd century, and who taught that there was but *one* person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person. This doctrine was condemned at a council at Rome, 260.

SABINES, from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose. When the Sabines determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands, the Romans, and a lasting peace was made between them, 750 B.C. After many conflicts, the Sabines became a part of the Roman people, about 266 B.C. One of the ecclesiastical provinces is still called Terra Sabina; chief town, Magliano.

SACHEVEREL RIOTS, see *Riots*, 1710.

SACRAMENT (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation, also mystery). The Christian sacraments are baptism and the Lord's supper. The council of Trent, in 1547, affirmed the doctrine of the schoolmen that there are seven sacraments: baptism, the Lord's supper, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. The name was given to the Lord's supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was laid aside, and communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread, took its rise in the West, under pope Urban II. 1096. *M. de Marca*. Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the council of Constance, in 1414. *Dr. Hook*. Henry VIII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 1314. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the gravedigger of the church at Zurich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, 4 Sept. 1776. In 1614, by the Test act, all members of both houses of parliament

were ordered to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman catholics. The act was repealed in 1828; see *Transubstantiation*.

SACRAMENTO, Sr., a Portuguese settlement in S. America, claimed by Spain in 1680, but relinquished in 1713; several times seized; ceded in 1777; acquired by Brazil in 1825.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, see *Music*.

SACRED WARS.—I. Declared by the Amphictyons against Cirrha, near Delphi, for robbery and outrage to the visitors to the oracle, 595 B.C. Cirrha was razed to the ground, 586.—II. Between the Phocians and Delphians for the possession of the temple at Delphi, 448.—III. The Phocians, on being fined for cultivating the sacred lands, seized the temple, 357. They were conquered by Philip of Macedon, and their cities depopulated, 346.

SACRIFICE. The first religious sacrifice was offered to God by Abel, 3875 B.C. Sacrifices to the gods were introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1773 B.C. Human sacrifices seem to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God were to cease with the sacrifice of Christ, 33. *Heb. x. 12-14*. Pagan sacrifices were forbidden by the emperor Constantius II. 341.

SACRILEGE. In 1835, the punishment (formerly death) was made transportation for life. By 23 & 24 Vict. c. 96, s. 50 (1861), breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom was made punishable with penal servitude for life.

SADDLES. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups. Saddles were in use in the 3rd century, and are mentioned as made of leather in 304, and were known in England about 600. Side-saddles for ladies were introduced by Anne, queen of Richard II. in 1388. *Stow*.

SADDUCEES, a Jewish sect, said to have been founded by Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, about 200 B.C., who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught that there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. The Sadducees were opposed by the Pharisees.

SADLER'S WELLS (N. London), so called after Mr. Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1683. In time the orchestra was enclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The present theatre, was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, 15 Oct. 1807; see under *Theatres*.

SADOWA, see *Königrätz*.

SAFETY-LAMP. One was invented in 1815 by sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as not to be capable of igniting inflammable gases. It should be mentioned, that the father of all safety-lamps is Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts* for 1817. A safety-lamp, the "Geordy," was constructed by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815. A miner's electric light, by MM. Dumas and Benoit, was exhibited in Paris on 8 Sept. 1862; on 14 Aug. 1867, safety-lamps were rigidly tested by several mining engineers, and serious doubts thrown upon their complete efficacy.

SAFFRON (*Saffran*, French; *Saffrano*, Italian), the flower of crocus was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1339, probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic *saphar*. *Miller*. It was cultivated in England in 1582; and the best grows in Essex, between Cambridge and Saffron Walden.

SAGE (*Sauge*, French; *Salvia*, Latin), a wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves. *Mortimer*. A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia mexicana*, was brought from Mexico, 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia aurea*, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731.

SAGUNTUM (now *MURVIEDRO*), in Valencia, E. Spain, renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The citizens, after performing incredible acts of valour for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes, 218 B.C.

SAILORS' HOME, in Wells-street, London Docks, established by Mr. George Green in 1835. In one year it admitted 5444 boarders, who, besides a home, had evening instruction,

the use of a savings' bank, &c. The establishment is self-supporting, aided by subscriptions. Similar institutions have since been established.

SAINT. For names with this prefix, see the names themselves throughout the book.

SALADO, a river, S. Spain; see *Tarifa*.

SALADS, introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1520-47.

SALAMANCA (W. Spain), taken from the Saracens 861. The university was founded 1240, and the cathedral built 1513. Near here the British and allies, commanded by lord Wellington, totally defeated the French army under marshal Marmont, 22 July, 1812. The loss of the victors was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 standards of colours, and 2 eagles. This victory was followed by the capture of Madrid.

SALAMIS (near Athens). In a great sea-fight here, 20 Oct. 480 B.C., Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 310 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia, which consisted of 2000 sail.—Near Salamis, in Cyprus, the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, 449 B.C.; and Demetrius Poliorcetes defeated the fleet of Ptolemy and his allies, 306 B.C.

SALASSI, a turbulent alpine tribe, were thoroughly subdued by Terentius Varro, 25 B.C., and a Roman colony established in their territories (now Aosta).

SALDANHA BAY, S. Atlantic Ocean, northward of the Cape of Good Hope. Here on 17 Aug. 1796, a Dutch squadron, under admiral Lucas, was captured by vice-admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance; sir George was created lord Keith.

SALENCKEMEN, on the Danube. Here a victory was gained by the imperialists, under prince Louis of Baden, over the Turks, commanded by the grand vizier Mustapha Kiuprigli, 19 Aug. 1691.

SALERNO (Salernum, S. Italy), an ancient Roman colony. Its university, with a celebrated school of medicine, reputed to be the oldest in Europe, was founded by Robert Guiscard the Norman, who seized Salerno in 1077. Salerno suffered much in the wars of the middle ages.

SALIQUE or **SALIC LAW**, by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is said to have been instituted by Pharamond, 424, and ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511. *Hénauld*. This law prevailed long in Spain, but was formally abolished, March, 1830; and on the death of Ferdinand VII. his daughter succeeded to the sceptre as Isabella II., 29 Sept. 1833; see *Spain*. By this law also Hanover was separated from England, when queen Victoria ascended the English throne, 1837.

SALISBURY (Wilts), founded in the beginning of the 13th century, on the removal of the cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1384, Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here by order of Richard III., in 1483.—On **SALISBURY PLAIN** is Stonehenge (*which see*). This plain was estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide.—The first seat of the **BISHOPRIC** was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being prelate, 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072; and the see was removed to Salisbury by a papal bull, in 1217. It has yielded to the church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced 28 April, 1220, and was completed in 1258. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections. Its spire, the loftiest in the kingdom, was considered in danger in April, 1864, and subscriptions were begun for its repair (now going on, 1868). The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1367*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Present income 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1797. John Fisher, died 2 July, 1825.

1825. Thomas Burgess, died 19 Feb. 1837.

1837. Edmund Denison, died 6 March, 1854.

1854. Walter Kerr Hamilton (PRESENT bishop, 1867).

SALLENTINI, allies of the Samnites, the only Italian tribe not subject to Rome, were overcome in war in 267 and 266 B.C., and Brundisium, their port, taken.

SALMON FISHERIES. The laws relating to them were consolidated and amended in 1861, and the report of a commission of inquiry (including sir Wm. Jardine) was published in Feb. 1862. An act restricting the exportation of salmon at certain times was passed in 1863. During the "salmon fence," 14 Sept. to 1 Feb., it is unlawful to catch fish of the salmon kind. A salmon-fishery congress opened at South Kensington, 7 June, 1867.

SALONICA, see *Thessalonica*.

SALT (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium) is procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, and from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wielitzka, near Cracow, in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the **WICHES** (Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich), were of great importance in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine), and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire and Lancashire. The salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; reduced in 1823; and in that year were ordered to cease in 1825, during the French war the duty reached to 30*l.* per ton. For the salt-tax in France, see *Gabelle*. The government monopoly in India was abolished in May, 1863, by sir C. Trevelyan.

SALT LAKE, see *Mormonites*.

SALT-PETRE (from *sal petra*, salt of the rock), or Nitre, is a compound of nitric acid and potash (nitrogen, oxygen, and potassium), and hence is called nitrate of potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lucifer matches. Boyle in the 17th century demonstrated that salt-petre was composed of aqua fortis (nitric acid) and potash; the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777) and Davy (1807) showed its real composition. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French revolutionary war, the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

SALUTE AT SEA. It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claimed this honour within their gulf, &c.; see *Flag*, and *Naval Salute*.

SALVADOR, SAN, one of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance) named it San Salvador, 11 Oct. 1492. The capital, San Salvador, was destroyed by an earthquake, 16 April, 1854, and is now abandoned.

SALVADOR, SAN, one of the republics of Central America, with a constitution established 24 Jan. 1859. General Barrios elected president 1 Feb. 1860, was compelled to fly in Oct. 1863; when Francis Dueñas became provisional president; his formal election took place April, 1865. The ex-president, Gerard Barrios, was surrendered by Nicaragua, tried and shot, Aug. 1865.

SALZBURG, an ancient city of Germany, was annexed to Austria, 1805; to Bavaria, 1809; to Austria again 1815. It was the birthplace of Mozart, 1756. The meeting of the emperors of Austria and France here, 18 Aug. 1867, which caused some anxiety, was reported to be in favour of peace.

SAMANIDE DYNASTY, began with Ismail Samani, who overcame the army of the Safferides, and established himself in the government of Persia, 902, his descendants ruled till 999.

SAMARCAND (in Tartary) was conquered by the Mahometans, 707; by Genghis Khan, 1220, and by Timur, or Tamerlane, who ruled here in great splendour.

SAMARITANS. Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B.C.; and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking up of that kingdom (721 B.C.), the conqueror Shalmaneser placed natives of other countries at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat the Samaritan, 332 B.C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B.C.; see *John* iv. & viii. 48, and *Luke* x. 33.

SAMNITES, a warlike people of S. Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 292 B.C. Their brave leader, Caius Pontius, who spared the Romans at Caudium, 320, having been taken prisoner, was basely put to death, 292. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 88 B.C.

SAMOS, an island on the W. coast of Asia Minor. Colonised by Ionians about 1043 B.C. The city was founded about 986. Polycrates, ruler of Samos (532-22 B.C.), was one of the most able, fortunate, and treacherous of the Greek tyrants, and possessed a powerful fleet. He patronised Pythagoras (born here) and Anacreon. Samos was taken by the Athenians, 440; and, with Greece, became subject to Rome, 146. It was taken by the Venetians, A.D. 1125, who here made velvet (*samet*), and became subject to the Turks, about 1459.

SAMPFORD COURTENAY (Devon). Here John, lord Russell, defeated the Cornish and Devonshire catholic rebels, about the middle of Aug. 1549.

SANCTION, see *Pragmatic*.

SANCTUARIES, see *Asylums*. Privileged places for the safety of offenders are said to have been granted by king Lucius to churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burein's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1529. Being much abused, the privilege of sanctuary was limited by the pope in 1503 (at the request of Henry VII.), and much reduced in 1540. In London, persons were secure from arrest in certain localities: these were the Minories, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's-rents, Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint. This security was abolished 1696, but lasted in some degree till the reign of George II. (1727).

SANDALS, see *Shoes*.

SANDEMANIANS, see *Glazites*.

SANDHURST, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, founded, first at High Wycombe, in 1799; removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to Sandhurst in 1812. It consists of the staff college and cadets' college. Competitive examination for entrance into the latter began in Feb. 1858. A wing of the college was destroyed by fire, 21 Jan. 1868.

SANDWICH (*Portus Rutupensis*, Kent). It suffered by Danish invaders in 851, 993, and 1014, but was rebuilt by Canute and became prosperous; it became chief of the cinque ports about 1066. It contributed 22 ships and 504 mariners to Edward III.'s French expedition. It was taken and plundered by the French under Brézé in Aug. 1457. Flemish silk and woollen manufactories were settled here by Elizabeth in 1461.

SANDWICH ISLANDS or **HAWAII ARCHIPELAGO**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. In *Owhyhee* or *Hawaii*, one of these islands, he fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, 14 Feb. 1779. The king and queen visited London in 1824, and died there in July. These people have made great progress in civilisation, and embraced Christianity before any missionaries were settled among them. The present king, Kaméhaméha V., succeeded his brother, Nov. 1863. The preceding king, Kaméhaméha IV., married Miss Emma Rooker, 1856. She came to England in 1865; landing at Southampton, 13 July, and visited our queen, 9 Sept. An English bishopric was established at Honolulu in 1861, for which Dr. Thomas Staley was consecrated, 18 Aug. 1862.

SAN FRANCISCO (California), owes its present prosperity to the gold discovery in 1847; see *California*.

SANHEDRIM. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or, as some say, seventy-three members, usually considered to be that established by Moses, *Num.* xi. 16,—1490 B.C. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ, *John* viii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon I., 23 July, 1806. A meeting of Jewish deputies was held 18 Sept., and the Sanhedrim assembly, 9 March, 1807.

SANITARY LEGISLATION. Strict cleanliness is enjoined in the law of Moses, 1490 B.C. Great attention has been paid to the public health in France since 1802. Tardeu published his "Dictionnaire de Hygiène," 1852-54. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honour of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health in England about 1832; his "Philosophy of Health" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. Among the results are—

Nuisances Removal acts passed (repealed)	1845-1860	Diseases Prevention act	1855
Baths and Washhouses act	1846-1847	Public Health act	1848
Public Health act, and subsequent Supplemental acts	1848	Metropolitan Interments acts	1830-1855
Common Lodging Houses act	1851-1853	Labouring Classes Dwelling-house act passed	March, 1866
Labouring Classes Lodging Houses act	1851	New Sanitary act (stringent) passed	Aug. "
Smoke Nuisance Abatement act (and amendment)	1853		

SAN SALVADOR, see *Salvador*.

SANSCULOTTES, a term of reproach applied to the leaders of the French republicans about 1790, on account of their negligence in dress, and afterwards assumed by them with pride. The complimentary days of their new calendar were named by the Mountain party *Sansculottides*.

SANSKRIT, the language of the Brahmins of India, spoken at the time of Solomon, has been much studied of late years. Sir Wm. Jones, who published a translation of the poem, *Sakuntalâ*, in 1783, discovered that a complete literature had been preserved in India, com-

prising sacred books (the Vedas), history and philosophy, lyric and dramatic poetry. Texts and translations of many works have been published by the aid of the East India Company, the Oriental Translation Fund, and private liberality. The professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford was founded by colonel Boden. The first professor, H. H. Wilson, appointed in 1832, translated part of the Rig-veda Sanhitā, the sacred hymns of the Brahmīns, and several poems, &c. The present professor, Monier Williams (elected 1860), published an English and Sanskrit dictionary, 1851. Professor Max Müller published his History of Sanskrit Literature in 1859, and has edited part of the original text of the Vedas. Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages.

SANTA CRUZ (Teneriffe, Canary Isles). Here admiral Blake, by daring bravery, entirely destroyed sixteen Spanish ships, secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore, 20 April, 1657. *Clarendon*. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, 24 July, 1797.*

SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTÁ, see *New Granada*.

SANTA HERMANDAD, see *Hermidad*.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA (N.W. Spain), was sacked by the Moors in 995, and held by them till it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. The order of Santiago, or St. James, was founded about 1170 to protect pilgrims to the shrine of St. James, said to be buried in the cathedral. The town was taken by the French in 1809, and held till 1814.—**SANTIAGO**, the capital of Chili, S. America, was founded by Valdivia in 1541, has suffered much by earthquakes, especially in 1822 and 1829.

About seven o'clock in the evening of 8 Dec. 1863, the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the last day of a series of religious celebrations in the "month of Mary," the church of the Campana, when brilliantly illuminated in a dangerous manner, was burnt down, the fire beginning amidst the combustible orna-

ments, and above 2000 persons, principally women, perished; the means of egress being utterly insufficient.

On 20 Dec. the government ordered the church to be razed to the ground, and much public indignation was excited against the fanatical priesthood.

SAPPERS AND MINERS, a name given in 1812 to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of Royal Engineers. *Brande*.

SAPPHIC VERSE, invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned, about 590 B.C. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honours, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B.C. Some consider the story fabulous.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone of an azure colour, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond. One was placed in the Jewish high priest's breastplate, 1491. Thomas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at 300,000*l.*, 1733. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gaudin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible.

SARACENS, an Arab race, the first disciples of Mahomet, who within forty years after his death (632), had subdued a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 711 *et seq.*, and (under Abderahman) established the caliphate of Cordova in 755, which gave way to the Moors in 1237. The empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258. *Blair*.

SARAGOSSA (N.E. Spain), anciently Casarea Augusta, was taken by the Goths, 470; by the Arabs, 712; by Alfonso of Spain in 1118. Here Philip V. was defeated by the archduke Charles, in 1710. On 17 Dec. 1778, 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa, after successfully resisting the French in 1808, was taken by them after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, 20 Feb. 1809. The inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence.

SARAH SANDS, see *Wrecks*, 1857.

SARATOGA (New York State, N. America). Here general Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans (7 Oct.), being sur-

* Captain Fremantle, the friend of Nelson, and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received his wound in the same limb. The following note, addressed to the lady of captain Fremantle (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by the hero with his left hand:—"MY DEAR MRS. FREMANTLE.—Tell me how Tom is, I hope he has saved his arm. *Mine is off*; but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is. Ever yours HORATIO NELSON."

rounded, surrendered all his army (5791 men) to the American general Gates, 17 Oct. 1777. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

SARAWAK, *see Borneo*.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, successively possessed by the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (about 500 B.C.), Romans (238), Vandals (A.D. 456), Saracens (720-40), Genoese, and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to these various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, acquired Sardinia in 1720, with the title of king; *see Savoy*. Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,194,807. The king of Sardinia was recognised as king of Italy by his parliament in Feb. 1861; *see Italy*.

James of Arragon becomes master of a large part of Sardinia	1324	10,000 troops under general La Marmora arrive in the Crimea	8 May, 1855
Conquered by the English naval forces, under sir John Leake and gen. Stanhope	1708	Who distinguish themselves in the battle of Tchernaya	16 Aug. "
Given to the emperor Charles VI.	1714	The king visits London, &c.	30 Nov. &c. "
Recovered by the Spaniards	1717	Important note on Italy from count Cavour to England	16 April, 1860
Ceded to the duke of Savoy with the title of king, as an equivalent for Sicily.	1720	Rupture with Austria; subsequent war (<i>see Austria, 1857, et seq.</i>)	
Victor Amadeus abdicates in favour of his son, Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison	1730	Cavour declares in favour of free trade	June, 1857
The court kept at Turin, till Piedmont is overrun by the French	1732	Prince Napoleon Jerome marries princess Clotilde (<i>see Italy</i>)	30 Jan. 1859
Charles Emmanuel resigns to his brother, duke of Aosta	1802	Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca, 11 July; count Cavour resigns, 13 July;	
Piedmont annexed to Italy, and Napoleon crowned king of Italy	1805	Rattazzi administration formed	19 July, "
The king resides in Sardinia	1798-1814	The emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor-Emmanuel, advocating the formation of an Italian confederation: the latter declares it to be impracticable, and maintains his engagements with the Italians	20 Oct. "
Piedmont restored to its sovereign, with Genoa added	Dec.	Treaty of peace signed at Zurich	Nov. "
King Charles-Albert promulgates a new code	1837	Garibaldi retires into private life	17 Nov. "
Cavour establishes the newspaper "Il Risorgimento" ("the Revival")	1847	Count Cavour returns to office	16 Jan. 1860
The king grants a constitution, and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria	23 March, 1848	The Sardinian government refers the question of annexation of Tuscany, &c., to the vote of the people	20 Feb. "
Defeats the Austrians at Goltio; and takes Peschiera	30 May, "	Annexation of Savoy and Nice proposed by the French government; the Sardinian government refer it to the vote of the people, 25 Feb.	"
Incorporation with Sardinia of Lombardy, 28 June, and Venice	4 July, "	Annexation to Sardinia voted almost unanimously by Emilia, 14 March; by Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by Victor-Emmanuel	18-20 March, "
Sardinian army defeated by Radetzky, 26 July, Sardinians at Milan capitulate to Radetzky	5 Aug. "	Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France, signed	24 March, "
Armistice signed	9 Aug. "	Prussia protests against the Italian annexations	27 March, "
Hostilities resumed	12 March, 1849	New Sardinian parliament opens	2 April, "
Radetzky defeats a division of the Sardinians, and occupies Mortara	21 March, "	Annexation to France almost unanimously voted for by Nice, 15 April; by Savoy	22 April, "
Complete defeat of the Sardinians by the Austrians at Novara	23 March, "	The government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (<i>which see</i>)	18 May, "
Charles-Albert abdicates in favour of his son, Victor-Emmanuel	23 March, "	The chambers ratify treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice	29 May, "
The Austrians occupy Novara, &c.	25 March, "	The Sardinian troops enter the papal territories (<i>see Italy, and Rome</i>)	11 Sept. "
Another armistice	26 March, "	Victor-Emmanuel enters the kingdom of Naples	15 Oct. "
Death of Charles-Albert, at Oporto	28 July, "	Naples and Sicily vote for annexation to Sardinia	21 Oct. "
Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia, signed	6 Aug. "	[For future history <i>see Italy</i>]	
Adoption of the Siccardi law, which abolishes ecclesiastical jurisdictions	9 April, 1850	[For the disputes, and war with Austria, and the events of 1859-61, <i>see Austria, France, Rome, Sicily, and Naples.</i>]	
Arrest of the bishop of Turin	4 May, "		
He is released from the citadel	2 June, "		
Cavour minister of foreign affairs	1851		
Bill for suppression of convents and support of clergy by the state passed	2 March, 1855		
Convention with England and France signed; a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia	10 April, "		

KINGS OF SARDINIA. *See Savoy.*

1720. Victor-Amadeus I. king (as duke II.); resigned, in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732.
 1730. Charles-Emmanuel I. his son.
 1773. Victor-Amadeus II. his son.
 1796. Charles-Emmanuel II., son of the preceding; resigned his crown in favour of his brother.
 1802. Victor-Emmanuel I.
 1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, 26 May, 1805.]
 1814. Victor-Emmanuel restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1824.
 1821. Charles-Felix; succeeded by his nephew,
 1831. Charles-Albert; abdicated in favour of his son, 23 March, 1849. Died at Oporto, 26 July, 1849.
 1849. Victor-Emmanuel II., 23 March; born, 12 March, 1820; the present king of Italy.
 Heir: Humbert, prince of Piedmont; born, 14 March, 1844.

SARDIS, see under *Seven Churches*.

SARMATIA, the ancient name for the country in Asia and Europe between the Caspian Sea and the Vistula, including Russia and Poland. The Sarmatæ or Sauromatæ troubled the early Roman empire by incursions; after subduing the Scythians they were subjugated by the Goths, in the 3rd and 4th centuries. They joined the Huns and other barbarians in invading Western Europe in the 5th century.

SARUM, OLD (Wiltshire), an ancient British town, the origin of Salisbury (*which see*). Although completely decayed, it returned two members to parliament till 1832.

SASSANIDÆ, descendants of Artaxerxes or Ardishir, whose father, Babek, was the son of Sassan. He revolted against Artabanus, the king of Parthia; defeated him on the plain of Hormuz, 226; and re-established the Persian monarchy. This dynasty was expelled by the Mahometans 652; see *Persia*.

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, who was so celebrated in this species of composition that he has been called the inventor of it, 116 B.C. *Livy*. The Satires of Horace (35 B.C.), Juvenal (about A.D. 100), and Persens (about A.D. 60), are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churchill (1761) and Pope (1729), in modern times. Butler's "*Hudibras*," satirizing the presbyterians, first appeared in 1663.

SATRAPIES, divisions of the Persian empire, formed by Darius Hystaspes about 516 B.C.

SATTARA (W. India) was long a flourishing state, founded by Sevajee about 1646; subjugated by the Mahrattas about 1749; conquered by the British, 1818; ruled by a rajah under the protection of the company. The last rajah died without issue in 1848; when the country was annexed.

SATURDAY (the last, or seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath; see *Sabbath*). It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the Saxons, and according to Verstegan, was named by them Saterne's day. *Pardon*. It is more probably from Saturn, *dies Saturni*. *Addison*.

SATURN, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,230 miles. One of the eight satellites was discovered by Huyghens (25 March, 1655); four by Cassini (1671-84); two by sir William Herschel (1789), and one by Bond and Lassells (1848). The ring was observed by Galileo, about 1610; its annular form determined by Huyghens, about 1655; and discovered to be twofold by Messrs. Ball, 13 Oct. 1665; an inner ring was detected in 1850 by Dawes in England (29 Nov.), and by Bond in America.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, father of the gods, were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in his golden reign. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius (673-640 B.C.), after a victory obtained over the Sabines: whilst others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others assert that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumius, when he dedicated a temple to Saturn, 497 B.C. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions ceased. *Lenglet*.

SAVINGS' BANKS. The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *caisse de domestiques*, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel, in 1792, open to all depositors. The rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1799; and in 1803-4, a "charitable bank" was instituted at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield. Henry Dundas established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened in Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs, among artizans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence were formed savings' banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

Sir Geo. Rose developed the system, and brought it under parliamentary control, 1816.

In 1840 there were 550 banks; 766,354 depositors; amount, 22,060,904*l*.

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings' banks were passed in 1828 and 1847; extended to Scotland in 1835; again consolidated and amended in 1863.

On 20 Nov. 1851, the number of savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides above

20,000 friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,032,531, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of persons: the amount of deposits was 32,893,511*l*.

Amount of stock held on account of savings' banks in 1853, 34,546,334*l*; in 1857, 35,103,595*l*; in 1859, 38,975,876*l*. In 1851, the savings' banks received 8,764,870*l*; paid 9,621,539*l*; estimated capital, 41,532,945*l*. (depositors, 1,479,723). The military

SAVINGS' BANKS, *continued.*

savings' bank held 204,377 l.; the seamen's savings' banks held 26,448 l. In 1866, deposits, 33,840,096 l. For Post-Office Savings' Banks, established in 1861, see under *Post Office*. The deposits in the old savings' banks had not diminished in consequence in 1864. Savings' Banks Investment act, passed March 1866.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIRST 20,000 DEPOSITORS.	
Domestic servants	7445
Persons in trade, mechanics, &c.	7473
Labourers and porters	672
Miners	1454
Friendly and charitable societies	58
Persons not classed, viz., widows, teachers, sailors, &c.	3058

SAVERNDROOG (Mysore, S. India, "the Rock of Death"), a strong fortress, was captured by the British without loss, 21 Dec. 1791.

SAVONA (a manufacturing town, N. Italy, long held by the Genoese) was captured by the king of Sardinia in 1746; by the French in 1809; and annexed; restored to Sardinia at the peace. Pope Pius VII. was kept here by Napoleon I., 1809-12. Soap is said to have been invented here, and hence its French name *savon*.

SAVOY, the ancient *Sapaudia* or *Sabaudia*, formerly a province in N. Italy, east of Piedmont. It became a Roman province about 118 B.C. The Alemanni seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 490. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1048, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count Thomas acquired Piedmont in the 13th century. Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismund to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, 19 Feb. 1416. Victor-Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily, by a treaty from Spain, in 1713, which he afterwards exchanged with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720. The French subdued Savoy in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800. It was restored to the king of Sardinia in 1814; but was once more annexed to France in 1860, in accordance with a vote by universal suffrage, 23 April, 1860. Savoy was visited by the emperor and empress of the French in August, 1860. The annexation was censured in England.

DUKES OF SAVOY.

1391. Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke in 1416; he was named pope, as Felix V. He abdicated as duke of Savoy, 1439: renounced the tiara, 1449; died in 1451.
1439. Louis.
1465. Amadeus IX.
1472. Philibert I.
1482. Charles I.
1489. Charles II.

1496. Philip II.
1497. Philibert II.
1504. Charles III.
1553. Emmanuel-Philibert.
1580. Charles-Emmanuel I.
1630. Victor-Amadeus I.
1637. Francis-Hyacinthe.
1638. Charles-Emmanuel II.
1675. Victor-Amadeus II. became king of Sicily, 1713; exchanged for Sardinia (*which see*) in 1720.

SAVOY PALACE (London), was built by Peter of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III., in 1245, on land granted to him. He gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy (Monte Jovis), from whom it was purchased by queen Eleanor for her son Edmund. Here resided John, king of France, when a prisoner, 1357 *et seq.* The Savoy was burnt by Wat Tyler and his followers, 1381. It was restored as an hospital of St. John the Baptist by Henry VII. about 1505. The fruitless CONFERENCE of bishops and eminent puritans for the revision of the liturgy was held at the Savoy, April-July, 1661. The hospital was dissolved in 1702, and the buildings removed for Waterloo-bridge and its approaches, 1817-19. The ancient chapel (which once possessed the privilege of sanctuary), after several restorations, was destroyed by fire, 7 July, 1864, and was re-built at the queen's expense, and re-opened 26 Nov. 1865.

SAW. Invented by Dædalus. *Pliny*. Invented by Talus. *Apollodorus*. Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Bremen in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. The attempts to introduce saw-mills in England were violently opposed, and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned. Saw-mills were erected near London about 1770. The excellent saw-machinery in Woolwich dockyard is based upon the invention of the elder Brunel, 1806-13. The *saw-gin* for separating cotton wool from the pod, invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793, led to the immense growth of cotton in the southern states of the Union. Powis and James's band-saw was patented in 1858.

SAXE-ALTENBURG (formerly Hildburghausen), a duchy in central Germany. Population, Dec. 1864, 141,839. The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. Ernest, the first duke, died in 1715. The present duke, Ernest, born Sept. 16, 1826; succeeded his father, George, 3 Aug. 1853; he entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (central Germany), capitals Gotha and Coburg. Population, Dec. 1864, 164,527. The reigning family is descended from John Ernest (son of Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony), who died in 1729.

DUKES.

1826. Ernest I. duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg: married Louisa, heiress of Augustus, duke of Saxe-Gotha, and became by convention duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 Nov.
[His brother, Leopold, married the princess Charlotte of England, 2 May, 1816; became king of the Belgians, 12 July, 1831; and Ferdinand, the son of his brother Ferdi-

nand, married Maria da Gloria, queen of Portugal, 9 April, 1836.]

1844. Ernest II., son, 29 Jan.; born 21 June, 1818; married Alexandrina, duchess of Baden, 3 May, 1842; no issue. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866.
Heir (presumptive): Prince Alfred of England, duke of Edinburgh; born, 6 Aug. 1844 (in whose favour the prince of Wales resigned his rights, 19 April, 1863).

SAXE-MEININGEN (a duchy in central Germany). Population, Dec. 1864, 178,065. The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. The first duke, Bernard (1680), died in 1706. Bernard (duke 24 Dec. 1803) abdicated in favour of his son George, 20 Sept. 1866, who professed his adhesion to the Prussian policy. Heir, his son Bernard, born 1 April, 1851.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH (central Germany). The grand-dukes are descended from John Frederic, the Protestant elector of Saxony, who was deprived by the emperor in 1548; see *Saxony*. The houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Gotha, Hilberghausen, and Saxe-Meiningen also sprang from him. They are all termed the senior or *Ernestine* branch of the old family.—Saxe-Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favoured literature, and their capital Weimar has been called the Athens of Germany. Population of the duchy, Dec. 1864, 280,201.

GRAND-DUKES.

1815. Charles Augustus.
1828. Charles Frederic.
1853. Charles Alexander, 8 July; born, 24 June,

1818; the **PRESENT** (1868) grand-duke. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866.

Heir: Charles Augustus: born, 31 July, 1844.

SAXONY, a kingdom in N. Germany. The Saxons were a fierce warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later western empire, frequently attacked France, and conquered Britain (*which see*). After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many fiefs and bishoprics in their country. Witikind, their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 785. From him descended the first and the present ruling family (the houses of Supplinburg, Guelf, and Ascania intervened from 1106 to 1421). Saxony became a duchy, 880; an electorate, 1180; and a kingdom, 1806. It was the seat of war, 1813; the king being on the side of Napoleon. In the conflict of 1866 the king took the side of Austria, and his army fought in the battle of Königgrätz, 3 July. The Prussians entered Saxony 18 June. Peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed 21 Oct. (subjecting the Saxon army to Prussia), and the king returned to Dresden, 3 Nov. Population, Dec. 1861, 2,225,240; Dec. 1864, 2,343,994.

ELECTORS.

1423. Frederic I., first elector of the house of Misnia.
1428. Frederic II.
[His sons Ernest and Albert divide the states.]
1464. Ernest. 1464. Albert.
1486. Frederic III. 1500. George.
1525. John. 1539. Henry.
1541. Maurice.
1532. John Frederic: deprived by the emperor Charles V.; succeeded by
1548. Maurice (of the Albertine line).
1553. Augustus.
1586. Christian I.
1591. Christian II.
1611. John George I.
1656. John George II.

1680. John George III.
1691. John George IV.
1694. Frederic Augustus I., king of Poland, 1697.
1733. Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland.
1763. Frederic Augustus III. becomes king 1806.

KINGS.

1806. Frederic Augustus I.; increased his territories by alliance with France, 1806-9; suffered by peace of 1814.
1827. Anthony Clement.
1836. Frederic Augustus II., nephew (regent, 1830); succeeded by his brother,
1854. John, 9 Aug. (born, 12 Dec. 1801); the **PRESENT** king.
Heir: His son, Albert; born, 23 April, 1828.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of the scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise. *Chambers*. This law was first enacted 2 Rich. II. 1378.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark (*which see*), whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-kings, or Vikings. They

settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, the northern regions of America, about the 9th century. A "National Scandinavian Society" has been formed at Stockholm; see *Sweden*, Dec. 1864.

SCARLET, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, 1518. Kepler, a Fleming, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667. *Beckmann*.

SCEPTICS, the sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, about 334 B.C. He gave ten reasons for continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of everything; never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. He advocated apathy and unchangeable repose. These doctrines were held by Bayle (died 1706).

SCEPTRE, a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; afterwards carved and made shorter. Tarquin the elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B.C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481. *Le Gendre*.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (N. Switzerland), a fishing village in the 8th century, became an imperial city in the 13th; was subjected to Austria, 1330; independent, 1415; became a Swiss Canton, 1501.

SCHAUMBURG (Germany), was formed into a county by Adolphus, of Sandersleben, 1033. In 1640, on the death of count Otho IV., his mother, Elizabeth, transferred the domains to Philip of Lippe, from whom descended the reigning-prince (the title assumed in 1807), Adolphus, born 1 Aug. 1817. Heir, prince Hermann, born 19 May, 1848. Population of the principality, 1864, 31,382.

SCHELDT TOLLS were imposed by the treaty of Munster (or Westphalia), 1648. The tolls were abolished for a compensation, 1867. The house of commons voted 175,650*l.* for the British portion, on 9 March, 1864. The Scheldt was declared free on 3 Aug. with much rejoicing at Antwerp and Brussels.

SCHIEHALLIEN, a mountain in Perthshire, where Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, made his observations with a plumb-line, in 1774, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth is five times greater than water.

SCHISM, see *Heresy*, and *Popes*.

SCHLESWIG, see *Holstein*, *Denmark*, and *Gastein*.

SCHOOLMEN or **SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY**, began in the schools founded by Charlemagne, 800-14; and prevailed in Europe from the 9th to the 15th centuries; see *Doctors*.

SCHOOLS. Charity schools were introduced into London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687. *Rapin*. Charter schools were instituted in Ireland, 1733. *Scully*. In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children was 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were (exclusively of Sunday schools) 4836; and the number of children, 181,467. The schools in Wales were 841, and the number of children, 38,164; in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children. In 1851 there were 2310 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1713 church of England schools in England and Wales; 282 protestant dissenting schools in England and Wales; 98 Roman catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the free church: the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars; see *Education*, *Design*, &c.

SCHWARZBURG (the seat of two principalities, N. Germany). Gunther, count of Schwarzburg, whose family dates from the 12th century, was elected emperor of Germany in 1349. From the two sons of count Gunther, who died 1552, sprang the present rulers—

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT
(a principality, 1697).

1807. Albert, 28 June; born 30 April, 1798.
Heir: George, born 23 Nov. 1838.

SCHWARZBURG-BONDERSHAUSEN
(principality, 1710).

1835. Gunther, 19 Aug.; born 24 Sept. 1801.
Heir: Charles, born 7 Aug. 1830.

SCHWEIZ, a Swiss canton, which with Uri and Unterwalden renounced subjection to Austria, 7 Nov. 1307. The name Switzerland, for all the country, dates from about 1440.

SCIENTIFIC RELIEF FUND. In 1859, several Fellows of the Royal Society (Messrs. Gassiot, Wheatstone, Miller, Tyndall, and others) commenced the collection of subscriptions with the view of establishing a permanent fund to be expended in aiding necessitous men of science and their families, in imitation of the "Literary Fund." In the spring of 1860,

3365*l.* had been subscribed; in Jan. 1865, 5320*l.*; in 1867, 6052*l.*; and many cases had been relieved.

SCILLY ISLES (the Cassiterides or Tin-islands). They held commerce with the Phenicians; and are mentioned by Strabo. They were conquered by Athelstan, 936; and given to the monks. They were granted by Elizabeth to the Godolphin family, by whom they were fortified, 1649, and from whom they were taken by Blake, 1651. A shipwreck of the British squadron under sir Cloudesley Shovel occurred here, when returning from an expedition against Toulon; he mistook rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the *Association*, in which were his lady, two sons, many persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost, the rest of the fleet escaped, 22 Oct. 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body, being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

SCINDE, see *Sinde*.

SCIO MASSACRE, 11 April, 1822, see *Chios*.

SCLAVONIA, see *Slavonia*.

SCONE (near Perth). The Scotch coronation chair was brought from Scone to Westminster abbey by Edward I. in 1296. Here Charles II. was crowned, 1 Jan. 1651.

SCOTISTS. Those who adopted the doctrines of John Duns Scotus (who died 8 Nov. 1308) respecting the birth of the Virgin Mary, &c., strongly opposed by the Thomists, disciples of St. Thomas Aquinas, who died 7 March, 1274.

SCOTLAND, see *Caledonia*. At the death of queen Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland, as the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England. Each country had a separate parliament till 1707, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain; see *England*.

Camelot, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II. and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed . . . 843

The Norwegians invade and occupy Caithness in the 9th century . . . 933

Ravaged by Athelstan . . . 1004

The feudal system established by Malcolm II. . . 1032

Divided into baronies . . . 1040

The Danes driven out of Scotland . . . 1040

Duncan I. is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized . . . "

Malcolm III., aided by Edward the Confessor, defeats the usurper at Dunsinane, 1054; Macbeth killed by Macduff . . . 1056 or 1057

The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland by fugitives from England escaping from the Normans . . . 1080

Siege of Alnwick: Malcolm III. killed . . . 1093

Reign of David I., a legislator . . . 1124-53

Scotland invaded by Haaco, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men; the invaders are defeated by Alexander III., who now recovers the Western Isles . . . 1263

Death of Margaret of Norway, heiress to the throne . . . 7 Oct. 1290

John Balliol and Edward Bruce contend for the throne, 1291; Edward I. of England, as umpire, decides in favour of John . . . Nov. 1292

John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears to a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster hall against the earl of Fife . . . 1293

Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethrones John, ravages the country, destroys the monuments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see *Coronation*) . . . 1296

William Wallace defeats the English at Cambus Kenneth, and expels them, 1297; is defeated at Falkirk, 22 July, 1298; taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield . . . 23 Aug. 1305

Robert Bruce, crowned, 1306; he defeats the English, 1307; and takes Inverness, 1313; defeats the English at Bannockburn, 24 June, 1314

Edward Balliol gains the throne for a little by his victory at Dupplin, 11 Aug. 1332; and by the victory at Halidon-hill . . . 19 July, 1333

David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, by queen Philippa of England (and detained in captivity 11 years) . . . 1346

Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur Percy and earl Douglas (see *Atterburn*) . . . 10 Aug. 1385

Robert III. defeated at Homeldin-hill, 14 Sept. 1402

James I. captured by the English near Flamborough head on his passage to France . . . 30 March, 1406

St. Andrews university founded by bishop William Turnbull . . . 1451

University of Aberdeen founded . . . 1494

James IV. invades England, slain at Flodden Field, and his army cut to pieces . . . 9 Sept. 1513

James V. banishes the Douglases . . . 1528

He establishes the court of session . . . 1532

Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived . . . 1540

Mary, the queen of Scots, born 7 Dec.; succeeds her father, James V., who dies . . . 14 Dec. "

The regent, cardinal Beaton, persecutes the reformers, 1539, 1546; he is assassinated at St. Andrews . . . 29 May, 1546

The Scots defeated at Pinkie . . . 10 Sept. 1547

Mary marries the dauphin of France . . . April 1558

Francis II. dies, leaving Mary a widow . . . Dec. 1560

The Reformation begins in Scotland, during the minority of Mary . . . between 1550 and "

The Reformation is consummated by John Knox . . . "

Mary, after an absence of thirteen years, arrives at Leith from France . . . 21 Aug. 1561

Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken, by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London. *Stow* . . . 1562

Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley . . . 29 July, 1565

David Rizzio, her confidential secretary, murdered by Darnley in her presence . . . 9 March, 1566

Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death) . . . 10 Feb. 1567

James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, carries off the queen, who marries him . . . 15 May, "

Mary made prisoner at Carberry hill by her nobles . . . 15 June, "

Resigns her crown to her infant son James VI.; the earl of Murray appointed regent . . . 22 July, "

Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the regent Murray, at the battle of Langside . . . 13 May, 1568

The regent Murray murdered . . . 23 Jan. 1570

The earl of Lennox appointed regent . . . 12 July, "

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

The earl of Lennox murdered, 4 Sept.; the earl of Mar chosen regent . . . Sept. 1571
 Death of the reformer John Knox . . . 24 Nov. 1572
 [His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most of the nobility, and by the regent Morton, who exclaims, "There lies he who never feared the face of man!"]
 The university of Edinburgh founded . . . 1582
 The Raid of Ruthven (see *Ruthven*) . . . "
 Mary having taken refuge in England, 16 May, 1568, is after a long captivity, beheaded at Fotheringay castle (see *Fotheringay*) . . . 8 Feb. 1587
 Gowrie's conspiracy fails . . . 5 Aug. 1600
 Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England by the accession of James VI., 24 March, 1603
 James proclaimed "king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland" . . . 24 Oct. 1604
 Charles I. attempts in vain to introduce the English liturgy; tumult at Edinburgh 23 July, 1637
 Solemn league and covenant subscribed 1 March, 1638
 A Scotch army enters England . . . 1640
 Charles joins the Scotch army, 1646; betrayed into the hands of the English parliament 30 Jan. 1647
 Marquess of Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh, 13 Sept. 1645; executed at Edinburgh 21 May, 1650
 Charles II. crowned at Scone, 1 Jan.; defeated at Worcester 22 Aug. 1651
 Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell . . . Sept.
 Charles II. revives episcopacy in Scotland . . . 1661
 Argyll beheaded 27 May, 1666
 The Covenanters defeated on the Pentland hills
 Abp. Sharpe murdered near St. Andrews, by John Holfour of Burley and others . . . 3 May, 1679
 The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Drumclog, 1 June; are routed at Bothwell bridge 22 June, "
 Resolution of a convention in favour of William III.; establishment of presbytery 14 March, 1689
 Insurrection of Claverhouse: killed at Killiecrankie . . . 27 July, 1692
 Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe 13 Feb. 1692
 Legislative union of Scotland with England 1 May, 1707
 Insurrection under the earl of Mar in favour of the son of James II. (see *Prétender*) . . . 1715
 The rebels defeated at Preston, 12 Nov.; and at Dumblane (or Sheriffmuir) . . . 13 Nov. "
 Captain Porteous is killed by a mob in Edinburgh (see *Porteous*) . . . 7 Sept. 1736
 Prince Charles Edward proclaimed at Perth, 4 Sept.; at Edinburgh, 16 Sept.; with the

Highlanders defeats sir John Cope at Prestonpans, 21 Sept.; takes Carlisle, 15 Nov.; arrives at Manchester, 28 Nov.; at Derby, 4 Dec.; retreats to Glasgow . . . 25 Dec. 1743
 Defeats general Hawley at Falkirk, 17 Jan.; is totally defeated at Culloden . . . 16 April, 1746
 The Highland dress prohibited by parliament . . . 12 Aug. "
 Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed for high treason on Tower-hill . . . 18 Aug. "
 Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, aged 80, executed . . . 9 April, 1747
 Heritable jurisdictions abolished by parliament . . . "
 Thomson, the poet, dies . . . 27 Aug. 1748
 The Old Pretender, "Chevalier de St. George," dies at Rome . . . 30 Dec. 1765
 Prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir, the Young Pretender, dies at Rome . . . 31 Jan. 1788
 Death of Robert Burns . . . 21 July, 1796
 Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" published . . . 1800
 Cardinal Henry duke of York (last of the Stuarts) dies . . . 31 Aug. 1807
 The Court of Session is formed into two divisions
 Royal Caledonian asylum, London, founded . . . 1813
 Scott's "Waverley" published . . . 1814
 The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner . . . 1815
 Visit of George IV. to Scotland . . . Oct. 1822
 Sir Walter Scott dies . . . 21 Sept. 1832
 Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie are deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law. (Their deposition was formally protested against by the minority of ministers and elders, headed by Dr. Cook.) . . . 28 May, 1841
 The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished . . . 23 May, 1842
 Visit of the queen, prince Albert, and the court; she landed at Granton pier . . . 1 Sept. "
 The queen embarks . . . 13 Sept. "
 Secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the church of Scotland (about 400) at the General Assembly (see *Free Church*) . . . 18 May, 1843
 Death of Jeffrey . . . 26 Jan. 1850
 National Association for vindication of Scottish rights formed . . . Nov. 1853
 Act for better government of the universities passed . . . Aug. 1854
 The queen's visit to the borders, Kelso, Melrose, &c. . . 21-24 Aug. 1857
 Scotch reform bill introduced into the commons . . . 17 Feb. 1868

See *Edinburgh*.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are by many historians deemed in a great measure fabulous. The series of kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

330. Fergus I.: ruled 25 years; lost in the Irish Sea.

[Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Collus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity for ever. He went to Ireland, and, having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbour, called *Carrick-Fergus* to this day, 3699 A.M. *Anderson*.]

AFTER CHRIST.

357. Eugenius I., son of Fingormachus: slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the confederate Picts.

•• With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years; the royal family fled to Denmark. *Beor: Nennius*.

[Interregnum of 27 years.]

404. Fergus II.* (1.) great grandson of Eugenius, and 40th king; slain in battle with the Romans.

420. Eugenius II. or Evenus, son of Fergus: reigned 31 years.

451. Dongardus or Domangard, brother of Eugenius: defeated and drowned.

457. Constantine I., brother of Dongardus: assassinated.

* Some call this Fergus the *first* king, and suppose that either the foregoing kings were fabulous, or that they were only chiefs or generals of armies, having no royal authority. The controversy thus arising I leave to be decided by the antiquaries, and must follow the received histories of Scotland. *Anderson*.

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

- nated by Dugall, a noble whose daughter he had dishonoured.
493. Congallus I. nephew; just and prudent.
501. Goranus, brother; murdered. *Boece.* Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life. *Scott.*
535. Eugenius III. nephew; "none excelled him in justice."
558. Congallus II. brother.
569. Kinnatellus, brother; resigned for
570. Aidanus or Aidan, son of Goranus.
605. Kenneth, son of Congallus II.
606. Eugenius IV. son of Aidanus.
621. Ferchard or Ferquhard I. son; confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself. *Scott.*
632. Donald IV. brother; drowned in Loch Tay.
645. Ferchard II. son of Ferchard I.; "most execrable."
664. Maldunus, son of Donald IV.; strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.
684. Eugenius V. brother.
688. Eugenius VI. son of Ferchard II.
692. Amberkeletus, nephew; fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.
699. Eugenius VII. brother; some ruffians designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and, he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death. *Scott.*
715. Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus.
720. Etfnus, son of Eugenius VII.
741. Eugenius VIII. son of Mordachus; sensual and tyrannous; put to death by his nobles.
764. Fergus III. son of Etfnus; killed by his jealous queen, who afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.
767. Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.
787. Achalus; a just and wise prince.
819. Congallus III.; a peaceful reign.
824. Dongal or Dougal, son of Solvathius; drowned.
831. Alpine, son of Achalus; beheaded by the Picts.
834. Kenneth II. son of Alpine, and surnamed Mac Alpine; defeated the Picts, slew their king, and united them and the Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843.
854. Donald V. brother; dethroned; committed suicide.
858. Constantine II. son of Kenneth II.; taken in battle by the Danes and beheaded.
874. Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot; died of grief in prison, having been thrown into confinement for his sensuality and crimes.
876. Gregory the Great; brave and just.
893. Donald VI. son of Constantine II.; excellent.
904. Constantine III. son of Ethus; became a monk, and resigned in favour of
944. Malcolm I. son of Donald VI.; murdered.
953. Indulfus or Gondulph; killed by the Danes in an ambuscade.
951. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm; murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres castle.
965. Cullen or Culenus, son of Indulfus; avenged the murder of his predecessor; assassinated at Methven, by a thane, whose daughter he had dishonoured.
970. Kenneth III. brother of Duffus; murdered by Fenella, the lady of Fettercairn.
974. Constantine IV. son of Cullen; slain.
995. Grimus or the Grim, son of Duffus; routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.
1003. Malcolm II. son of Kenneth III.; assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins in their flight crossing a frozen lake were drowned.
1033. Duncan I. grandson; assassinated by his cousin
1039. Macbeth, usurper; slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife.
- "* Historians so differ up to this reign, in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.
1057. Malcolm III. (Canmore), son of Duncan; killed while besieging Alnwick castle.
1093. Donald VII. (Donald Bane), brother of the usurper; fled to the Hebrides.
1094. Duncan II. natural son of Malcolm; murdered.
- " Donald Bane again; deposed.
1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm (Henry I. of England married his sister Maud).
1107. Alexander the Pious, brother.
1124. David I. brother; married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.
1153. Malcolm IV. grandson.
1165. William, surnamed the Lion; brother.
1214. Alexander II. son; married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.
1249. Alexander III.; married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England; dislocated his neck, when hunting near Kinghorn.
1285. Margaret, the "Maiden of Norway," granddaughter of Alexander, "recognised by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner;" died on her passage to Scotland.
- A competition for the vacant throne; Edward I. of England decides in favour of
1292. John Balliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile.
- [Interregnum.]
1306. Robert (Bruce) I. a great prince.
1329. David (Bruce) II. son; Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
1332. Edward Balliol, son of John; resigned.
1333. David II. again; eleven years a prisoner in England.
1371. Robert (Stuart) II. nephew; died 19 April.
1390. Robert (John Stuart) III. son; died 4 April.
1406. James I. second son; imprisoned 18 years in England; set at liberty in 1423; conspired against, and murdered at Perth, 20 Feb.
1437. James II. son; killed at the siege of Roxburgh castle by a cannon bursting, 3 Aug.
1460. James III. son; killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn-field, 11 June.
1488. James IV. son; married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England; killed at the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept.
1513. James V. son; succeeded when little more than a year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues; died 14 Dec.
1542. Mary, daughter; born 7 Dec. 1542, succeeded 14 Dec.; see *Annals*, above.
1567. James VI. son. Succeeded to the throne of England, and the kingdoms became united, 1603.

See *England*.

SCREW, was known to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented about 236 B.C., is still in use. It is stated that with the assistance of the screw, one man can press down or raise up as much as 150 men can do without it.—The SCREW-PROPELLER consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a windmill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle is as old as the windmill. It was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others.

Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Bramah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in 1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these led to no useful result. In 1836 patents were obtained by F. P. Smith and captain John Ericsson, and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw were the *Archimedes*, built on the Thames in 1836, and the *Rattler*, built in the United States (1844), and tried in England in 1845. Double screw-propellers are now employed.

SCROFULA, see *King's-evil*.

SCULLABOGUE, see *Massacres*, 1798.

SCULPTURE is said to have begun with the Egyptians. Pausanias refers the nearest approach to perfection in the art to 560 B.C. Bezaleel and Aholiab built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, 1491 B.C., and their skill is recorded as the gift of God. *Exod.* xxxi. 3. Diponius and Scyllis, statuaries at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B.C. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture did not flourish among the Romans; and in the middle ages had much degraded. With the revival of painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. An institute of sculptors was established in 1861.

EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Phedon flourished	B.C. 869	Benvenuto Cellini	1500-1570	Francis Chantrey	1781-1841
Myron	480	Giovanni L. Bernini	1598-1680	Albert Thorwaldsen	1770-1844
Phidias	442	Louis Roubiliac (statue of sir		Sir Richard Westmacott	1775-1859
Praxiteles	363	I. Newton)	died 1762	Christian Rauch	1777-1857
Lysippus	328	John Bacon	1740-1799	John Thomas	1813-1861
Chares	288	Thomas Banks	1735-1805	Wm. Bohnes	1864
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti,		Antonio Canova	1757-1822	C. Kiss	1802-1865
A.D. 1474-1564		John Flaxman	1754-1826	John Gibson	1791-1860

SCUTAGE or ESCUAGE. The service of the shield (scutum) is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord; and is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II. 1159. *Coveel*.

SCUTARI, Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called *Chrysopolis*, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, 323. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army, in 1854-5, whose sufferings were much alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (15,000*l.*) subscribed by the public and placed in the care of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper; see *Times*.

SCYTHIA, situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries were unknown to the ancients. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C., when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and at different periods extended their conquests in Europe, penetrating as far as Egypt; see *Tartary*.

SEA FIGHTS, see *Naval Battles*.

SEALS or SIGNETS. Engraved gems were used as such by the Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, and Greeks; see *Exod.* xxviii. 14. The Romans in the time of the Tarquins (about 600 B.C.) had gemmed rings. They sealed rooms, granaries, bags of money, &c. The German emperor, Frederick I. (A.D. 1152) had seals of gold, silver, and tin. Impressions of the seals of Saxon kings are extant; and the English great seal is attributed to Edward the Confessor (1041-66). "A seal with armorial bearings before the 11th century, is certainly false." *Fosbroke*. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is said to be that of Richard I. or John. White and coloured waxes were used. Our present sealing-wax, containing shellac, did not come into general use in Germany and England until about 1556. Red wafers for seals came into use about 1624; but were not used for public seals till the 18th century.—For SEALED LETTERS, see *Lettres de Cachet*.

SEAS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England to rule the British seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. It was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Chas. I. 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it,

but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the north armed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800; see *Armed Neutrality*, and *Flag*.

SEBASTIAN, ST. (N. Spain), was taken by the French, under the duke of Berwick, in 1719. It was besieged by the British and allied army under Wellington. After a most heavy bombardment, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by general Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), and taken 31 Aug. 1813. The loss sustained by the besiegers, though not considerable, was chiefly British.—On 5 May, 1836, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high road to Hernani, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under general Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron, off St. Sebastian, under lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid to the victors in this contest.—A vigorous assault was made on the lines of general De Lacy Evans, at St. Sebastian, by the Carlists, 1 Oct. 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men and 37 officers, killed and wounded. General De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded.

SEBASTOPOL or SEVASTOPOL, a town and once a naval arsenal, at S.W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catherine II. after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbour were constructed by an English engineer, colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1834 was 15,000. This place will be memorable hereafter for its eleven months' SIEGE, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, 20 Sept. 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced 17 Oct. 1854, without success.* After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on 8 Sept. 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1646 killed, of whom 5 were generals, 24 superior and 116 inferior officers, 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commissioned officers), 1886 wounded, and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place, 9 Sept. The works were utterly destroyed in April, 1856, and the town was restored to the Russians in July; see *Russo-Turkish War*.

SECEDERS; SECESSION CHURCH, see *Burghers*.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III., when John Maunsell is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253. *Rymer*. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third as secretary for Scotch affairs; this appointment was afterwards laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of parliament; and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign, and colonial affairs. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portefeuille* of the Northern department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey; the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs. *Beaton*. There are now five secretaries—home, foreign, colonial, war, and India (appointed in 1858), all in the cabinet.

SECTS, RELIGIOUS, see under *Worship*, and their respective titles.

SECULAR GAMES (*Ludi Seculares*), very ancient Roman games, celebrated on important occasions. Horace wrote his "*Carmen Seculare*" for their celebration in the reign of

* In consequence of the sufferings and disasters of the army in the winter of 1854-5, the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was appointed, and the Aberdeen administration resigned, Feb. 1855. The committee sat from 1 March to 15 May, lord Aberdeen being the last person examined. Its report was presented 18 June. Mr. Roebuck, the chairman, moved on 17 July that the house should pass a vote of severe reprobation on every member of the Aberdeen administration. On 19 July his motion was lost by a majority of 107 against it. In 1855 the government sent sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch to inquire into the state of the armies in the Crimea. Their report was presented to parliament in Feb. 1856. A commission was appointed to consider the statements in the report (which were very unfavourable to many officers), but the substance of the report was unshaken.

the emperor Augustus (17). They took place again in the reign of Claudius (47), of Domitian (88), and for the last time, of Philip (248), believed to be 2000 years after the foundation of the city.

SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE ACT, passed in 1863, appointed whipping as a punishment for attempts at garotting.

SEDAN (an ancient city, N. E. of France), the seat of a principality long held by the dukes of Bouillon. On 6 July, 1641, a victory was gained at La Marfée, near Sedan, by the count of Soissons and the troops of Bouillon and other French princes, over the royal army supporting Richelieu; but the count was slain on 23 June, 1642. The duke was arrested in the midst of his army, and was made to cede Sedan to the crown. The protestant university was abolished after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685.

SEDAN CHAIRS (so called from Sedan), were first seen in England in 1581. One used in the reign of James I., by the duke of Buckingham, caused great indignation, and the people exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

SEDGMOOR (Somersetshire), where the duke of Monmouth (the natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters), who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, 6 July, 1685. The duke was made a prisoner in the disguise of a peasant, at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He was beheaded on 15 July following.

SEDITION. Seditious acts were passed in the reign of George III. The proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Sedition bill passed Dec. 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June, 1797. The Seditious Meetings and Assemblies bill passed 31 March, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848.

SEEKERS, see *Quakers*.

SEGEDIN, see *Varna*.

SEICENTO, see *Italy*, p. 399, note.

SEIDLICE (Poland), where a battle was fought 10 April, 1831, between the Poles and Russians. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon; but this success was soon followed by fatal reverses.

SEISMOMETER (from *seismos*, Greek for earthquake), an apparatus for measuring the violence of the shocks. One is described by Mr. Robert Mallet in his work on earthquakes, published in 1858.

SELA, see *Petra*.

SELENIUM, a grayish-white elementary substance (chemically resembling sulphur), discovered in the stone riolite by Berzelius, in 1817.

SELEUCIA (Syria), was made the capital of the Syrian monarchy by its builder, Seleucus Nicator, 312 B.C. On the fall of the Seleucide, it became a republic, 65 B.C. It was taken by Trajan, A.D. 116; was several times given up and retaken; was subjugated by the Saracens, and united with Ctesiphon, 636.

SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE, dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the 15th century, and by some Arabians. Opinions vary as to its commencement. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin 1 Sept. 312 B.C.), subtract 311 years 4 months.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE, which ordained that no member of parliament should hold any civil or military office or command conferred by either or both of the houses, or by authority derived from them, after much discussion, was passed 3 April, 1645, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the earl of Essex and other Presbyterians out of his way. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the parliament at Melbourne in Australia, in 1858.

SELLASIA (Laconia). Here the Spartans under Cleomenes were defeated by Antigonus Doson and the Achæans, 221 B.C.

SELSEY, see *Chichester*.

SEMINARA (Naples). Near here Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great captain, was defeated by the French, in 1495; but defeated them, 21 April, 1503.

SEMINCAS, see *Simancas*.

SEMPACH (Switzerland). Here the Swiss gained a great victory over Leopold, duke of Austria, 9 July, 1386. The duke was slain, the liberty of their country was established; and the day is still commemorated.

SEMPER EADEM ("Always the same"), one of the mottoes of queen Elizabeth, was adopted by queen Anne, 13 Dec. 1702. Many suspected this motto to denote her Jacobitism, and it ceased to be used after her reign.

SEMPERINHAM, see *Gilbertines*.

SENATE (*Senatus*). In the ancient republics the government was divided between the *senatus* (from *senis*, old; in Greek, *gerousia*, from *gerōn*, old), an assembly of elders, and the popular assembly (*comitia*, Latin; *ecclesia*, Greek), the king being merely the executive. The Roman senate, said to have originally been composed of 100 members, was raised to 300 by Tarquinius Priscus; to about 600 by Sylla, about 81 B.C.; and to 900 by Julius Caesar. It was reformed and reduced to 600 by Augustus; and gradually lost its power and dignity under the emperors. The mere form existed in the reign of Justinian. A second senate, formed at Constantinople by Constantine, retained its office till the 9th century. S. P. Q. R. on the Roman standard stood for "*Senatus Populusque Romanus*," "the Roman senate and people." A *senatus consultum* was a law enacted by the senate.

SENEFFE (Belgium). Near here was fought a severe but indecisive battle between the Dutch, under the prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), and the French, led by the great Condé, 11 Aug. 1674.

SENEGAL, French colonies on the river of that name in Senegambia, W. Africa, settled about 1626; several times taken by the British, but recovered by the French, to whom they were finally restored in 1814.

SENESCHAL, a high officer of the French royal household. In the reign of Philip I. 1059, the office was esteemed the highest place of trust.

SENLAC, see *Hastings*.

SENONES (see *Gauls*), defeated by Camillus, 367 B.C. They defeated Metellus the consul at Arretium, 284, but were almost exterminated by Dolabella, 283. They invaded Greece in 279; were defeated by Antigonus Gonatas, 278; and sued for peace.

SENTINUM (central Italy). The site of a great victory of the Romans over the Samnites and Gauls, whose general, Gellius Egnatius, was slain, 295 B.C.

SEPHARDIM, the name given to the descendants of the highly civilised Jews of Spain and Portugal, who fled from the persecutions of the Inquisition, 1492-1505. The Jews interpret Sepharad, in *Obadiah* 20, as Spain.

SEPOYS (a corruption of *sipāhī*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *Vellore*, 1806; *Mudras*, 1809; and *India*, 1857.

SEPTEMBER, the seventh Roman month reckoned from March (from *septimus*, seventh). It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa; 713 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.

SEPTEMBRIZERS. In the French revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris, 2-5 Sept. 1792. The prisons were broken open, and the prisoners butchered, among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this slaughter were named Septembrizers.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. Edward I. held but one parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III. it was enacted, "that a parliament should be holden every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16th Charles I. 1641, when an act was passed for holding parliaments once in three years at least; repealed in 1664. The Triennial act was re-enacted in 1694. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the 2 Geo. I. 1716, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion in this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad, it was enacted that the then parliament should continue for seven years." This *Septennial act*, entitled "an act for enlarging the continuance of parliaments" (1715 in the statutes, 4to., given as 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 38), was passed 7 May, 1716; see *Parliaments*. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal; one in May, 1837.

SEPTIMANIA, a Roman province, S. France; see *Languedoc*.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 9 Feb. 1868; 24 Jan. 1869; 13 Feb. 1870; 5 Feb. 1871; see *Quadragesima Sunday*, and *Week*.

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, made from Hebrew into Greek, 277 B.C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter. *Justia Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms that they translated only the Pentateuch; others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy Philadelphus gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Old Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation. *Josephus*. Finished in seventy-two days. *Hewlett*. The above statements are merely traditional; see *Bible*, and *Alexandrian Codex*.

SERAPIS, TEMPLE OF (near Naples), was exhumed in 1750. The investigations of Lyell and Babbage into the history of the sinking and burying of this temple are of great geological interest.

SERFS, see *Slavery* (note), and *Russia*, 1861, 1863.

SERINGAPATAM (S. India), the capital of Hyder Ali, sovereign of Mysore (*which see*). The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippoo Sahib, was fought 15 May, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis, 6 Feb. 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000*l.* sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages.—In a new war the Madras army, under general Harris, arrived before Seringapatam, 5 April, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army 14 April; and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, 4 May, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW are pleaders from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and who are called serjeants of the coif. The judges call them brothers; see *Coif*.

SERPENTINE, see *Hyde Park*.

SERVANTS. An act levying a duty on male servants was passed in 1777, which was augmented in 1781, *et seq.* A tax on female servants, imposed in 1785, was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l.* per annum; in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*; in 1850 it produced about the same sum. The law respecting servants was amended by the Master and Servants act passed in 1867.

SERVIA, a hereditary principality nominally subject to Turkey, south of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about 640. The emperor Manuel subjected them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named Stephen, till their country was finally subdued by the sultan Mahomet II. in 1459. Population in 1854, 985,000.

A Servian rebellion quelled . . . 1737
The Servians aid Austria by free companies . . . 1788-90
Again rebel, and capture Belgrade . . . 1806
Kara George, aided by the Russians, establishes a government . . . 1807-11
The Turks break a treaty, and Kara George flies . . . 1814
Their governor Milosch rebels . . . March, 1815
Kara George returning, is executed . . . 1816
Milosch I. recognised as hereditary prince by the sultan . . . 15 Aug. 1829
Milosch becoming despotic, made to abdicate, and a new constitution established . . . 13 June, 1839
His son Michael also retires: Alexander, son of Kara George, chosen prince . . . 14 Sept. 1842
Alexander becoming unpopular, made to abdicate; Alexander Milosch re-elected prince . . . 23 Dec. 1858
Plot against Milosch frustrated, 11 July; the Servian assembly meets . . . 13 July, 1860

Milosch dies; succeeded by his son Michael III. Obrenovitch, (born 4 Sept. 1825) 26 Sept. 1860
Rising movement to render Servia independent of Turkey . . . March, 1864
Disputes between the Servians and the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, which lead to bloodshed; the city bombarded, 15 June; submits, 17 June; the Turkish pacha dismissed, 19 June, 1862
A conference of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, Aug.; the Porte agrees to liberal concessions to the Servians, which their prince accepts . . . 7 Oct. "
Servians demand withdrawal of Turkish garrisons from Belgrade and other fortresses . . . 5 Oct. 1866
Which are evacuated, March: prince Michael, at Constantinople, thanks the sultan . . . 30 March, 1867
Prince Michael assassinated in Belgrade 10 June, 1868

SERVILE WARS, insurrections of slaves against their masters. Two were quelled in Sicily, after much slaughter, 132 and 99 B.C.; see *Spartans*.

SESSION COURTS in England were appointed to be held quarterly in 1413, and the times for holding them regulated in 1831; see *Quarter Sessions*, and *Court of Session*. The *kirk-session* in Scotland consists of the minister and elders of each parish. They superintend religious worship and discipline, dispense the money collected for the poor, &c.

SESTUS, on the Thracian Chersonesus; see *Hellaspont*. Near Sestus was the western end of Xerxes' bridge, across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Sestus was retaken from the Persians by the Athenians, 478 B.C., and held by them till 404, giving them the command of the trade of the Euxine.

SETTLEMENT, ACT OF, for securing the succession to the British throne, to the

exclusion of Roman catholics, was passed in 1689. This name is also given to the statute by which the crown, after the demise of William III. and queen Anne, without issue, was limited to Sophia, electress of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and to heirs being protestants, 1702. The Irish act of settlement, passed in 1662, was repealed in 1689; see *Hanover*.

SEVEN BISHOPS, see *Bishops*, 1688.

SEVEN BROTHERS, martyrs at Rome, under Antoninus; their feast is kept 10 July.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the 2nd and 3rd chapters of his Revelation, viz. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, 96.

1. *Ephesus* (which see). Paul founded the church here, 57. In 59, he was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius: to the elders of this church he delivered his warning address, 60 (Acts xix. xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (527), and still remains so.
2. *Smyrna*. An ancient Greek city, claiming to be the birth-place of Homer; was destroyed by the Lydians; about 627 B.C. rebuilt by Antigonos and Lysimachus. Its first bishop, Polycarp, was martyred here about 169. It has been frequently captured. It was sacked by Tamerlane in 1402; and finally taken by the Turks, 1424. It is now the chief city of Asia Minor, and the seat of the Levant trade.
3. *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetærus, whom Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, had made governor, 283 B.C. He was succeeded by Eumenes I., 263; Attalus (who took the title of king), 241; Eumenes II. (who collected a great library), 197; Attalus

II., 159; Attalus III., 138. He bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 133. It revolted, was subdued, and made the Roman province, Asia. Pergamos is still an important place, called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here.

4. *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak-hissar, "White Castle."
5. *Sardis*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus (560 B.C.); taken by Cyrus, 548; burnt by the Greeks, 499; it flourished under the Roman empire; was taken by the Turks; and destroyed by Tamerlane about 1402; it is now a miserable village, named Sart.
6. *Philadelphia* was built by Attalus (III.) Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (159-138 B.C.); was taken by Bajazet I., A.D. 1360. It is now called Allah Shehr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.
7. *Laodicea*. In Phrygia, near Lydia; has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place, called Eske-hissar, "The old castle."

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES in gold were authorised to be issued 29 Nov. 1797.

SEVEN SLEEPERS. According to an early legend seven youths, in 251, commanded to worship a statue set up in Ephesus by the emperor Decius, refused, and fled to a cavern in the mountain, where they were inclosed, and slept, according to Durandus, for 300 years. Other writers give shorter periods, and various accounts of the incidents which accompanied the awakening. A festival in their honour is kept by the Roman church on 27 July.

SEVEN WEEKS' WAR, see *Prussia*, 1866.

SEVEN WONDERS, see *Wonders*.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, the conflict maintained by Frederick II. of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France, from 1756 to 1763; see *Battles*. He gained Silesia.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS, see article *Sabbatarians*, &c.

SEVERUS'S WALL, see *Roman Walls*.

SEVILLE (S.W. Spain), the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans, was the capital until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, 1563. It opened its gates to the Saracens in 712, and was taken from them by the Christians in 1247, after an obstinate siege. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed 9 Nov. 1729. In the peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, 1 Feb. 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, 27 Aug. 1812. It was besieged but not taken by Espartero, July, 1843.

SEVRES, see *Porcelain*.

SEWERS, see *Cloaca Maxima*. An act was passed in 1847 enforcing the conveyance of the sewage of houses in London into the public sewers. The Commissioners of Sewers in London were superseded by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, nominated by the government. They abolished the large brick sewers, introducing pipe drains, and turned the contents of 30,000 cesspools into the river Thames. The necessity for purifying the river led to the construction of a new system of drainage, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Board of Works (which see). The main drainage (the plan of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette) consists of the Northern High-level, Middle-level, and Low-level, and Southern High-level and Low-level. On 14 March, 1865, the works were said to be completed, except the low-level sewer on the north side, which was waiting for the completion of the

Thames embankment, &c. On 4 April, 1865, the prince of Wales started the engines which commenced lifting the waters of the southern outfall, at Crossness Point, near Erith.* Estimated total cost, 4,000,000*l.*; see *Carbolic Acid*.

SEWING-MACHINE. The first practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic, of Cambridge, in Massachusetts, about 1841, who died at Brooklyn, 2 Oct. 1867, aged 47. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas's shuttle machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846.

Two threads are wrought into the fabric to be sewn, by a needle and shuttle, which interlace the threads and form a strong seam. In some machines now in extensive use, two needles are employed to make with two threads a double chain

stitch; and a more simple machine makes, by the aid of one needle and a hook, the common single chain stitch with one thread. These machines are all of American origin.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, see *Quadragesima Sunday*, and *Week*.

SEXTANT, an instrument used like a quadrant, containing sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1550. *Vinco's Astron.* The Arabian astronomers are said to have had a sextant of fifty nine feet nine inches radius, about 995. *Ashe*.

SEYCHELLES ISLES (Indian Ocean), settled by the French about 1768; captured by the British, 1794; ceded to them, 1815.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. William Shakspeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 23 April, 1564, and died on his birthday, 1616. The first collected edition of his works is dated 1623 [a facsimile of this edition was published, 1862-5]; the second, 1632; the third, 1664; the fourth, 1685; all in folio. Critical editions of the text, edited by Alexander Dyce, were published in 1857 and 1864-6; Boydell's edition, with numerous plates, was published in nine vols., folio, in 1802. Ayscough's Index to Shakspeare was published in 1790; Twiss's Index, in 1805, and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance, 1847.

SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE, London, built, 1594, situated near the spot still called Bankside. Shakspeare was himself part-proprietor; here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself performed in them. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed 29 June, 1613. The house was crowded to excess, to witness the play of *Henry VIII.*, but the audience escaped unhurt; see *Globe*.

SHAKESPEARE'S JUBILEE, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, 6-8 Sept. 1769. A similar festival was kept 23 April, 1836. The *tercentenary* of Shakspeare's birth was celebrated, with many festivities, at Stratford-upon-Avon, 23-29 April, 1864.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare was born, then actually set up for sale: they held a meeting at the Thatched-House Tavern, London,

26 Aug. in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakspearian Club at Stratford-upon-Avon; and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the end Shakspeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 300*l.* 16 Sept. 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakspeare (no relation of the poet), gave 2500*l.* to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to ensure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHAKESPEARE FUND, established in Oct. 1861, to purchase Shakspeare's garden, birth-place estate, and to erect and endow a public library and museum at Stratford-upon-Avon. The catalogue of the library and museum was published Feb. 1868.

THE SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY, at Birmingham, was founded in 1864, and formally opened 23 April, 1868.

SHAKESPEARE FORGERIES, see *Ireland*.

SHAMROCK. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was introduced by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, about 432.

SHANGHAE, or **SHANGHAI** (China), captured by the British, 19 June, 1842; by the Tae-ping rebels, 7 Sept. 1853; retaken by the imperialists, 1855. The rebels were defeated near Shanghai by the English and French, allies of the emperor, 1 March, 1862; see *China*.

SHARPSBURG (Maryland), see *Antietam*.

* *The utilisation of disinfected sewage as manure* is now much advocated. Great success is said to have been attained at Edinburgh, Carlisle, Croydon, and other places. Much hot controversy has arisen respecting this disposal of the London sewage. On 15 Nov. 1864, the Metropolitan board accepted a contract for its disposal from Messrs. Hope and Napier. Sewage Utilisation acts were passed in 1865 and 1867, and the Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation acts were passed in June, 1865. The sewage farm, near Barking, Essex, was reported to be flourishing in 1868.

† In 1849, Mr. J. P. Collier, editor of an edition of Shakspeare, purchased a copy of the second folio, on which was written in pencil, a number of corrections, supposed to have been made soon after the time of publication. At first he thought little of these marks; but in 1853 he was induced to publish "*Notes and Emendations*" derived from this volume. Much controversy ensued as to the authenticity of those corrections; and in 1859 it was generally agreed that they were of modern date, and consequently of little value.

SHAWLS are of oriental origin. The manufacture was introduced by Barrow and Watson, in 1784, at Norwich. It began at Paisley and Edinburgh about 1805. *Ure*.

SHEEP were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 1467. *Anderson*. Their exportation was prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. The number must have progressively increased to the present time, particularly as the unrestricted importation since 1846 vastly swells the amount. In 1851 there were imported into England 201,859 sheep and lambs; in 1858, 184,482; in 1864, 496,243. In Aug. and Sept. 1862, many sheep in Wiltshire died of small-pox; and on Sept. 11 government declared its intention of enforcing the act for the prevention of contagion. The evil soon abated. In April, 1866, when the disease reappeared, the preventive regulations were re-issued. In 1865, 914,170 sheep and lambs were imported; in 1866, 790,880; in 1867, 540,326.

SHEEP'SHANKS' DONATIONS. On 2 Feb. 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings, valued at 60,000*l*. In accordance with the donor's directions, the pictures were placed at the South Kensington Museum. The collection is rich in the works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leslie. He died 5 Oct. 1863.—On 2 Dec. 1858, the trustees of his brother, the late rev. Richard Sheepshanks, presented 10,000*l*. stock to Trinity college, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

SHEERNESS (N. Kent), a royal dockyard, planned and fortified by Charles II. in 1667, was taken by the Dutch, under De Ruyter, 11 June, same year. Improved since 1815.

SHEFFIELD, on the river *Sheaf*, West Riding, Yorkshire; renowned for cutlery, plated goods, &c. Sheffield thwytles are mentioned by Chaucer, in the time of Edward III. Sheffield in the time of the Conqueror was obtained by Roger de Buisli, and has since been held by the Lovetots, Nevils, Talbots, and Howards.

St. Peter's church built temp. Henry I.
Hospital and almshouses erected by the earl of
Malmesbury 1616
Cutlery's company incorporated 1624
The castle (built in the 13th century) was taken
by the parliamentarians, and demolished . . . 1648
Cutlery's Hall built 1726
Plate assay office established 1773
Made a borough by the Reform act 1832
Wesley college opened 1838
Sheffield and Manchester railway opened . . . 1845
Athensium and Mechanics' Institution opened . 1849
John A. Roebuck (grandson of Dr. Roebuck of
Sheffield), M.P. for Sheffield May, 1849-68
Embankment of the Bradfield water reservoir
broke down, and flooded Sheffield and the
country 12 or 14 miles round; about 250 lives
were lost; many buildings and much prop-
erty destroyed; estimated loss, 327,000*l*.
11 March, 1864

52,751*l*. collected for the sufferers by 29 April, 1864
The Surrey music hall burnt 25 March, 1865
House of Fearnough, a non-unionist saw-
grinder, blown up, attributed to unionists
(no deaths) 8 Oct. 1866
Great excitement: meetings held; subscriptions
made; a Sheffield manufacturers' protection
society formed; and rewards offered 12 Oct. &c. "
A commission (headed by Mr. Overend) to
enquire into trade outrages met 3 June-8 July, 1867
[Several murders and outrages (including the
above) confessed to by Crookes, Hallam, and
others; instigated and paid by Wm. Broad-
head, secretary to the saw-grinders' union;
indemnity granted.]
A meeting of workmen expresses abhorrence
8 July, ..

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION, formed at the death of the marquess of Rockingham, July, 1782; terminated April, 1783; the "Coalition" administration followed.

The earl of Shelbourne* (afterward marquess of
Lansdowne), *first lord of the treasury*.
William Pitt, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord (afterwards earl) Camden, *president of the
council*.
Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.

Thomas, lord Grantham, and Thomas Townshend.
(afterwards lord Sydney), *secretaries*.
Viscount Keppel, *admiralty*.
Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*.
Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, sir George Yonge, &c.

SHELLS, see *Bombs*.

SHERIFF, or *shire-reeve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign; but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1 Rich. I., 1189. The nomination of sheriffs, according to the present mode, took place in 1461. *Stow*. Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called bailiffs) were appointed in 1308, and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI. 1548. Thirty-five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused in one year, rather than serve the office for London, 1734; see *Bailiffs*.

* William Petty, earl of Shelburne, born 1737; secretary of state under lord Chatham, July, 1766; premier, 1782-3; created first marquess of Lansdowne, 1784; died, 7 May, 1805.

SHERIFFMUIR, see *Dumblane*.

SHETLAND ISLES, see *Orkneys*.

SHIBBOLETH, the word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C. *Judges* xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHIITES, the Mahometan sect predominating in Persia; see *Mahometanism*.

SHILLING. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was fivepence, but it was reduced to fourpence about a century before the conquest. After the conquest the French *solidus* of twelve pence, in use among the Normans, was called *shilling*. The true English shilling was first coined, some say, in small numbers, by Henry VII., 1504. *Ruding*. A peculiar shilling, value nine pence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 13 Chas. II. 1662; see *Coins*.

SHILOH, see *Pittsburg*.

SHIP-BUILDING. The first ship (probably a galley) was brought from Egypt to Greece, by Danaus, 1485 B.C. *Blair*. The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B.C. *Langlet*. The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII., was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l*. *Stow*. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. Iron is now greatly used in ship-building; see *Navy*, *Steam Vessels*, *Carrack*, &c.

SHIP-MONEY was first levied about 1007, to form a navy to oppose the Danes. This impost, levied by Charles I. in 1634-6, was much opposed, and led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons or 12,000*l*.; Bristol in one ship of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship, of 400 tons. John Hampden refused to pay the tax, and was tried in the Exchequer in 1636. The judges declared the tax legal, 12 June, 1637. Ship-money was included in a redress of grievances in 1641. The five judges, who had given an opinion in its favour, were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, and died 24 June, 1643.

SHIPPING, BRITISH. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the 18th century, the shipping of England was but half a million of tons—less than London now. In 1830, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785. The merchant shipping act of 1854 was amended in 1867; see *Navy*, and *Navigation Acts*.

NUMBER OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON JAN. 1, 1840.

Country.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
England	15,830	1,983,522	114,593
Scotland	3,318	378,194	25,909
Ireland	1,889	169,289	11,288
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	633	39,630	4,473
British Plantations	6,075	497,798	35,000
Total	27,745	3,066,433	191,263

The following are the numbers of the Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (exclusive of River Steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade:—

	1849.			1856.			1861.		1866.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Sailing	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	18,419	3,825,022	151,080	19,288	3,918,511	20,212	4,705,046
Steamers	414	108,321	8,446	851	331,055	22,838	997	441,184	1,506	747,811
Total	18,221	3,096,342	152,611	19,270	4,156,077	173,918	20,285	4,359,695	21,718	5,452,857

* Men employed—sailing vessels, 144,940; steamers, 27,008; total, 171,957.

† „ „ „ „ 156,568; „ 39,803; „ 196,371.

SHIPWRECKS, see *Wrecks*.

SHIRES, see *Counties*.

SHIRTS are said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the 8th century. *Du Fresnoy*. Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about 1253 when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans. *Stow*.

SHODDY, a kind of soft woollen goods, manufactured from old woollen rags, and the refuse, to which new wool is added, is stated to have been first manufactured about 1813, at Batley, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

SHOEBLACK BRIGADES (Blue, Red, and Yellow) were established at various times, especially in 1851, by the Ragged School Union (*which see*), founded 1844. In 1855, 103 boys had cleaned 544,800 pairs of boots and shoes, and thus earned 2270*l.*; of which 1235*l.* had been paid to the boys, 519*l.* to their bank, and 516*l.* to the society. The brigades earned 4548*l.* in 1859.

SHOEBURYNESS (Essex). Some ground here, purchased in 1842 and 1855, by an act of parliament in 1862 was set apart as "ranges for the use and practice of artillery;" see *Cannon*, note. Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's projectiles on Nov. 12, 1862, showed their great improvement in form and material. Shells were sent through 5½ inch plate and the wood-work behind it. It was objected, that they might not do this with ships in motion.

SHOES, among the Jews were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by Jewish women. *Isaiah* iii. 18. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula enriched his with precious stones. In England, about 1462, the people wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edw. IV. 1467; see *Dress*. Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668. *Slow*; *Mortimer*. The buckle-makers petitioned against the use of *shoe-strings* in 1791.

SHOOTING STARS, see *Meteorites*.

SHOP-TAX enacted in 1785; caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby shoplifting was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 & 11 Will. III. 1699. This statute has been some time repealed.

SHORE, JANE, the mistress of Edward IV. and afterwards of Lord Hastings. She did public penance in 1483, and was afterwards confined in Ludgate; but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III., in 1484, restored her to liberty; and sir Thomas More mentions having seen her, which contradicts the story of her having perished by hunger. *Harleian MSS.*

SHORT-HAND, see *Stenography*.

"SHORT-LIVED" ADMINISTRATION—that of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchelsea, and lord Granville, existed from 10 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1746.

SHOT. In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413; and in 1418 Henry V. ordered his clerk of the ordinance to get 7000 stones made at the quarries at Maidstone. Since then chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells; all of which are described in Scoffern's work on "Projectile Weapons of War, and Explosive Compounds," 1858; see *Bombs*, and *Cannon*.

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, was made lord treasurer, 29 July, 1714, two days before the death of queen Anne; his patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I., 29 Oct. following, when the earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury; see *Halifax*. The office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.

SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), arose on the ruin of the Roman town Uriconium (see *Wroxeter*), and became one of the chief cities of the kingdom, having a mint till the reign of Henry III. Here Richard II. held a parliament in 1397.—On July 23, 1403, was fought a sanguinary battle at Hatley field, near Shrewsbury, between the army of Henry IV. and that of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Henry was seen in the thickest of the fight, with his son, afterwards Henry V. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand gave the victory to the king. *Hume*.—Shrewsbury grammar school was founded by Edward VI. in 1551, endowed by Elizabeth, and opened 1562.

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, 50.

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of the Lent Fast; see *Carnival*.

SIAM, a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was re-discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed 30 April, 1855, and ratified 5 April, 1856; and one with France followed in August. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct. 1857, and had an audience with the queen; they brought with them magnificent presents, which they delivered crawling, on Nov. 16. They visited Paris in June, 1861.

SIAMESE TWINS. Two persons born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They are named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr.

Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. Captain Culin brought them to England. After having been exhibited for several years in Britain, they went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married two sisters. In 1865 they were said to be living in North Carolina in declining health.

SIBERIA (N. Asia). In 1580 the conquest was begun by the Cossacks under Jermak Timofejew. In 1710 Peter the Great began to send prisoners thither. An insurrection broke out among the Poles in Siberia in June, 1866, and was soon suppressed.

SIBYLS, Sibyllæ, women believed to be inspired, who flourished in different parts of the world. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten. An Erythrean Sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her; whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burnt three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin conferring with the pontiffs was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B.C.; see *Quindecimviri*.

SICILIAN VESPERS, the term given to the massacre of the French in Sicily commenced at Palermo, 30 March, 1282.

The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already ripe, when the following occurrence led to its development and accomplishment. On Easter Monday, the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass by with her train. She was observed by one Droghet, a Frenchman, who began to use her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian,

exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out, "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and the massacre became general throughout the island.

SICILY (anciently *Trinacria*, three-cornered). The early inhabitants were the Sicani, or Siculi, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came from Italy about 1294 B.C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived eighty years before the destruction of Troy, 1284 B.C. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here (735-582). It is supposed that Sicily was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were thus formed. Its government has frequently been united with and separated from that of Naples (*which see*); the two now form part of the kingdom of Italy. Population of Sicily in 1856, 2,231,020.

Arrival of Ulysses. <i>Homer</i>	B.C. 1186
Syracuse founded. <i>Eusebius</i>	about 732
Gela founded. <i>Thucydides</i>	680 or 713
Aggrigentum founded	582
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death.	
See <i>Broken Bull</i>	
Law of Petalism instituted	549
Athenian expedition fails	460
War with Carthage	413
Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, makes peace with the Carthaginians and reigns	409
Dionysius II. sells Plato for a slave, who is ransomed by his friends	406-367
Dionysius expelled by Timoleon	360
Who governs well: and dies	343
Agathocles usurps sovereign power at Syracuse, 317; defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, 310; poisoned	337
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invades Sicily; expels	289

the Carthaginians from most of their settlements, but returns to Italy	B.C. 278-277
The Romans enter Sicily (see <i>Punic Wars</i>)	264
Aggrigentum taken by the Romans	261
Palermo besieged by the Romans	254
Archimedes flourishes	about 235
Hiero II. defeated by the Romans, 263; becomes their ally, and reigns till	210
The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province; Archimedes slain	212
The Carthaginians lose half their possessions, 241; all the remainder	241
The Servile wars; much slaughter, 135, 134, and 133	135
Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was accused by Cicero)	73-71
Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompey, 42; defeated; expelled	42
Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 440; by the	

SICILY, *continued.*

Goths, 493; taken for the Greek emperors by Belisarius	A. D. 535	832-78	of the Bourbon family, 13 April; and invites the duke of Genoa to the throne	11 July, 1843
Conquered by the Saracens			Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans	7 Sept. "
The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I. son of Tancred, 1058: who takes the title of count of Sicily	1061-1090		Catania taken by assault, 6 April; Symeace surrenders 23 April; and Palermo	15 May, 1849
Roger II. son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies		1131	Insurrections suppressed at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, 4 April & seq.: the rebels retire into the interior	21 April & seq. 1860
Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king, 1266		1266	Garibaldi and his followers (2200 men) embark at Genoa, 5 May; and land at Marsala, 11 May: he abandons his ships; and assumes the dictatorship in the name of the king of Sardinia	14 May, "
The French massacred (see <i>Sicilian Vespers</i>)		1282	He defeats the royal troops at Calatafimi, 15 May; storms Palermo, 27 May: which is bombarded by the royal fleet, 28 May: an armistice agreed to	31 May, "
Sicily is seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon; but Naples remains to the house of Anjou		"	A provisional government formed at Palermo, 3 June; which is evacuated by the Neapolitans	6 June, "
Alphonso, king of Aragon, takes possession of Naples		1435	Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazzo	20, 21 July, "
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic		1501	Convention signed, by which the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (retaining the citadel of Messina)	30 July, "
Victor, duke of Savoy, made king of Sicily, by the treaty of Utrecht		1713	New Sicilian constitution proclaimed	3 Aug. "
Which he gives up to the emperor Charles VI., and becomes king of Sardinia		1720	Garibaldi embarks for Calabria (see <i>Naples</i>)	19 Aug. "
Charles, son of the king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies		1735	Professor Saffi (late of Oxford), a short time dictator	Sept. "
The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies, in favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty		1759	The Sicilians by universal suffrage vote for annexation to Sardinia (432,054 against 667)	21 Oct. "
Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons		1783	Victor-Emmanuel visits Sicily	1 Dec. "
The French conquer Naples (see <i>seq.</i>); Ferdinand IV. retires to Sicily		1806	Citadel of Messina blockaded, 28 Feb.; surrenders to general Chialdini	13 March, 1861
Political disturbances		1810	King Victor-Emmanuel warmly received at Messina	May, 1862
New constitution granted, under British auspices		1812	Imprudent speeches of Garibaldi at Marsala, 19 July; he enters Catania, and establishes a provisional government, 19 Aug.; embarks for Italy	24 Aug. "
The French expelled: kingdom of Two Sicilies re-established; Ferdinand returns to Naples; abolishes the constitution		1815	Sicily placed under blockade; removed in Sept.; tranquil	Oct. "
Revolution at Palermo suppressed		1820	Insurrection in Palermo, attributed to the priests and brigands: 16 Sept.; suppressed with bloodshed by Italian troops	21-26 Sept. 1866
The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the constitution; a provisional government proclaimed		12 Jan. 1848		
The king nominates his brother, the count of Aquil, viceroy, 17 Jan.; promises a new constitution		29 Jan. "		
The Sicilian parliament decrees the exclusion				

"SICK MAN," an epithet applied to Turkey, by the czar Nicholas, 14 Jan. 1854; see *Russo-Turkish War*, note.

SICYON, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded, it is said, about 2050 B.C. Its people took part in the wars in Greece, usually supporting Sparta. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achean league formed by Aratus. It was the country of the sculptors Polycletes (436) and Lysippus (238 B.C.).

SIDEROSTAT (from *sidus*, Latin for a star), an apparatus constructed by M. Leon Foucault, shortly before his death, 11 Feb. 1868, for observing the light of the stars in precisely the same way in which the light of the sun may be studied in the camera obscura. It consists of a mirror moved by clockwork, and a fixed objective glass for concentrating the rays into a focus.

SIDON or ZIDON (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537 B.C.; and surrendered to Alexander, 332 B.C.; see *Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the Pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under admiral the hon. sir Robert Stopford and commodore Charles Napier, 27 Sept. 1840; see *Syria*, and *Turkey*.

SIEGES. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years. *Usher*. It held out for twenty-nine years. *Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the most memorable sieges since the 12th century; for details of many of them see separate articles.

SIEGES, *continued.*

- Acre, 1192, 1799, 1832, 1840.
 Algiers, 1341.
 Algiers, 1681: *Bomb vessels first used by a French engineer named Renau*: 1816.
 Alkmaar, 1573.
 Almeida, 27 Aug. 1810.
 Amiens, 1597.
 Ancona, 1174, 1799, 1860.
 Antwerp, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1746, 1832.
 Arras, 1640.
 Azoff, 1736.
 Badajoz, 11 March, 1811; 6 April, 1812.
 Bagdad, 1258.
 Barcelona, 1697, 1714.
 Belgrade, 1439, 1456, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789.
 Belle-Isle, 1761.
 Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622, 1747, 1814.
 Berwick, 1333.
 Bethune, 1710.
 Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794.
 Bologna, 1512, 1796, 1799.
 Bommel: *the invention of the covert-way*, 1794.
 Bonn, 1672, 1689, 1703.
 Bouchain, 1711.
 Boulogne, 1544.
 Broda, 1625.
 Brescia, 1238, 1512, 1849.
 Breslau, 1807.
 Brissac, 1638, 1704.
 Brussels, 1695, 1746.
 Bomarsund, 1854.
 Buda, 1541, 1686.
 Burgos, 1812, 1813.
 Cadix, 1812.
 Calais, 1347: *British historians affirm that cannon were used at Crècy, 1346, and here in 1347. First used here in 1388. RYMER'S FÆD.*, 1558, 1596.
 Calvi, 1794.
 Candia: *the largest cannon then known in Europe, used here by the Turks*, 1667.
 Carthage, 1706-7, 1740.
 Chalus, 1199.
 Charleroi, 1693.
 Charleston, U.S., 1864-5.
 Chartres, 1568.
 Cherbourg, 1758.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812.
 Colchester, 1648.
 Comorn, 1849.
 Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.
 Condé, 1676, 1793, 1794.
 Coni, 1691, 1744.
 Constantinople, 1453.
 Copenhagen, 1658, 1801, 1807.
 Corfu, 1716.
 Courtray, 1646.
 Cracow, 1702.
 Cromona, 1702.
 Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813, 1814.
 Delhi, 1857.
 Douay, 1710.
 Dresden, 1756, 1813.
 Drogheda, 1649.
 Dublin, 1500.
 Dunkirk, 1646, 1793.
 Flushing, 15 Aug. 1809.
 Frederickshald: *Charles XII. killed*, 1718.
 Gaëta, 1435, 1734, 1860-1.
 Genoa, 1747, 1800.
 Girona, 1809.
 Ghent, 1708.
 Gibraltar, 1704, 1779, 1782-3.
 Glätz, 1742, 1807.
 Göttingen, 1760.
 Graves, 1674.
 Grenada, 1491, 1492.
 Groningen, 1594.
 Haarlem, 1572, 1573.
 Harfleur, 1415.
 Heidelberg, 1688.
 Herat, 1838.
 Ismail, 1790.
 Kars, 1855.
 Kehl, 1733, 1796.
 Landau, 1702 *et seq.*, 1792.
 Landrecy, 1712, 1794.
 Laon, 988, 991.
 Leipsic, 1757 *et seq.*, 1813.
 Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1810.
 Leyden, 1574.
 Liège, 1408, 1683, 1702.
 Lille, 1708, 1792.
 Limerick, 1651, 1691.
 Londonderry, 1689.
 Louisbourg, 1758.
 Luxembourg, 1795.
 Lyons, 1793.
 Maastricht, 1579, 1673: *Fauban first came into notice*: 1676, 1748.
 Magdala, 1868.
 Magdeburg, 1631, 1806.
 Malaga, 1487.
 Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.
 Mantua, 1797, 1799.
 Marseilles, 1524.
 Menin, 1706.
 Mentz, 1689, 1793.
 Messina, 1282, 1719, 1848, 1861.
 Metz, 1552-3.
 Mona, 1691, 1709, 1792.
 Montargis, 1426.
 Montauban, 1621.
 Montevideo, Jan. 1807.
 Mothe: *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, first practised the art of throwing shells*, 1634.
 Namur, 1692, 1746, 1794.
 Naples, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.
 Nice, 1706.
 Newport, 1600.
 Olivenza, 1801, 1811.
 Olmutz, 1758.
 Orleans, 1428, 1563.
 Ostend, 1601, 1798.
 Oudenarde, 1706.
 Padua, 1509.
 Pampeluna, 1813.
 Paris, 1420, 1594.
 Parma, 1248.
 Pavla, 1524, 1655.
 Perpignan, 1542, 1642.
 Philipburg, 1644, 1676, 1682, *first experiment of firing artillery from cochet*, 1734, 1799.
 Pondicherry, 1748, 1793.
 Prague, 1741-1744.
 Quesnoy, 1793, 1794.
 Rheims, 1359.
 Rhodes, 1521.
 Richmond, U.S., 1864-5.
 Riga, 1700, 1710.
 Rochelle, 1573, 1627.
 Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849.
 Romorentin: *artillery first used in sieges* (VOLTAIRE), 1356.
 Rouen, 1419, 1449, 1591.
 Roxburgh, 1460.
 St. Sebastian, 1813.
 Saragossa, 1710, 1808, 1809: *the two last dreadful*.
 Sebastopol, 1854-5.
 Schweidnitz: *first experiment to reduce a fortress by sprangus; globes of compression*, 1757-1760.
 Scio (*see Greece*), 1822.
 Seringapatam, 1799.
 Seville, 1247-8.
 Silistria, 1854.
 Smolensk, 1632, 1812.
 Stralsund: *the method of throwing red-hot balls first practised was certainty*, 1715.
 Tarragona, 1811.
 Temeswar, 1716.
 Thionville, 1792.
 Thion, 1793.
 Toulon, 1811.
 Toulon, 1707, 1793.
 Toulouse, 1217.
 Tournay, 1340, 1513, 1583, 1667, 1709 (*this was the best defence ever drawn from counter mines*), 1792.
 Trèves, 1635, 1673, 1675.
 Tunis, 1279, 1535.
 Turin, 1640, 1706.
 Valencia, 1705, 1707, 1712.
 Valenciennes, 1677, 1792, 1794.
 Vannes, 1342.
 Venloo, 1702.
 Verdun, 1792.
 Vicksburg, U.S., 1863.
 Vienna, 1529, 1683.
 Wakefield, 1460.
 Warsaw, 1831.
 Xativa, 1246.
 Xerxes, 1262.
 Ypres, 1648.
 Zurich, 1544.
 Zutphen, 1586.

SIENNA (formerly Sena Julia), Italy, in the middle ages a powerful republic, rivaling Florence and Pisa, through intestine quarrels was subjugated by the emperor Charles V. and given to his son in 1555, who ceded it to Cosmo of Tuscany, 1557. It was incorporated with France, 1808-14.

SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa), discovered in 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with sixty whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill-health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government to form a settlement, 9 Dec. 1786. The settlement was attacked by the French, Sept. 1794: by the natives, Feb. 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, murdered by

the Ashantee chief, 21 Jan. 1824.—16 & 17 Vict. c. 16, relates to the government, &c., of this colony. It was made a bishopric in 1852; see *Ashantees*.

SIGNALS are alluded to by Polybius. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general of the expedition to Cadiz, to be announced to the fleet in a certain latitude; this is said to have been the first set of signals given to the commanders of the English fleet. A system for the navy was invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II. 1665. *Guthrie*; see *Pog-signals*.

SIGNBOARDS were used by the Greeks and Romans. A "History of Signboards," by Jacob Larwood and John Hotten, was published in 1866.

SIGNETS, see *Seals*.

SIGN MANUAL, ROYAL, a stamp employed when the sovereign was so ill as to be unable to write: in the case of Henry VIII. 1547; James I. 1628; and George IV., 29 May, 1830. *Rosse*.

SIKHS, a people of N. India, invaded the Mogul empire, 1703-8; see *Punjab*, and *India*, 1849.

SILESIA, formerly a province of Poland, was invaded by John of Bohemia, 1325, and ceded to him, 1355. It was conquered and lost several times during the Seven years' war by Frederick of Prussia, but was retained by him at the peace in 1763.

SILICON or **SILICIUM** (from *siler*, flint), a non-metallic element, next to oxygen, the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicon was discovered by Berzelius in 1823. *Gmelin*. See *Water-glass*, and *Ransome's Stone*.

SILISTRIA, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, 30 June, 1829, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854 it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under prince Paskiewitch, and many assaults were made. The Russian general was compelled to return in consequence of a dangerous confusion. On 2 June, Mussa Pacha, the brave and skilful commander of the garrison, was killed. On 9 June, the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on 13 June, under prince Gortschakoff and general Schilders, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th, the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the Russians commenced their retreat as Omar Pacha was drawing near. The garrison was ably assisted by two British officers, captain Butler and lieutenant Nasmyth, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and lord Hardinge, and lieutenant Nasmyth was made a major.

SILK. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Helio-gabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the 6th century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1146, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and wove the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I. about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, about 1600. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk-throwing mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714. He obtained a patent in 1718, and died 3 Jan. 1739. Six new species of silk-worm were rearing in France, 1861.*

SILURES, a British tribe, occupying the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, was subdued by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, 50; see *Shropshire*. From this tribe is derived the geological term "Silurian strata," among the lowest of the palæozoic or primary series, from their occurrence in the above mentioned counties. *Murchison's "Siluria."*

* In 1858, M. Guérin-Mèneville introduced into France a Chinese worm termed the *Cynthia Bombyx*, which feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, a hardy tree of the oak kind. The cynthia yields a silk-like substance termed *Ailantine*, which promises to become valuable. It was brought to Turin by Fantoni in 1856.

SILVER exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs., and worth 168*ol*. In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709. *Tyrrill*. Silver knives, spoons, and cups, were great luxuries in 1300; see *Mirrors*. In 1855, 561,906 oz., in 1857, 532,866 oz., in 1865, 724,856 oz., were obtained from mines in Britain. Pattinson's process for obtaining silver from lead ore was introduced in 1829.

SILVER BOOK (*Codex Argenteus*), see under *Bible*, p. 100.

SILVER COIN. Silver was first coined by the Lydians, some say at *Ægina*, in Greece, 783; others, by *Phœidon* of *Argos*, 869 *n.c.* At Rome it was first coined by *Fabius Pictor*, 269 *B.C.* Used in Britain 25 *B.C.* The Saxons coined silver pennies which were 24 grains weight. In 1302, the penny was yet the largest silver coin in England; see *Shillings*, &c. New silver coinage, 1816. From 1816 to 1840, inclusive, were coined at our mint in London, 11,108,265*l*. 15*s.* in silver, being a yearly average of 444,330*l*. The total amount of the seniorage received on this coin was 616,747*l*. 8*s.* 2*d.* *Parl. Rot.* From 1837 to 1847, the amount of silver coined was 2,440,614*l*.; see *Coin of England*.

SIMANCAS (Castile, Spain). Near it *Ramirez II.* of Leon, and *Fernando* of Castile gained a great victory over *Abderahman*, the Moorish king of Cordova, 6 Aug. 938.

SIMNEL CONSPIRACY, see *Rebellions*, 1486.

SIMONASAKI, see *Japan*, 1864.

SIMONIANS, a sect named after the founder, *Simon Magus*, the first heretic, about 41. A sect of social reformers called *St. SIMONIANS* sprang up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention; the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by *Dr. Pratt*, who lectured upon them in London, 24 Jan. 1834. *St. Simon* died in 1825, and his follower, *Père Enfantin*, died 1 Sept. 1864.

SIMONY (trading in church offices), derives its name from *Simon* desiring to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit (*Acts viii.* 18, 19). It is forbidden in England by the canon law, and by statute 31 *Eliz. c. 6*, "for the avoiding of simony and corruption in presentations, collations, and donations of and to benefices," &c. 1588-9.

SIMPLON, a mountain road, leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801-7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from 30,000 to 40,000.

SINALUNGA or **ASINALUNGA** (near Sienna, Italy). Here *Garibaldi*, when about to enter the papal territory, was seized and conveyed to *Alessandria*, 23 Sept. 1867; see *Italy*.

SINDE (*N. W. India*), was traversed by the Greeks under *Alexander*, about 326 *A.C.*; conquered by the Persian *Mahometans* in the 8th century *A.D.*; tributary to the *Ghazneride* dynasty in the 11th century; conquered by *Nadir Shah*, 1739; reverted to the empire of *Delli* after his death, 1747; after various changes of rulers, *Sinde* was conquered by the English, and annexed, March, 1843.

SINGAPORE, see *Straits Settlements*.

SINGING, see *Music*, and *Hymns*.

SINKING FUND. First projected by *sir Robert Walpole* to redeem the debt to the bank of England; act passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of *Mr. Pitt*, devised by *Dr. Price*, was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of 900,000*l.* in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of 1,000,000*l.* which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. The fallacy of the scheme was shown by *Dr. Hamilton* in 1813. In July, 1828, the sinking fund was limited to the actual surplus of revenue.

SINOPE (*Sinoub*), an ancient sea-port of Asia Minor, formerly capital of the kingdom of *Pontus*, said to have been the birth-place of *Diogenes*, the cynic philosopher. On 30 Nov. 1853, a Turkish fleet of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of six sail of the line, two sailing vessels, and three steamers, under admiral *Nachinoff*, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and *Osman Pacha*, the Turkish admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this event, the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black Sea, 3 Jan. 1854.

SION COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elsyng, a citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elsyng Spital. In 1340 he changed it to an Austin priory, which was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office, who, with sir Roland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having bequeathed 3000*l.* towards purchasing and building a college and alms-house on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Chas. I. 1630 and 16 Chas. II. 1664. It contains a valuable library (easily accessible to the public) maintained by a treasury grant, and an almshouse for ten men and ten women.

SIRENE, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds, was invented by Baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1819. The principle was shown in an apparatus exhibited by Robert Hooke before the Royal Society, 27 July, 1681.

SISTERS OF CHARITY, an order for the service of the sick poor, was founded by Vincent de Paul, in 1634. Their establishment in London began in 1834.

SIX ACTS, a term given to certain acts, also named "Gagging Acts," passed in 1819 to suppress seditious meetings and publications.

SIX ARTICLES, see *Articles*.

SIX CLERKS, officers of the court of chancery, who were anciently *clerici* or *clergy*. They were to conform to the laws of celibacy, and forfeit their places if they married; but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry; statute 24 & 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. The six clerks continued for many ages officers of the chancery court, and held their offices in Chancery-lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued. *Law Dict.* The six clerks were discontinued by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, 1841.

SIXTEEN (seize), a large French political club, in the reigns of Henry III. and IV., sixteen members of which took charge of the sixteen quarters of Paris. They at first supported the catholic league, and attempted to overthrow Henry III. in 1587; but vacillating in their policy, and committing many crimes, their power was annihilated by Mayenne in 1591, and several of them executed.

SKALITZ (Bohemia), was stormed by the Prussian general Steinmetz, 28 June, 1866; whereby the junction of the divisions of the Prussians was greatly facilitated.

SKINS. The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes and made use of instead of kettles to boil meat, in the north of England, and in Scotland, 1 Edw. III. 1327. *Leland*. In 1857, 4,489,163 skins of oxen, lambs, kid, &c., dressed and undressed, in 1867, 9,593,798, were imported into Great Britain.

SLAVERY has existed from the earliest ages. The traffic in men came from Chaldæa into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youths, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency; and once, for amusement only, murdered, it is said, 3000 in one night.—Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves, 335 B.C.; see *Helots*. There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labour they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.*

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND. Laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were so commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times, that children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland and others to Scotland. Under the Normans the vassals were termed villains (of and pertaining to the *vill*). They were devisable as chattels during the feudal times.

* Serfs were peasants attached to, and part of, the landed estates. The system was abolished by Frederick I. of Prussia in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1766; by the emperor Joseph II. in his hereditary states in 1781; by Nicholas I. of Russia on the imperial domains in 1842; and by his successor, Alexander II. (3 March, 1861), throughout his empire. Slavery ceased in the Dutch West Indies on 1 July, 1863. It was decreed in Brazil in 1867 that all children born to slaves henceforth were to be free, and all slaves were to be free in 20 years from that time. In Nov. slaves of the state became free when made soldiers.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND, *continued.*

Severe statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II. 1377 and 1385; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom.*

Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondsmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates.

Serfdom was finally extinguished in 1660, when tenures in capite, knights' service, &c., were abolished.

In 1772 it was decided that slavery could not exist in England.†

SLAVERY IN UNITED STATES. Before the war of independence all the estates contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the supreme court at Boston to bar slave-holding in that state. Slaves in the United States in 1790, 697,897; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 2,009,031; in 1850, 3,204,313; in 1860, 4,002,996.

Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N.W. of the Ohio," which contained an "unalterable" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said state, 13 July, 1787; after 1800, several of the states prayed, without effect, to be relieved from this prohibition.

Louisiana purchased, which was considered by many as fatal to the constitution.

The enormous increase in the growth of cotton in the southern states (see *Cotton*) led to a corresponding increase in the demand for slave labour. The *Missouri Compromise* (drawn up by Henry Clay, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30' N. lat.) carried.

Contest between the slave-holders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas; a similar division to that of Missouri obtained.

Another compromise effected; California admitted as a free state: but the Fugitive Slave act passed (which see).

The Missouri compromise was abrogated by the

Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000. sterling, passed.

Slavery terminated in the British possessions;

770,280 slaves became free.

Slavery was abolished in the East Indies.

admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave-holding states; civil war ensued (see *Kansas*).

Dred Scott's case (see *United States*).

John Brown's attempt to create a slave rebellion in Virginia failed (see *United States*).

Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery candidate, elected president of the United States.

Secession of South Carolina (see *United States*).

Slavery abolished in the district of Columbia.

President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in the southern states, if they have not returned to the union on.

Slavery was extinguished by the defeat and submission of the southern states.

The total abolition of slavery in the United States officially announced.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, a fervent champion for emancipation, entertained at St. James's-hall, London (he started the *Liberator* in 1831, and had suffered much for his zeal).

A negro judge present in a court at New Orleans.

See *United States*, 1860-5.

SLAVE TRADE. The slave trade from Congou and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. The commerce in man has brutalised a tract fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of 4,000,000 of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and war carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computed (1777) that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans. The slave-trade is now approaching extinction.

In 1763 the slaves taken from their own continent amounted to 104,100. In 1786 the annual number was about 100,000.

In 1807 it was shown by documents, produced by

government, that since 1702 upwards of 3,000,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either perished on the passage or been sold in the West Indies.

* A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years. He was to take the slave and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever: second desertion was made felony. It was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547.

† Determined by the judgment of the court of king's bench, at the instance of Mr. Granville Sharpe. A poor slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr. G. Sharpe he was restored to health, when his unfeeling and avaricious master again claimed him. This was resisted, and a suit was the consequence, which established, by its result in favour of the black, the great point that slavery could not exist in Great Britain, 22 June, 1772. In 1853 John Anderson, a runaway slave, killed Septimus Digges, a planter of Missouri, who attempted to arrest him, and escaped to Canada. The American government claimed him as a murderer. The Canadian judges deciding that the law required his surrender, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C. (15 Jan. 1861), obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his appearance before the court of queen's bench. Anderson was, however, discharged on 16 Feb. following, on technical grounds.

SLAVE TRADE, *continued.*

SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND: begun by sir John Hawkins. His first expedition, with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at the West Indies, took place in Oct. 1562; see *Guinea*.

England employed 130 ships and carried off 42,000 slaves, 1786.

Slave-trade question debated in parliament, 1787.

The debate for its abolition; two days, April, 1791.

Mr. Wilberforce's motion lost by a majority of 88 to 83, 3 April, 1798.

The question introduced under the auspices of lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, 31 March, 1806.

The trade abolished by parliament, 25 March, 1807.

Thomas Clarkson, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in labouring for the extinction of the slave trade, died, aged 85, Sept. 1846.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES: the trade was abolished by Austria in 1782; by the French convention in 1794; by the United States in 1808.

The allies at Vienna declared against it Feb. 1815.

Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, 29 March, 1815.

Treaty for its repression with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826.

Its revival was proposed in the congress of the United States of America, 14 Dec. 1856, and negatived by 183 votes to 58.

In June, 1857, the French government gave permission to M. Regis to convey *free* negroes from Africa to Guadaloupe and Martinico, French colonies.

This having led to abuses and consequent troubles (see *Charles et Georges*), was eventually given up in Jan. 1859.

It is said that about 40,000 slaves were landed at Cuba in 1860.

A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the abolition of the slave trade, was signed 7 April; ratified 20 May, 1862.

The Spanish government denounce the slave trade as piracy, Nov. 1865.

SLAVONIA or SCLAVONIA, a province of Austria, derives its name from the Slaves, a Sarmatian people who replaced the Avars in Pannonia early in the 9th century. In 864 Cyril and Methodius, Greek missionaries, preached here, and adapted the Greek alphabet to the Slavonian language; the letters of which have since been a little altered. The country, after having been held at times by the Greeks, Turks, and Hungarians, and the cause of sanguinary conflicts, was ceded finally to Hungary in 1699, at the peace of Carlowitz. The Slavonian family of languages includes Russian, Polish, Servian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Wendic, Slovak, and Polabie. Deputies from the Slavonian provinces of Austria were entertained at Moscow and St. Petersburg, May, 1867. The Croatian-Slavonian diet, at Agram, was dissolved, May, 1867. It protested against incorporation with Hungary.

SLIDING-SCALE, see *Corn Laws*.

SLING, an ancient weapon. In *Judges* xx. 16, is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite slingers (about 1406 B.C.), and with a sling David slew Goliath 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xvii). The natives of the Balearic isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Sancerre, in 1672, to economise their powder.

SLOANE'S MUSEUM, see *British Museum*.

SLUYS (Holland), near which Edward III. gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began the action, which was fierce and bloody, the English archers galling the French on their approach. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken; thirty thousand Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconsiderable: 24 June, 1340.

SMALCALD (Hesse), TREATY OF, entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favour of Protestantism, 31 Dec. 1530; see *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would join this league, signed the treaty at Nuremberg, in July, 1532, allowing liberty of conscience.

SMALL POX, *variola* (diminutive of *varus*, a pimple), a highly contagious disease, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saracens. Rhazes, an Arabian, described it accurately, about 900. From Europe it was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying the Indians by thousands. In 1694, queen Mary of England died of small pox, as did in 1711 and 1712 the emperor of Germany, dauphin and dauphiness of France and their son, in 1730 the emperor of Russia, in 1741 the queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV. of France. It is stated that in the middle of the last century two millions perished by it in Russia. In London in 1723 one out of fourteen deaths was caused by small pox, and in France in 1754 the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see *Inoculation*, introduced into England in 1722, and *Vaccination*, announced by Dr. Jenner in 1798. In Sept. and Oct. 1862, a great many sheep died of small pox in the West of England, till successful preventive measures were resorted to.

SMALL TENEMENTS ACT, 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 99), provided for owners paying rates of houses instead of the occupiers. This was annulled by the new Reform act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, s. 7 (1867).

SMITHFIELD, WEST, in the heart of London, was once a favourite walk of the London citizens, outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace was executed here, 23 Aug. 1305. On 15 June, 1381, Wat Tyler was met by king Richard II. at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the reign of Mary (1553-8), 277 persons perished by fire; and Bartholomew Leggatt and Edward Wightman, Arians, were burnt here in 1612.—Bartholomew fair was held here till 1853.—This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle market as far back as 1150. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1834 to six and a quarter. The ancient regulations were called the “statutes of Smithfield.” In one day there were sometimes assembled 4000 beasts and 30,000 sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about 7,000,000*l.* In 1846 there were sold here 226,132 beasts, 1,593,270 sheep and lambs, 26,356 calves, 33,531 pigs. There were about 160 salesmen. The contracted space of the market, the slaughtering places adjoining, and many other nuisances, gave ground to much dissatisfaction, and after parliamentary investigation, an act was passed on 1 Aug. 1851, appointing metropolitan market commissioners with powers to provide a new market, slaughtering places, &c.; and to close the market at Smithfield. Smithfield was used as a cattle market for the last time on 11 June, 1855; and the new market in Copenhagen-fields was opened on 13 June; see *Metropolitan Market*. By an act passed in 1861 a dead-meat and poultry market was ordered to be erected in Smithfield, and Newgate market to cease.* A tender for its erection was accepted from Messrs. Browne and Robinson for 134,460*l.*, Nov. 1866.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,” a handsome building at Washington, U.S., was founded in 1846, by means of a legacy of above 100,000*l.* bequeathed for the purpose to the United States government by James Smithson, illegitimate son of sir Hugh Smithson, who became duke of Northumberland in 1766. It publishes and freely distributes scientific memoirs and reports. The library was burnt on 25 Jan. 1865.

SMOKE NUISANCE. An act was passed in 1853 to abate this nuisance, proceeding from chimney shafts and steamers above London bridge. In 1856 another act, obtained for its further application to steamers below London bridge, and to potteries and glass-houses previously exempted, came into operation, 1 Jan. 1858; enactments have been made for all the kingdom.

SMOLENSKO (Russia). The French in a most sanguinary engagement here were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded in entering Smolensko, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, 16, 17 Aug. 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander in chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command.

SMUGGLERS. The customs duties were instituted to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates; afterwards became a branch of public revenue, and gave rise to much smuggling. The Smugglers' Act was passed in 1736, and its severity was mitigated in 1781 and 1784. A revision of these statutes took place 1826 and 1835.

SMYRNA, see *Seven Churches*.

SNEEZING. The custom of saying “God bless you” to the sneezer originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as “Jupiter, help me.” The custom is mentioned by Homer, the Jewish rabbis, and others, and is found among savages. Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague, 558, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

SNIDER GUN, see under *Firearms*.

SNUFF-TAKING took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702. It soon became general, from which the revenue now draws, with tobacco, considerably more than 5,000,000*l.* per annum. In 1839 there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption; the duty was 88,263*l.*; see *Tobacco*. In 1858, 2,573,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars, in 1861, 2,110,429 lbs. were imported.

SOANE MUSEUM, at No. 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was gradually formed by sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837, after making arrangements for its being open to the public. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, &c.

* The *Smithfield Club*, to promote improvements in the breed of cattle, was established in 1758. The members established an annual cattle show in December in Goswell-street, which was removed to Baker street in 1840, and to the new Agricultural Hall, Liverpool-road, Islington, in 1862. The cattle show, suspended in Dec. 1866, on account of the plague, was resumed Dec. 1867.

SOAP was imperfectly known to the ancients. The first express mention of it occurs in Pliny and Galen; and the former declares it to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. In remote periods clothes were cleaned by being rubbed or stamped upon in water. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed theirs by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water. *Odyssey*, book vi. The Romans used fuller's earth. *Savon*, the French word for soap, is ascribed to its having been manufactured at Savona, near Genoa. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. The duty upon soap, imposed in 1711, after several reductions from 3*d.* per pound, was totally repealed in 1853. It then produced, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, annually, about 1,126,000*l.*

SOBRAON (N.W. India). The British army, 35,000 strong, under sir Hugh (afterwards viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej, 10 Feb. 1846. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and more than 13,000 Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2,338 men.

SOCIALISM was warmly advocated in London, 24 Jan. 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen. He had, beginning at New Lanark, in Scotland, about 1801, established a settlement at New Harmony in America in 1824. He died 17 Nov. 1858, aged 90. The French socialists, termed *Communists*, became a powerful political body in that country, and were much implicated in the revolution in 1848.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting at lord Brougham's in May, 1857. Its object is to promote improvements in the administration of law, in education, in public health, and in social economy. It holds annual meetings, and publishes its proceedings.

Birmingham	12 Oct. 1857	Dublin	14 Aug. 1861	Sheffield	4 Oct. 1865
Liverpool	11 Oct. 1858	London	6 June, 1862	Manchester	2 Oct. 1866
Bradford	10 Oct. 1859	Edinburgh	7 Oct. 1863	Belfast	18 Sept. 1867
Glasgow	24 Sept. 1860	York	22 Sept. 1864	To be at Birmingham	1868

SOCIAL WARS, see *Athens*, and *Marsi*.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, in Great Britain. Further details of many of these will be found under their respective heads. All in the list below are in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed 11 Aug. 1854, "to afford facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature and science," by grants of land, &c.; and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions are exempted from the operation of the act.

Royal Society	Charter 1662	Royal Asiatic Society	(Charter 1824) 1823
Christian Knowledge Society	1698	Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh	" 1824
Society of Antiquaries	(Charter 1751) 1717	Athenæum Club	" 1824
Society of Dilettanti	1734	Western Literary Institution	" 1825
Society of Arts	(Charter 1847) 1753	Eastern Literary Institution	" 1826
Bath and West of England Society	1777	Zoological Society	" 1826
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, 1731		Incorporated Law Society	(Charter 1831) 1827
Royal Society of Edinburgh	(Charter 1783) 1782	Mechanics' Institution, London	" 1827
Highland Society	1785	Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	" 1828
Royal Irish Academy	Charter 1786	Ashmolean Society, Oxford	" 1828
Linnæan Society	(Charter 1802) 1788	Maitland Club, Glasgow	" 1830
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society	1793	Royal Geographical Society	" 1830
Royal Institution	(Charter 1810) 1800	Gaelic Society	" 1831
Royal Horticultural Society	(Charter 1809) 1804	Royal United Service Institution	" 1831
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society	(Charter 1834) 1805	Royal Dublin Society	" 1831
London Institution	" 1807	Harvelan Society	" 1831
Geological Society	(Charter 1826) 1807	British Association	" 1831
Russell Institution	" 1808	Marylebone Literary Institution	" 1832
Swedishborg Society	1810	Entomological Society	" 1833
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society	1812	Statistical Society	" 1834
Roxburghe Club	" 1812	Westminster Literary Institution	" 1834
Institution of Civil Engineers	(Charter 1828) 1818	Surtees Society, Durham	" 1837
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society	" 1819	Royal Institute of British Architects (Charter 1837)	" 1837
Egyptian Society	" 1819	Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society	" 1835
Cambridge Philosophical Society (Charter 1832)	" 1820	Abbotsford Club, Edinburgh	" 1835-7
Royal Astronomical Society	(Charter 1831) 1820	Numismatic Society	" 1836
Medico-Botanical Society	" 1821	Ornithological Society	" 1837
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	" 1822	Electrical Society	" 1837-8
Yorkshire Philosophical Society	" 1822	Etching Club	" 1838
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society	" 1822	English Historical Society	" 1838-56
Royal Society of Literature	(Charter 1826) 1823	Royal Agricultural Society	" 1838

SOCIETIES, *continued.*

Camden Society	1838	Caxton Society	1844-54
Royal Botanical Society	1839	Celtic Society, Dublin	1845-53
Microscopical Society (Royal, 1866)	"	Pathological Society	1846
Ecclesiological Society	"	Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes	"
Spalding Club, Aberdeen	"	Cambrian Archaeological Association	"
Royal Botanical Society of London	"	Cavendish Society	"
Parker Society	1840-55	Hakluyt Society	"
Percy Society	1840-52	Paleontographical Society	1847
Irish Archaeological Society, Dublin	1840	Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Birmingham)	"
London Library	"	Institute of Actuaries	1848
Shakespeare Society	"	Arundel Society	"
Chemical Society	1841	(British) Meteorological Society (Charter 1866)	1850
Pharmaceutical Society	"	Epidemiological Society	"
Wodrow Society, Edinburgh	1841-7	North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, Newcastle	1851
Philological Society	1842	Photographic Society	1852
Ælfric Society	1843-56	Philobiblon Society	1853
Chetham Society, Manchester	1843	Juridical Society	1855
Spottiswoode Society, Edinburgh	"	Genealogical Society	1857
Archæological Association	"	National Association for Social Science	"
Archæological Institute	"	Horological Institute	1858
Sydenham Society	"	Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts	1860
Ethnological Society	"	Institution of Naval Architecture	1863
Law Amendment Society	"	Anthropological Society	1865
Handel Society	1844	Victoria Institute	24 May, 1865
Syro-Egyptian Society	"	Aëronautical Society	Jan. 1866
Ray Society	"		

SOCINIANS, persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1562) and his nephew Lælius (died 1604), Siennese noblemen. They held—1. That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was no otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures; 2. That Christ was not a mediator; 3. That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed; and 4. That it is unlawful for princes to make war. *Hook*. The Socinians established a church at Rakow, in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1563. They were expelled from Poland in 1658. The Rakovian catechism was first published in 1574; see *Unitarians*.

SODIUM, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by sir Humphry Davy from soda (which was formerly confounded with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1736). This metal, like potassium, was obtained by the agency of the electric battery. In consequence of Deville's improved processes, sodium is now manufactured by Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, at 10s. a pound. Common salt (chloride of sodium) is a compound of sodium and chlorine.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH (Palestine), with their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven, 1898 B.C., *Gen. xix.*

SODOR is a village of Icolmkill. Dr. Johnson calls it "the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence," he adds, "savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." The bishop's seat was at Rushin, or Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and in Latin is entitled *Sodorensis*. But when that island became dependent upon the kingdom of England the western islands withdrew themselves from the obedience of their bishop, and had a bishop of their own, whom they entitled also *Sodorensis*, but commonly bishop of the Isles; see *Isles*. Germanus was settled here by St. Patrick in 447. The bishop of Sodor and Man is not a lord of parliament; see *Man*.

SOFFARIDES DYNASTY reigned in Persia 872-902.

SOHO THEATRE, see *Theatres*.

SOISSONS (France), capital of the Gallic Suessiones, was subdued by Julius Cæsar, 57 B.C. It was held by Syagrius, after his father Ægidius, till his defeat by Clovis, A.D. 486. Several councils have been held at Soissons (in 744, 1092, 1122). Its academy was established in 1674.

SOLAR SYSTEM, nearly as now accepted, is said to have been taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. He placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system (*which see*). The system of Pythagoras, revived by Copernicus (1543), is called the Copernican system. Its truth was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME was established at Hampstead, near London, in Aug. 1857, by the surplus of the money collected by the central association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers in active service during the Crimean war, and opened by the prince consort, 18 June, 1858. It has been indebted to the exertions of major Powys.

SOLEBAY or SOUTHWOLD BAY (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between

the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, the former commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II., 28 May, 1672. The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three; but the enemy fled, and were pursued to their coasts. The earl of Sandwich was blown up, and thousands were killed and wounded.

SOL-FA SYSTEM, see *Music*.

SOLFERINO (in Lombardy), the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of 24 June, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under general Hesse; the emperor being present. The Austrians, after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and were expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, on 23 June. The conflict began early on the 24th, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage; but the successful attack of the French on Cavriana and Solferino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians were after desperate encounters compelled to retreat. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals M'Mahon and Niel; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 630 officers, and 19,311 soldiers; of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, 12 July.

SOLFIDIANS (from *solus*, only, and *fides*, faith), a name given to the Antinomians (*which see*).

SOLICITOR, see *Attorney*.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the legal officer next in rank, and deputy to the attorney-general, whom he frequently succeeds.

1839. Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards lord Truro),
5 Dec.
1841. Sir William Follett (second time), 6 Sept.
1844. Sir Frederick Thesiger (since lord Chelms-
ford), 17 April.
1845. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 17 July.
1846. Sir John Jervis, 4 July.
" Sir David Dundas, 18 July.
1848. Sir John Romilly, April 4.
1850. Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, 11 July.
1851. Sir W. Page Wood, 28 March.
1852. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Feb.

1852. Sir Richard Bethell, Dec.
1856. Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Nov.
1857. Sir Henry Keating, May.
1858. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 26 Feb.
1859. Sir Henry Keating, 18 June.
" Sir William Atherton, Dec.
1861. Sir Roundell Palmer, 27 June.
1863. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, 2 Oct.
1866. Sir William Bovill, 13 July.
" Sir John Burgess Karalake, 29 Nov.
1867. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, July.
1868. Sir Wm. Balil Brett, Feb.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, see *Temple*.

SOLWAY MOSS (Cumberland, bordering on Scotland). On 13 Nov. 1771, it swelled, owing to heavy rains. Upwards of 400 acres rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, &c. It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about 30 small villages. Near Solway Moss the Scots were defeated by the English, 25 Nov. 1542.

SOMBRERO (West Indies). On this desert isle, Robert Jeffery, a British man-of-war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the hon. captain W. Lake, for having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. After sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and rain-water, he was saved by an American vessel, 13 Dec. 1807; and returned to England. Sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in parliament, and he received 600*l.* as a compensation from captain Lake, who was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, 10 Feb. 1810.

SOMERSET-HOUSE (London), formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings levelled in 1549, by the protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution, 22 Jan. 1552. Here resided at times queen Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and Catherine, queen of Charles II. Old Somerset-house, a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present edifice, from a design by sir William Chambers, was erected for public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, 17 Jan. 1771, and the Royal Society met here in 1780. Large suits of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy-office, Pipe-office, Victualling and other offices, were removed here in 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing, forming the King's College (see *King's College*), was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall were ordered to be transferred to Pimlico.

SOMERSET THE BLACK, see *Slavery in England*.

SOMNATH GATES, the gates of an ancient Hindoo temple at Guzerat which was destroyed by Mahmoud of Ghuznee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol; but Mahmoud broke it to pieces and found it filled with diamonds, &c. He carried the gates to Ghuznee. When that city was taken by general Nott, 6 Sept. 1842, lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored after an exile of 800 years. They are made of sandal wood, and are described and figured in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xix.

SONDERBUND, see *Switzerland*, 1846.

SONNET, a poem in fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by rules, invented, it is said, by Guido d'Arezzo, about 1024. The most celebrated sonnets were written by Petrarch (about 1327), Shakspeare (1609), Milton (about 1650), and Wordsworth (1820).

SONNITES, the orthodox Mahometans who now possess the Turkish empire; see *Mahometanism*.

SONS OF THE CLERGY, see *Clergy*.

SONTHALS, a tribe of Northern India, brought to Bengal about 1830, where they prospered, till, partly from the instigation of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money-lenders, they broke out into rebellion in July, 1855, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1856, and many were removed to the newly-conquered province of Pegu.

SOPHIA, ST. (in Constantinople). The first church was dedicated to St. Sophia (holy wisdom) by Constantius II., 360; having been destroyed, the second, the present edifice, was founded by Justinian, 532, and dedicated 537. Since the Mahometan conquest in 1453, it has been used as an imperial mosque. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun, at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work.

SOPHISTS, teachers of youth in Athens, who were censured by Socrates, and consequently were instrumental in causing his judicial murder, 399 B.C., The controversy against them was carried on by Plato and his disciples.

SORBONNE, a society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They attained an European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to, from the 14th to the 17th centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789. The buildings are now devoted to education.

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed, 5 Eliz. 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I. 1603; see *Witchcraft*.

SODAN or SOUJAH, the title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. These officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Noureddin, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

SOULAGES COLLECTION. About 1827, M. Soulages of Thoulouse, collected 700 specimens of Italian art and workmanship, &c. These were bought for 11,000*l.* by 73 English gentlemen, with the view of first exhibiting them to the public, and afterwards selling them to the government (who gradually purchased them between 1858 and 1865). They formed part of the "Art Treasures" exhibited at Manchester in 1857.

SOUND. Roberval stated the velocity of sound to be 560 feet in a second; Cassendi, 1473; Derham, 1142 feet; Tyndall, 1090 feet, at 32° Fahr. The velocity increases with the temperature. At Paris, where cannon were fired under many varieties of weather, in 1738, it was found to be 1107. The range of perception of sound by the human ear was determined by Savart (1830) to extend from 7 to 24,000 vibrations in a second. The fire of the British on landing in Egypt was distinctly heard 130 miles on the sea; see *Acoustics*.

SOUND DUTIES. Till the year 1857 no merchant ship was allowed to pass the Sound (a narrow channel separating Zealand from Sweden) without clearing at Elsineur and paying toll. These duties had their origin in an agreement between the king of Denmark and the Hanse towns (1348), by which the former undertook to maintain lighthouses, &c., along the Cattegat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. The first treaty with England in relation to this was in 1450; other countries followed. In 1855 the United States determined to pay the dues no more; and in the same year the Danish government proposed that these dues should be capitalised; which was eventually agreed to, the sum agreed on being 30,476,325 rix-dollars. In Aug. 1857, the British government paid 10,126,855 rix-dollars (1,125,206*l.*) to the Danes as their proportion.—The passage of the Sound was effected, in

defiance of strong fortresses, by sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, 2 April, 1801; see *Baltic Expedition*.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. Captain Ross, of H.M.S. *Edipus*, in 1840, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. In the latitude 33° S. and longitude 9° W. about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 lbs. On 13 July, 1857, lieut. Joseph Dayman, in the North Atlantic Ocean, lat. $51^{\circ} 9'$ N., long. $40^{\circ} 2'$ W., in sounding, found a bottom at 2424 fathoms.

SOUTH AMERICA, see *America*.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport (S. England), a county of itself, near the Roman Clausentum and the Saxon Hamtune. It frequently suffered by Danish incursions: Canute when king occasionally resided here. The charter was granted by Henry I. and confirmed by Richard I. and John; and the free grammar school was founded by Edward VI. On 17 July, 1861, a monument to Dr. Isaac Watts was inaugurated, and on 15 Oct. 1862, the Hartley institution was opened by lord Palmerston.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was visited by capt. Sturt in 1830, and explored shortly after by capt. Parker and Mr. Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (1834); and it was occupied 26 Dec. 1836, by capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonised according to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonisation Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land-jobbing, building speculations, &c., which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1839. In five years after, the energy of the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1842 the highly productive Burra Burra copper mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realised; but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralysed this province by drawing off a large part of the labouring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia; but a reaction took place in favour of the copper mines and agriculture, &c. Before the discovery of gold, little trade existed between Adelaide (the capital of South Australia) and Melbourne; but in 1852 gold was transmitted from the latter to the former to the amount of 2,215,167*l.* principally for bread-stuffs, farm produce, &c. The bishopric of Adelaide was founded in 1847. Sir Dominic Daly, appointed governor in Nov. 1861, died 19 Feb. 1868. Population in 1855, 85,821; in 1865, 156,605.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a fanatic, born in 1750, came from Exeter to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, among whom were military officers, but the low and ignorant were her principal dupes. In 1792 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation, chap. xii.; and a disorder gave her the appearance of pregnancy after she had passed her grand climacteric, favouring the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Shiloh. She died 27 Dec. 1814. In 1851 there existed in England four congregations, professing to expect her return.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES, see *Confederates*.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT. The Southern Ocean was first traversed by Magellan in 1520; and explored by Wallis and Carteret in 1766; and by Cook in 1773 and 1774. Of the southern continent little more is known than that it is ice-bound, and contains active volcanoes. It was discovered in the first instance by capt. John Biscoe, on 27 Feb. 1831, in lat. $65^{\circ} 57'$ S., long. $47^{\circ} 20'$ E., extending east and west 200 miles,—this he named Enderby Land, after the gentleman who had equipped him for the voyage. Capt. Biscoe also discovered Graham's Land on 15 Feb. 1832, situated in lat. $67^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $71^{\circ} 48'$ W. The Messrs. Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentleman) in 1838, when capt. Balleny had command, who, on 9 Feb. 1839, discovered the Balleny Islands, in lat. 67° S., long. 165° E., and in March, 1839, Sabrina Land, in lat. $65^{\circ} 10'$ S., long. $118^{\circ} 30'$ E. In 1840, a French expedition, under the command of admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition, under the command of commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of a southern continent, and this was again increased by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of capt. sir James Clark Ross, who discovered Victoria Land in 1841, and subsequently penetrated as far south as $78^{\circ} 11'$.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, near Brompton old church (containing the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs. Ellison, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, &c.), was opened on 24 June, 1857. A special exhibition of works of art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, was opened here in the summer of 1862, and closed in November.

SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE commenced with the establishment of the South-sea company in 1710, which was at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed. It exploded in 1720, ruining thousands of families, and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l.* were seized in 1721 and sold. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l.* and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators; the artifices of the directors having raised the shares, originally 100*l.* to the price of 1000*l.* A parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov. 1720, and Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the house in 1721; see *Law's Bubble*.

SOUTHWARK (S. London), was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates; and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown, for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—*Southwark bridge* was designed by John Rennie, and built by a company, 1815-19, at an expense of 800,000*l.* It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 240 feet span, the two others 210 feet each; and the total weight of iron 5308 tons. The bridge was freed from toll on 8 Nov. 1864, the company receiving a compensation from the city.

SOUTHWOLD, see *Solebay*.

SOVEREIGN, an ancient and modern British gold coin. In 1489 22½ pieces, in value 20*s.* "to be called the sovereign," were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold. *Ruding*. In 1542 sovereigns were coined in value 20*s.*, which afterwards, in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Ed. VI.), passed for 2*s.* and 3*s.* "Sovereigns" of the new coinage were directed to pass for 20*s.* 1 July, and half-sovereigns for 10*s.* 10 Oct. 1817; see *Coin*, and *Gold*.

SPA-FIELDS (N. London). Here about 30,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the prince regent, 15 Nov. 1816. A second meeting, 2 Dec. following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the rioters; and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snowhill, Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman the seaman, was hanged, 12 March, 1817. Watson, the ringleader, escaped to America.

SPAHIS, Turkish cavalry. African horsemen, under this name, were incorporated by the French in Algeria in 1834; three regiments of them came to France in 1863.

SPAIN (the ancient Iberia and Hispania). The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians (360 B.C.) successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans conquered the whole country, 206 B.C. Population of Spain in 1857, 15,464,078; of the colonies, 4,528,633. Estimated revenue in 1861, 19,324,743*l.*; expenditure, 19,386,800*l.*

The Carthaginians, enriched by the mines of B.C.			
Spain (480 B.C. <i>et seq.</i>) form settlements	360		
New Carthage (Carthageria) founded by Hasdrubal	242		
Hannibal extends their dominions in Spain	238-233		
At his death, Hannibal, his son, takes the command, 221; and prepares for war, 220; he takes Saguntum, 219; crosses the Alps, and enters Italy	218		
The Romans carry the war into Spain; two Scipios defeated and slain by Hasdrubal	212		
Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage, 210; and drives the Carthaginians out of Spain	207		
Celtiberian and Numantine war	153-133		
Viriathus, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all West Spain, 145; makes peace with the consul Fabius Servilianus, 142; assassinated by order of the Romans	140		
Insurrection of Sertorius, 78; subdued by Pompey, and assassinated	72		
Julius Cæsar quells an insurrection in Spain	67		
Pompey governs Spain	60-50		
Revolt through the rapacity of Crassus	48-47		
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans	A.D. 409		
Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Visigoths	414		
The Vandals pass over to Africa	427		
Theodoric I. vanquishes the Suevi	452		
Assassinated by his brother Euric, who becomes master of all Spain	466		
Recared I. expels the Franks	A.D. 587		
He abjures Arianism, and rules ably	till 601		
Wamba's wise administration; he prepared a fleet for defence against the Saracens	672-677		
The Arabs invited into Spain against king Roderic	709		
His defeat and death at Xeres	711		
Establishment of the Saracens at Cordova	"		
Victorious progress of Musa and Tarik	712-713		
Emirs rule at Cordova; Pelayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon	718		
The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel	732 or 733		
Abderrahman the first king at Cordova	755		
Invasion of Charlemagne	777-78		
Sancho III.igo, count of Navarre, &c.	873		
Sancho of Navarre becomes king of Castile	1000		
The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Ramires I.	1093		
Leon and Asturias united to Castile	1097		
Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Besançon (see <i>Portugal</i>)	1095		
The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens	1091 <i>et seq.</i>		
Exploits of the Cid Rodrigo; dies	about 1099		
Dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova	1094-1144		
The Moors defeated in several battles by Alfonso of Leon	1144		
Dynasty of the Almohades at Cordova	1144-1205		

SPAIN, continued.

Cordova, Toledo, Seville, &c., taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon	1233-48
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, last refuge from the power of the Christians	1238
The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France	1274
200,000 Moors arrive to assist the king of Granada	1327
They are defeated at Tarifa by Alfonso XI. of Castile with great slaughter	1340
Reign of Pedro the Cruel	1350
His alliance with Edward the Black Prince	1363
Defeated at Montiel and treacherously slain	1369
Ferdinand II. of Aragon marries Isabella of Castile, 18 Oct. 1469; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy	1479
Establishment of the Inquisition	1480-4
Persecution of the Jews	1492-8
Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by Ferdinand	1492
Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western ocean	17 April, "
Mahometans persecuted and expelled	1499-1502
Death of Columbus	20 May, 1506
Ferdinand conquers great part of Navarre	1512
Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain; Charles I. of Spain	1516
Able administration of Ximenes; ungratefully used, 1516; his death	1517
Charles elected emperor of Germany	1519
Dreadful insurrection at Castile	1520-21
Philip of Spain marries Mary of England	25 July, 1554
Charles abdicates and retires from the world	1556
War with France; victory at St. Quentin	10 Aug. 1557
Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the protestants	1561
The Escorial begun building	1563
Revolt of the Moriscos, 1567; suppressed	1570
Naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks	7 Oct. 1571
Portugal united to Spain by conquest	1580
The Spanish Armada destroyed; see <i>Armada</i>	1588
Philip III. banishes the Moors (900,000)	1598-1610
Ministry of Olivarez	1621-43
Philip IV. loses Portugal	1640
Death of Charles II., last of the house of Austria; accession of Philip V. of the house of Bourbon	1700
War of the Succession	1702-13
Gibraltar taken by the English	1704
Siege of Barcelona	1713
Able government of cardinal Alberoni; he re-established the authority of the king, reformed many abuses, and raised Spain to the rank of a first power, 1715-20; ordered to quit Spain	1720
Charles, son of Philip V. conquers Naples	1735
Charles III. king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown of Spain	1759
War with England, 1762-3	1796
Battle of Cape St. Vincent	14 Feb. 1797
Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English	Oct. 1804
Battle of Trafalgar (see <i>Trafalgar</i>)	21 Oct. 1805
Sway of Godoy, prince of peace	1806
The French enter Spain; a Spanish army sent to the Baltic	1807
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father	25 July, "
Treaty of Fontainebleau	27 Oct. "
The French take Madrid	March, 1808
The prince of peace dismissed	18 March, "
Abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Ferdinand, 19 March; and at Bayonne, in favour of his "friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown	1 May, "
Revolution: the French massacred at Madrid	2 May, "
The province of Asturias rises en masse	3 May, "
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne,	25 May, 1803
Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain, 12 July; retires	29 July, "
Battle of Vimeira; French defeated	21 Aug. "
Supreme Junta installed	Sept. "
Madrid taken by the French, and Joseph restored	2 Dec. "
Napoleon enters Madrid	4 Dec. "
The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambery in Savoy	5 Dec. "
The French defeated at Corunna, 16 Jan.; take Ferrol, 27 Jan.; Saragossa, 21 Feb.; Oporto, 29 Feb.; Cordova and Seville, Nov.; Gerona	12 Dec. 1809
Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo	10 July, 1810
The Spanish cortes meet	24 Sept. "
Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes de Onoro	5 May, 1811
Soult defeated at Albuera	16 May, "
Constitution of the cortes	8 May, 1812
Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan.; storms Badajoz, 6 April; defeats Marmont at Salamanca	22 July, "
He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vittoria, 21 June; defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, 28 July; takes St. Sebastian, 31 Aug.; and enters France	8 Oct. 1813
Ferdinand VII. restored	14 May, 1814
Slave trade abolished for a compensation	1817
Insurrection at Valencia repressed	1819
Spanish revolution begun by Riego	Jan. 1820
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the cortes	8 March, "
The cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz	March, 1823
The French enter Spain 7 April; and invest Cadiz	25 June, "
Battle of the Trocadero	31 Aug. "
Despotism resumed; the cortes dissolved; executions of liberals	Oct. "
Riego put to death	27 Nov. "
The French evacuate Cadiz	21 Sept. 1828
Cadiz made a free port	24 Feb. 1829
Salique law abolished; Carlist and Christina parties formed	March, 1830
Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition; change in the ministry	25 Oct. 1832
Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to the king	29 April, 1833
Death of Ferdinand VII., and his queen assumes the title of governing queen until Isabella II. her infant daughter, attains her majority	29 Sept. "
The royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid	27 Oct. "
Queen Christina marries Ferdinand Muñoz (afterwards duke of Rianzarés)	28 Dec. "
The quadruple treaty establishes the right of Isabella to the throne	22 April, 1834
Don Carlos suddenly appears in Spain 10 July, The peers vote his exclusion	30 Aug. "
Mendizabal, prime minister; Mina and Espartero commanded the royalists; the rebel leader, Zumalacarrregui, killed near Bilbao	June, 1835
Sir De Lacy Evans, lord John Hay, and others, raised a British legion for the queen of Spain	1 Oct. "
They defeat the Carlists at St. Sebastian	1 Oct. 1836
Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao	25 Dec. "
General Evans takes Irun	17 May, 1837
The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace	29 Aug. 1839
Don Carlos seeks refuge in France	13 Sept. "
Surrender of Morello	28 May, 1840
Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France	7 July, "
The British auxiliaries evacuated St. Sebastian and Passages	25 Aug. "

SPAIN, *continued.*

Revolutionary movement at Madrid: the authorities triumphant	1 Sept.	1841
Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the cortes	9 Sept.	"
Espartero, minister, makes his triumphal entry into Madrid	3 Oct.	"
The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero, 5 Oct.; she abdicates and leaves the kingdom; visits France and Sicily; returns to France 12 Oct.		"
Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio	29 Dec.	"
The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the queen's minority	12 April.	1841
Queen Christina's protest	19 July.	"
Insurrection in favour of Christina is commenced at Pampeluna by general O'Donnell, and Concha	2 Oct.	"
Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid; his followers are repulsed, and numbers slain by the queen's guards	7 Oct.	"
Don Diego Leon shot at Madrid	15 Oct.	"
Zurbano captures Bilbao	21 Oct.	"
Rodil, the constitutional general, enters Vittoria	21 Oct.	"
Montes de Oca shot	21 Oct.	"
General O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory	21 Oct.	"
Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension	26 Oct.	"
Fueros of the Basque provinces abolished	29 Oct.	"
Borio and Gobernado implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid	9 Nov.	"
Espartero enters Madrid	23 Nov.	"
General pardon of all persons not yet tried, concerned in the events of October	13 Dec.	"
The effective strength of the army fixed at 150,000 men	28 June.	1842
An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace, 13 Nov.; battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops; the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel	15 Nov.	"
Barcelona blockaded: the British consul refuses refuge to any but British subjects on board British ships	26 Nov.	"
Espartero arrives before Barcelona, 29 Nov.; its bombardment and surrender	3, 4 Dec.	"
The disturbances at Malaga	25 May.	1843
The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona	11 June.	"
[Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]		"
Arrival of general Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders	15 July.	"
Espartero bombards Seville	21 July.	"
The siege is raised	27 July.	"
[The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flies to Cadiz, and embarks on board her Majesty's ship <i>Malabar</i> .]		"
The new government deprives Espartero of his titles and rank, 16 Aug.; he arrives in London	23 Aug.	"
Re-action suppressed at Madrid	Aug.	"
Isabella II. 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age; Narvaez (friend of the queen-mother), lieutenant-general	8 Nov.	"
The queen-mother returns to Spain	23 March.	1844
Zurbano's insurrection, 12 Nov. 1844; he is shot	21 Jan.	1845
Don Carlos relinquishes his right to the crown in favour of his son	18 May.	"
Narvaez and his ministry resign 12 Feb.; return to power, 17 March; again resign 28 March.		1846
Escape of Don Carlos from France	14 Sept.	"
Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, duke of Cadiz; and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duke de Montpensier	10 Oct.	1846
[The Spanish marriages disturb the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]		"
Amnesty granted to political offenders	18 Oct.	"
Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin, La Riva	4 May.	1847
He suffers "death by the cord"	23 June.	"
Espartero restored	3 Sept.	"
Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy, ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours	17 May.	1848
Narvaez dismissed and recalled		1849
Diplomatic relations between the two countries not restored until	18 April.	1850
The queen of Spain delivered of a male child which lives but ten minutes	12 July.	"
The American expeditions under Lopez against Cuba (see <i>Cuba</i> , and the <i>United States</i>)	1850, 1851	"
Resignation of Narvaez	10 Jan.	"
The infante don Henrique permitted to return to Spain	2 Feb.	"
Madrid-Aranjuez railway opened	9 Feb.	"
Law respecting the public debt (which has since excluded Spain from the European money-markets)	1 Aug.	1851
Death of Godoy, prince of peace	4 Oct.	"
The queen pardons the prisoners taken in the attempt upon Cuba	11 Dec.	"
Her majesty gives birth to a princess	30 Dec.	1851
Attempt made on the life of the queen; she is slightly wounded by the dagger of Merino, a Franciscan	2 Feb.	1852
Gen. Castabos, duke of Baylen, renowned in the French war dies, aged 95	23 Sept.	"
Narvaez exiled to Vienna	Jan.	1853
Ministerial changes—Lersundi forms a cabinet	11 April.	"
Resignation of Lersundi—Sartorius's cabinet	Sept.	"
Birth and death of a princess	5 Jan.	1854
General O'Donnell, Concha, and others banished	17 Jan.	"
Disturbances at Saragossa, &c.	Feb.	"
Don Francisco (father of the king consort), marries an "unfortunate" woman March		"
Military insurrection, under O'Donnell, near Madrid	28 June.	"
The movement headed by Espartero: Barcelona and Madrid pronounce against the government; barricades in Madrid	1-17 July.	"
Triumph of the insurrection; resignation of the ministry; the queen sends for Espartero	19 July.	"
Peace restored: the degraded generals reinstated, &c.; Espartero forms an administration	31 July.	"
The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain	28 Aug.	"
Ministerial crisis; Espartero resigns, but resumes office	21-30 Nov.	"
New constitution of the cortes proposed	13 Jan.	1855
The cortes vote that all power proceeds from the people; they permit liberty of belief, but not of worship	Feb.	"
Don Carlos dies	10 March.	"
Insurrection at Valencia	6 April.	1856
Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed, headed by marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, 14 July; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents; the national guard suppressed	15-16 July.	"
Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa, quelled by O'Donnell, as dictator	15-23 July.	"
Amnesty granted to political offenders	19 Oct.	"
O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister	23 Oct.	"
Espartero resigns as senator	2 Feb.	1857
Insurrection in Andalusia; quickly suppressed;		"

SPAIN, continued.

cruel military executions; 98 insurgents shot (24 at Seville)	June and July, 1857	Kingdom of Italy recognised by Spain	26 June, 1865
Ministerial changes; Armero minister, 26 Oct.	"	Father Claret dismissed from court	20 July, "
Birth of the prince royal	28 Nov. "	Dispute with Chili; M. Tavira's settlement (20 May) disavowed by the government	25 July, "
Isturitz, minister, 14 Jan.; O'Donnell, minister	1 July, 1858	Emperor Napoleon visits the queen at St. Sebastian, 9 Sept.; she visits him at Biarritz	11 Sept. "
Cessation of state of siege at Barcelona, &c.	20 Sept. "	Disturbances at Saragossa suppressed	3 Oct. "
Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochin China announced	1 Dec. "	Admiral Pareja, at Valparaiso, insults the Chilean government, 18 Sept.; which declares war, 25 Sept.; Pareja declares a blockade	Oct. "
War with Morocco (<i>which see</i>)	Nov.-Dec. 1859	The Chilean capt. Williams captures the Spanish vessel <i>Coradonga</i> (Pareja commits suicide)	26 Nov. "
An association for reforming the tariff, &c. formed	"	Intervention fruitless	Dec. "
O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; indecisive conflicts reported; battle at Castellejos; a Spanish "Balaklava" charge	1 Jan. 1860	Claret returns to court	25 Dec. "
The Moors defeated near Tetuan, which surrenders	4 Feb. "	New cortes elected; the great Progressista party still abstains from action in public affairs; queen opens cortes	27 Dec. "
An ineffectual truce	16-23 Feb. "	Military insurrection at Aranjuez, headed by gen. Prim, 3 Jan.; martial law in Madrid, 4 Jan.; Concha and Zabala march against rebels, 4 Jan., &c.; riots at Barcelona, 9, 10 Jan.; state of siege in New Castile, Catalonia, and Arragon	6-12 Jan. 1866
The Moors defeated at Guad-el-ras	23 March, "	Prim enters Portugal and lays down arms; the insurrection ends	20 Jan. "
Treaty of peace signed; 400,000,000 reals to be paid by Moors, and Tetuan to be held till paid	26 March, "	Queen Victoria, British sloop, seized by a guard-boat	15 Jan. "
General Ortega, governor of the Balearic Isles, lands near Tortosa, in Valencia, with 3000 men, and proclaims the comte de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.; his troops resist, and he is compelled to flee, with the comte and others, 3 April; Ortega shot	19 April, "	Admiral Mendez bombards Valparaiso, destroying much property, 2 May; he is repulsed at Callao with loss	2 May, "
The comte de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand arrested at Tortosa, 21 April; renounce their claim to the throne	23 April, "	The queen declares the campaign in the Pacific ended	15 June, "
An amnesty proclaimed	2 May, "	Great military revolt in favour of Prim at Madrid; about 1200 men, headed by non-commissioned officers, with cannon, quelled summarily by marshals O'Donnell and Narvaez, with much bloodshed; 200 prisoners shot, 22 June; 21 sergeants shot	26 June, "
His brother Juan asserts his right, 5 June; and they, when at Cologne, annul their renunciation	28 June, "	Military revolts at Barcelona and at various other places	23 June, "
The emperor Napoleon's proposal to admit Spain as a first-class power is opposed by England, and given up	Aug. "	Resignation of O'Donnell as minister, succeeded by Narvaez and Bravo, who adopt severe measures against the liberals	July, "
The comte de Montemolin and his wife die at Trieste	14 Jan. 1861	The queen said to be subject to the influence of the "bleeding nun," Patrocinio, and the priests	July, "
The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified; slavery not to be re-established	19 May, "	Freedom of the press abolished, and writers transported to the colonies; a "reign of terror"	Aug.-Sept. "
Insurrection at Loja suppressed	July, "	British screw steamer <i>Tornado</i> , com. E. Collier, seized by Spaniards (charged with aiding Chili) and carried to Cadiz	21-22 Aug. "
The queen said to be governed by the nun Patrocinio	Dec. "	33 persons condemned to death, many of whom had fled	23 Sept. "
Intervention in Mexico (<i>see Mexico</i>)	8 Dec. 1862	Re-establishment of tranquillity declared at Madrid	3 Oct. "
Much church property in course of sale	April, "	Public instruction placed under the clergy Oct.	"
José Albana and Manuel Matamoros, protestant propagandists, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment	14 Oct. "	Reform of the municipal institutions decreed on account of revolutionary proceedings	Oct. "
Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne	8 Jan. 1863	Crew of <i>Tornado</i> detained as prisoners, 31 Oct.; the case referred to law	Nov. "
Resignation of the premier, marshal O'Donnell, 26 Feb.; marquis de Miraflores minister	4 March, "	King and queen visit Lisbon	11 Dec. "
Insurrection at St. Domingo; war ensues (<i>see Domingo</i>)	1 Sept. "	Taxes for 1867 received in advance	Dec. "
Empress of France visits the queen	Oct. "	The queen dismissed the cortes (and imprisoned many eminent deputies for petitioning against it)	30 Dec. "
Rupture with Peru (<i>which see</i>)	April, 1864	O'Donnell and his colleagues residing in Paris	Jan. 1867
General Prim exiled for conspiracy	13 Aug. "	Decision in <i>Tornado</i> case—the ship a prize and the crew prisoners of war, 18 Dec. 1866; Lord Stanley protests against the proceedings	8 Feb. "
Arrazola ministry, Jan.; Mon forms a ministry, 1 March; resigns, 13 Sept.; Narvaez forms a cabinet	Sept. "	Decree for making secret publication of journals and pamphlets penal	16 Feb. "
Queen Christina returns to Spain	26 Sept. "	The <i>Tornado</i> prisoners released	Feb. "
English government recognises the insurrection at St. Domingo; Narvaez advises abandonment of the contest; the queen refuses; the ministry resign; but resume office	14-18 Dec. "	State of siege raised	7 March, "
Peace with Peru, which has to pay a heavy indemnity	27 Jan. 1865	Queen Victoria sloop declared by Spain to have	"
The queen orders the sale of crown lands, giving up three-fourths to the nation	20 Feb. "		
Student riots at Madrid; several persons killed	10 April, "		
Decree relinquishing St. Domingo	5 May, "		
Suppression of a conspiracy at Valencia to reunite Spain and Portugal	10 June, "		
Resignation of Narvaez, 19 June; O'Donnell forms a liberal cabinet	22 June, "		

SPAIN, *continued.*

been wrongfully seized; and reparation to be made . . . 21 April, 1867
 Amnesty to revolvers of June 1866 . . . 25 April, "
 Son of duchess of Montpensier born . . . 1 May, "
 Attempted insurrection in different parts (attributed to Prim) failed through want of organisation, about . . . 15 Aug. "
 Insurrectionary movements reported in Catalonia and Arragon; state of siege proclaimed (precautionary) . . . 22 Aug. "
 State of siege proclaimed . . . 22 Aug. "
 Death of marshal O'Donnell, duke of Tetuan . . . 5 Nov. "
 Martial law abolished . . . Nov. "

Parliament opened by the queen in person . . . 27 Dec. 1867
 An armament bill adopted by the chamber of deputies . . . 27 Jan. 1868
 Proposed settlement of national creditors at 20 per cent. of the debt . . . Jan. "
 Death of marshal Narvaez, duke of Valencia . . . 23 April, "
 New ministry formed by Gonzalez Bravo . . . 24 April, "
 Marriage of princess Isabella, the queen's eldest daughter, to the count of Girgenti, brother of ex-king of Naples . . . 13 May, "

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

GOTHIC SOVEREIGNS.

411. Ataulfo; murdered by his soldiers.
 415. Sigerico; reigned a few days only.
 " Valia, or Wallia.
 420. Theodoric I.; killed in a battle, which he gained, against Attila.
 451. Thorismund, or Torismund; assassinated by his favourite.
 452. Theodoric II.; assassinated by
 466. Euric, the first monarch of all Spain.
 483. Alaric II.; killed in battle.
 506. Gessairic; his bastard son.
 511. Amalaric, or Amalaric; legitimate son of Alaric.
 531. Theudis, or Theodat; assassinated by a madman.
 548. Theudisela, or Theodisele; murdered.
 549. Agila; taken prisoner, and put to death.
 554. Atanagildo.
 567. Liuvia, or Leuvia I.
 568. Leuvigild; associated on the throne with Liuvia, in 568; and sole king in 572.
 586. Recaredo I.
 601. Liuvia II.; assassinated.
 603. Vitericus; also murdered.
 610. Gundemar.
 612. Sisibut, or Sisebuth, or Sisebert.
 621. Recaredo II.
 " Suintila; dethroned.
 631. Sisenando.
 636. Chintella.
 640. Tulga, or Tulca.
 642. Cindasuinto; died in 652.
 649. Recesvinto; associated on the throne this year, and in 653 became sole king.
 672. Wamba, or Wamba; dethroned, and died in a monastery.
 680. Ervigius, or Ervigio.
 687. Egica, or Egiza.
 698. Witiza, or Witiza; associated on the throne; in 701 sole king.
 711. Rodrigo, or Roderic; slain in battle.
 [Six independent SUEVIC kings reigned 409-469; and Two VANDALIC kings: Gunderic 409-425; his successor Genseric with his whole nation passed over to Africa.]

MAHOMETAN SPAIN.

CORDOVA.

Emirs. The first, Abdelasis; the last, Yussuf-el-Tehrî; A.D. 714-755.
Kings. The first, Abderahman I.; the last, Abu Ali; 755-1238.

GRANADA.

Kings. The first, Mohammed I.; the last, Abdalla; 1238-1492.

CHRISTIAN SPAIN.

KINGS OF ASTURIAS AND LEON.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo; overthrew the Moors, and checked their conquests.
 737. Favila; killed in hunting.

739. Alfonso the Catholic.
 757. Froila; murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother and successor,
 768. Aurelius or Aurelio.
 774. Mauregato, the Usurper.
 788. Veremundo (Bermuda) I.
 791. Alfonso II., the Chaste.
 842. Ramiro I.; he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle. *Rabde.*
 850. Ordoño I.
 866. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great; relinquished his crown to his son.
 910. Garcia.
 914. Ordoño II.
 923. Froila II.
 925. Alfonso IV., the Monk; abdicated.
 930. Ramiro II., killed in battle.
 950. Ordoño III.
 955. Ordoño IV.
 956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple.
 967. Ramiro III.
 983. Veremundo II. (Bermuda), the Gouty.
 999. Alfonso V.; killed in a siege.
 1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda); killed.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

873. Sancho Iñigo, Count.
 885. Garcia I., king.
 905. Sancho Garcias; a renowned warrior.
 924. Garcias II., surnamed the Trembler.
 970. Sancho II., surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife).
 1035. Garcias III.
 1054. Sancho III.
 1076. Sancho IV., Ramirez, king of Aragon.
 1094. Peter of Aragon.
 1104. Alfonso I., of Aragon.
 1134. Garcias IV., Ramirez.
 1150. Sancho V., surnamed the Wise.
 1194. Sancho VI., surnamed the Infirma.
 1234. Theobald I., count of Champagne.
 1253. Theobald II.
 1270. Henry Crassus.
 1274. Joanna; married to Philip the Fair of France.
 1285.
 1305. Louis Hutin of France.
 1316. John; lived but a few days.
 " Philip V., the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles I., the IV. of France.
 1328. Joanna II., and Philip, count d'Evreux.
 1343. Joanna alone.
 1349. Charles II., or the Bad.
 1367. Charles III., or the Noble.
 1425. Blanche and her husband John II., afterwards king of Aragon.
 1479. Eleanor.
 " Francis Phœbus de Foix.
 1483. Catherine and John d'Albret.
 1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile.

KINGS OF LEON AND CASTILE.

1035. Ferdinand the Great.

SPANISH SUCCESSION AND MARRIAGES, see *Spain*, 1700, and 10 Oct. 1846.

SPARTA, the capital of Laconia, the most considerable republic of the Peloponnesus, and the rival of Athens. Though without walls it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valour of its citizens for eight centuries. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained the names by which it is most known. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers, and cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture.

Sparta founded. <i>Pausanias</i> ,	B.C. 1490	An earthquake at Sparta destroys thirty thousand persons; rebellion of the Helots . . .	416
Tyndarus marries Leda: Helen born . . .	1490	Platea taken by the Spartans	418
Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers	1213	The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country	425
The princes of Greece demand Helen in marriage; she makes choice of Menelaus of Mycenæ	1201	Agis (king 427) gains a great victory over the Argives and the Mantineaans	418
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen, 1198; which leads to	1193	The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, defeated at Cyzicum, and Mindarus slain . . .	410
The Trojan war	1193	The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians. Reign of Pausanias	409
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta	1176	The Athenians defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander	405
The kingdom seized by the Heraclidæ . . .	1104	Athens taken by him, which ends the Peloponnesian war	404
Establishment of two kings, Eurysthenes and Procles, by their father, Aristodemus . . .	1102	Agésilæus (king 398) enters Lydia	396
Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the senate, and enacts a code of laws. <i>Eusebius</i> . . .	881-884	The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans, which begins the Corinthian war . . .	395
Charilaus declares war against Polymnestor, king of Arcadia	848	Agésilæus defeats the allies at Coronæ . . .	394
Alcamenes, known by his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians	813	The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Cnidus; Lysander killed in an engagement	393
Nicander succeeds his father, Charilaus; war with the Argives	800	The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmea. The Spartans lose the dominion of the sea; their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus . .	376
Theopompus introduces the Ephori into the government	757	The Spartans defeated at Leuctra	371
War declared against the Messenians, and Amphibia taken	743	Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta	369
War with the Argives, and celebrated battle between 300 select heroes of each nation; and all perished except two Argives and one Spartan. The latter remained on the field, whilst the two former repaired to Argos to announce their victory. Each party claimed the advantage: the Argives, because they had lost the fewest men; the Lacedæmonians, because they remained masters of the field. A second battle was fought, in which the Argives were beaten. <i>Pausanias</i> . . .	735	Battle of Mantinea: the Thebans victors . .	360
The progeny of the Partheniæ, the sons of Virgins	733	Philip of Macedon overcomes Sparta . . .	344
Battle of Ithome	730	Pyrrius defeated before Sparta	304
Ithome taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war ends, which had lasted nineteen years	724	Agis endeavours to revive the laws of Lycurgus. Leonidas vacates the throne, and flies from Sparta	243
Conspiracy of the Parthenii with the Helots to take Sparta	707	He is recalled, and becomes sole sovereign. Agis put to death	241
The Parthenii colonize Tarentum	706	Reign of Cleomenes III. the son of Leonidas .	236
The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, against the Lacedæmonians. [This war lasted fourteen years] . .	685	He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus. Antigonus defeats Cleomenes, and enters Sparta	222
Carnian festivals instituted	675	Cleomenes retires to Egypt	221
The Messenians settle in Sicily	660	The Spartans murder the Ephori	210
The Spartans resist the king of Persia . .	491	Machanidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori	206
The states of Greece unite against the Persians. Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylæ (see <i>Thermopylæ</i>)	480	He is defeated and slain by Philipæmen, pretor of the Achaean league	193
Persians defeated by Pausanias, king of Sparta. He is put to death for treason; the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general	479	Cruel government of Nabis	187
	472	The Romans besiege Sparta, and the tyrant sues for peace	147
		The Ætolians seize Sparta: Nabis assassinated	140
		The laws of Lycurgus abolished	140
		Sparta, under the protection or rather subjugation of Rome, retains its authority for a short time	140
		Taken by Mahomet II.	140
		Burnt by Sigismund Malatesta	140
		Rebuilt at Mistra: it is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece.	

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION (or Servile War). Spartacus was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape, collected a body of slaves and gladiators, 73 B.C.; ravaged Southern Italy; and defeated the Roman forces under the consuls sent against him. Knowing the impossibility of successfully resisting the republic, he endeavoured to conduct his forces into Sicily, but on the way was defeated and slain by Crassus, 72 B.C.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Peter de Montford, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III. 1260; but sir Peter de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III. 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Seymour, as speaker, 6 March, 1678; and serjeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, March, 1694; a deputy speaker was appointed Aug. 1853.

RECENT SPEAKERS.

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| 1789. Henry Addington (afterwards viscount Sidmouth). | 1835. James Abercromby (afterwards baron Dunfermline), 19 Feb. |
| 1801. Sir John Mitford (afterwards baron Redesdale), 11 Feb. | 1839. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterwards viscount Eversley), 27 May. |
| 1802. Charles Abbot (afterwards lord Colchester), 10 Feb. | 1857. John Evelyn Denison, 30 April; re-elected Feb. 1866. |
| 1817. Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards viscount Canterbury), 2 June. | |

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, used by ships at sea. One is said to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652. Philosophically explained and brought into notice by Moreland, 1671.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES are sworn in for the preservation of the public peace when disturbances are feared. The laws relative to their appointment were amended in 1831 and 1835. Louis Napoleon, now emperor, aided as a special constable in London, 10 April, 1848; see *Chartists*, and *London*, Dec. 1867. Instructions for their organisation were issued 13 Jan. 1868. On 28 Jan. 52,974 in the metropolis, and 113,674 in the United Kingdom, had been sworn in. Their services were not required, and they were honourably dismissed by an order issued 31 March, 1868.

SPECIES. Much controversy among naturalists arose in consequence of the publication, in 1859, of Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which he suggests that all the various species of animals were not created at one time, but have been gradually developed by what he terms "natural selection," and the struggle for life of the strong against the weak.

SPECTACLES, unknown to the ancients, are generally supposed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about 1285. According to Dr. Plott, they were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Manni attributes them to Salvino, who died 1317. On the tomb of Salvino, at Florence, is the inscription "Qui giace Salvino degli Armati, inventore degli occhiali: Dio gli perdoni le peccata." ("Here lies Salvino degli Armati, inventor of spectacles: May God pardon his sins.")

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on 1 March, 1711; the last was No. 635, 20 Dec. 1714. The papers by Addison have one of the letters *CLIO* at the end. The most of the other papers are by sir Richard Steele, a few by Hughes, Budgell, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others.—The *Spectator* newspaper began in 1828.

SPECTRUM, the term given to the image of the sun or any other luminous body formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit and refracted by a prism. The colours thus produced are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The phenomena were first explained by Newton, whose "Optics" was published in 1704. Several of these colours are considered to be compounds of three primary ones, by Mayer (1775), red, yellow, and blue; by Dr. Thos. Young (1801), red, green, and violet; by Prof. Clerk Maxwell (1860), red, green, and blue.* As the colour of a flame varies according to the substance producing it or introduced into it, so the spectrum varies also. This has led to the invention of a method of chemical analysis by professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff (1860), by which they have discovered two new metals, and have drawn conclusions as to the nature of the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and of the light of the nebulae, by comparing the spectrum with that produced by flames into which iron, sodium, and other substances have been introduced.† For the invisible rays of the spectrum, see *Calorescence*, and *Fluorescence*.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY, Edinburgh (which had included among its members David Hume), celebrated its hundredth anniversary on 14 Oct. 1863.

* *Fraunhofer's Lines.* In 1802 Dr. Wollaston observed several dark lines in the solar spectrum; in 1815 Joseph Fraunhofer not only observed them but constructed a map of them, giving 590 lines or dark bands. By the researches of Brewster and others the number observed is now above 2000.

† Mr. Fox Talbot observed the orange line of strontium in the spectrum in 1826; and sir David Brewster observed other lines, 1833-42-3. In 1862-3 Mr. Wm. Huggins analysed the light of the fixed stars and of the nebulae; and in 1865 Dr. Bence Jones, by means of spectrum analyses, detected the presence of minute quantities of metals in the living body, introduced only a few minutes previously.

SPHERES. The celestial and terrestrial globes, and also sun-dials, are said to have been invented by Anaximander, 552 B.C.; and the armillary sphere by Eratosthenes, about 225 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

SPHYGMOGRAPH (from the Greek, *sphygnos*, a pulsation), an instrument for investigating disease, by showing the state of the pulse, invented by M. E. J. Marey, of Paris, and described by him in 1863.

SPINNING was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art about 1500 B.C. Tradition reports that Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp, that the wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner, and that a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune. Tradition reports that the spinning-wheel was invented at Brunswick, about A. D. 1530. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand spinning-wheel, when Hargreaves, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning jenny, with eight spindles. Hargreaves also erected the first carding machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargreaves; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, and, for this ingenious contrivance, took out a patent in 1769. At first he worked his machinery by horses; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1774-9, Crompton invented the mule (*which see*).

SPIRES (in Bavaria). The emperors held many diets at Spire since 1309, and it was the seat of the Imperial chamber till 1688, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spire, called there by the emperor Charles V. 1529; see *Protestants*.

SPIRIT-RAPPING, &c. Spiritual manifestations (so called) began it is said in America about 1848, and attracted attention in this country about 1851, in the shape of table-turning, &c. Many inquisitive or credulous persons visited Mr. Daniel Dunglas Hume or Home and Mr. Foster, noted "spiritual mediums." Mr. Home, who was secretary of the Spiritual Athenæum, Sloane-street, Chelsea, published, in 1863, "Incidents of my Life," in which he states that the only benefit he derived from the "gift" was the convincing many unbelievers of the certainty of a life to come; see *Trials*, April, May 1868.

SPIRITS, see *Distillation*. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state; see *Alcohol*, *Brandy*, *Methylated Spirits*, &c.

In 1840 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons.

In 1851 the number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,976,556. The total amount paid was 6,017,318*l.*, of which 3,758,186*l.* were paid by England, 1,252,297*l.* by Scotland, and 1,006,735*l.* by Ireland.

The total duty on home consumption paid in 1853 was 6,760,422*l.*

In 1858, 9,195,154*l.* were paid as duty on 27,379,934 gallons.

In 1855, *methylated spirits* of wine, for use in the arts and sciences, were made duty free.

In 1859, 27,657,721 gallons of spirits were distilled in the United Kingdom. The uniform duty of 8*s.* per gallon was paid on 24,254,403 gallons for home consumption, producing 9,701,764*l.* In the year 1865-6 the tax produced about 13,955,000*l.*, being the largest sum ever raised by indirect taxation.

In 1861 an act was passed repealing wholly or in part 26 previous acts, and embodying all regulations for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in spirits.

SPITALFIELDS (East London). Here the French protestant refugees settled and established the silk manufacture in 1685. In consequence of commercial changes the weavers endured much distress about 1829.

SPITHEAD, see *Naval Reviews* under *Navy of England*.

SPITZBERGEN, an archipelago in the Arctic ocean, discovered in 1553 by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds; see *Phipps*.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION. The origin of the germs of infusorial animalcules developed during putrefaction, &c., has been and is still fiercely debated by naturalists. Spallanzani (about 1766), and especially M. Pasteur and others at the present time (1868), assert that these germs are really endowed with organic life existing in the atmosphere. Needham (about 1747), and especially M. Pouchet and his friends in our day, pretend that these germs are spontaneously formed out of organic molecules, and may be formed artificially.—Pouchet's "*Hétérogenie*" appeared in 1859.

SPORTS. The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majestie's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" on Sundays after evening prayers, was published by king James I. 24 May, 1618. The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I., is dated 18 Oct. 1633. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points; see *Sabbatarians, Sunday, &c.* The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman, and the sports were suppressed by the parliament.

SPOTTSYLVANIA (Virginia), see *United States*, May, 1864.

SPRINGFIELD (Missouri), near which was fought the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek, in which the federals had the advantage over the confederates, but lost their brave general, Nathaniel Lyon, 10 Aug. 1861.

SPURS. Anciently the difference between the knight and esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*equus auratus*) and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use at the time of the Conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about 1400; see *Plating*.

SPURS, BATTLE OF. Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot, the emperor as a *mercenary* to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They invested Teroüenne with an army of 50,000 men; and the duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on the 16th of August, at Guinegate. This battle was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their *spurs* more than they did their *swords*. The English king laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days. *Hénault*; see *Courtrai*, for another "battle of spurs."

STADE DUES. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues were charged by the Hanoverian government on all goods imported into Hamburg. The British government settled these dues in 1844; and they were resisted by the Americans in 1855. Negotiations on the subject began in 1860, and the dues were abolished in June, 1861. Great Britain paid 160,000*l.* as her share of the compensation.

STADTHOLDER, see *Holland*.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the duke of Cambridge on 14 Dec. 1859.

STAGE-COACHES. So called from the stages or inns at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses. *Bailey*. The stage-coach duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers, in 1810; to mileage duties, 1815. Other acts were passed in 1832, 1833, and 1842; see *Mail Coaches, &c.*

STAMP-DUTIES. By 22 & 23 Charles II. (1670-1) duties were imposed on certain legal documents. In 1694 a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable.

The American Stamp Act, a memorable statute, one of those imposts levied by the parliament of Great Britain, which led to the American war, and the independence of that country, passed 22 March, 1765; it was repealed in 1766. Stamp duties in Ireland commenced . . . 1774. Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in . . . 1782. The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, a revenue of 3,126,535*l.*

Many alterations made in 1853 and 1857. In June, 1855, the stamp-duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished; the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes.

In July and Aug. 1854, 19,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,870,000. Drafts on bankers to be stamped . . . 1858. Additional stamp duties were enacted in 1860 (on leases, bills of exchange, dock warrants, extracts from registers of births, &c.); in 1861 (on leases, licences to house agents, &c.). Stamp-duties reduced in 1864, 1865. All fees payable in the superior courts of law, after 31 Dec. 1865, are to be collected by stamps, by an act passed in June, 1865.

AMOUNT OF STAMP DUTIES RECEIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1840 . . . £6,726,817	1850 . . . £6,558,332	1860(to 31 Mar.) £8,043,958	1867(to 31 Mar.) £9,420,000
1845 . . . 7,710,683	1855 . . . 6,805,605	1866 (ditto) 9,560,000	1868 (ditto) 9,541,000

STANDARD for gold and silver in England fixed by law, 1300. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 37 parts out of 40 pure silver, and three parts copper. In 1300 these 12 oz. of silver were coined

into 20 shillings ; in 1412 they were coined into 30 shillings ; and in 1527 into 45 shillings. In 1545 Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings ; and the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings ; and in 1601 in 62 shillings. It is now 66 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the royal mint are 15½ to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 Geo. I. 1719 *et seq.* ; see *Gold and Coinage*.

STANDARD, BATTLE OF THE, see *Northallerton*.

STANDARD MEASURES. In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of "Winchester measure." The bushel so made is still preserved in the guildhall of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The Guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns. *Camden*.—The standard weights and measures were settled by parliament in 1824. The pound troy was to be 5760 grains, and the pound avoirdupois 7000 grains. The "Standard yard of 1760," in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, was declared to be the Imperial Standard yard and the unit of measures of extension. This standard having been destroyed by the fire in 1834, a new commission was appointed to reconstruct it, and researches for this purpose, in conformity with the act, which directed the comparison of the standard with a pendulum vibrating seconds of time in the latitude of London, were begun by Francis Baily (died in 1844), continued by the rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855, and completed by G. B. Airy, astronomer royal. In 1855 was passed "an act for legalising and preserving the lost standards of weights and measures." The parliamentary copies of the standard pound and yard are deposited at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The standard weights and measures act was passed Aug. 1866.

STANDARDS, see *Banners, Flags, &c.* The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields is due to the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius ; Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, 312. The standard was named LABARUM. For the celebrated French standard, see *Auriflamme*.—STANDARD OF MAHOMET ; on this ensign no infidel dared look. It was carried in procession about 1768, when several hundred Christians, who ignorantly looked upon it, were massacred by the Turkish populace.—The British IMPERIAL STANDARD was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, 1 Jan. 1801.

STANFORD BRIDGE (York). In 1066, Tostig, brother of Harold II., rebelled against his brother, and joined the invading army of Harold Hardrada, king of Norway. They defeated the northern earls and took York, but were defeated at Stanford-bridge by Harold, 25 Sept., and were both slain. The loss by this victory no doubt led to his defeat at Hastings 14 Oct. following.

STANHOPE ADMINISTRATION was formed by James (afterwards earl) Stanhope and the earl of Sunderland in April 1717. It included earl Stanhope, premier and chancellor of the exchequer ; earl Cowper, lord chancellor ; earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison, secretaries of state, &c. In March, 1718, Addison resigned, and the earl of Sunderland became premier.

STANNARY COURTS of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tin miners, whose privileges were confirmed by 33 Edw. I. 1305. They were regulated by parliament in 1641, and at other times ; the last in 1855.

STAPLE (literally that which is fixed). The chief English staple commodities which were traded in by privileged merchants, and on which customs were levied, were wool, skins, leather, tin, lead, and sometimes cloth, butter, and cheese ; certain towns were appointed for the collection of the duties ; statutes relating to the staple were passed by Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VI. Edward III.'s "ordinacio stapularum" (ordinance of the staple) was enacted in 1353.

STARCH is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water : it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue ; its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dinghein, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1553. *Slov.* Patents for obtaining starch from other substances have been taken out : from potatoes by Samuel Newton and others in 1707 ; from the horse-chestnut by Wm. Murray in 1796 ; from rice by Thomas Wickham in 1823 ; from various matters by Orlando Jones in 1839-40.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF. So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars. *Coke.* This court of justice was called Star-Chamber, not from the *stars* on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starra*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No *star* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted 2 Hen. VII. 1486, for trials by a committee of the privy council, which was in violation of Magna Charta; as it dealt with civil and criminal causes unfettered by the rules of law. In Charles I.'s reign it exercised its power upon several bold innovators in liberty, who only gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible. It was abolished in 1641. There were in this court from 26 to 42 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice.

STAR OF INDIA, a new order of knighthood for India, gazetted 25 June, 1861, and enlarged in 1866. It comprises the sovereign, the grand master, 25 knights (Europeans and natives), and extra or honorary knights, such as the prince consort, the prince of Wales, &c. The queen invested several knights on 1 Nov. 1861.

STARS, THE FIXED. They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 344 B.C. (this is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C. in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars was discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727; see *Astronomy*, and *Solar System*. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge in 1839, and a set of Celestial Maps, issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, was completed in 1859.

STATE PAPER OFFICE was founded in 1578. In 1857 the British government began the publication of Calendars of State Papers, invaluable to future historians.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1302 to consider the exactions of the pope. Previously to the Revolution, it had not met since 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the clergy, nobility, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, 5 May, 1789 (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles, and 621 deputies or *tiers état*, third estate). A contest arose whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall; see *National Assembly*.

STATES OF THE CHURCH, see *Pope*, and *Rome*.

STATIONERS. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip & Mary, 1555. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row. *Mortimer*.

STATISTICS, defined as the science of figures applied to life, is said to have been founded by sir Wm. Petty, who died in 1687. The term is said to have been invented by professor Achenwall of Göttingen in 1749. The first statistical society in England was formed at Manchester in 1833; the Statistical Society of London, which publishes a quarterly journal, was established in 1834; similar societies have been established on the continent. International Statistical Congresses are now held occasionally. The 1st at Brussels, in 1853; 2nd at Paris, 1855; 3rd at Vienna, 1857; 4th at London, under the presidency of the prince consort, 16-21 July, 1860.

STATUES, see *Sculpture*, &c. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.* By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (10 July,

* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueurs, in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. During the civil war, the parliament sold it to John River, a brazer, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it underground till the Restoration, when it was erected, in 1678, on a pedestal executed by Grinlin Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, 1699; it was elevated about 1724.

1854), public statues are placed under the control and protection of the Board of Works. The following are the chief public statues in London :—

Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain,	18 June, 1822
Albert, prince consort, Horticultural Society gardens	1863
Anne, queen, St. Paul's Churchyard	1711
Bedford, duke of, Russell-square	1809
Canning, Geo., New Palace-yard, Westminster	1832
Cartwright, major, Burton-crescent	1831
Charles I. Charing-cross	1678
Charles II. Soho-square	1678
Clyde, lord, Waterloo-place	1868
Cumberland, duke of, Cavendish-square	1770
Elizabeth, queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street	1586
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury-square	1816
Franklin, sir John, Waterloo-place	1866
George I. Grosvenor-square	1726
George I. Leicester-square	1726
George III. Somerset-house	1788
George III. Cockspur-street	1836

Havelock, sir Henry, Trafalgar-square	1861
Herbert, lord	3 June, 1607
Howard, John; first erected in St. Paul's	1706
James II. Whitehall	1687
Jenner, Edward, Trafalgar-square, 1858; removed to Kensington-gardens	1861
Myddelton, Sir Hugh, Islington-green	1861
Napier, gen. sir Chas. J., Trafalgar-square	1865
Nelson, lord, Trafalgar-square [the lions at the base, designed by sir E. Landseer, were uncovered 31 Jan. 1867]	1843
Peel, sir Robert, Cheapside, 1855; near Westminster abbey	1868
Pitt, William, Hanover-square	1811
Richard Cœur de Lion, near Westminster abbey	1800
Wellington, duke of, Royal Exchange	1844
Wellington, duke of, arch, Hyde-park-corner	1840
William III. St. James's-square	1717
William IV. King William-street	1845
York, duke of, Waterloo-place	1854

STATUTES, see *Acts of Parliament*, *Clarendon*, *Merton*, &c. The Statute Law Revision act was passed in 1863.

STEAM CARRIAGE (for ordinary roads), invented by the earl of Caithness, was said to be successful in 1860. It travels over rough roads at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of less than 1d. per mile. His lordship made a journey of 140 miles in two days.

STEAM-ENGINE AND NAVIGATION. Hero of Alexandria, in his "Pneumatics," describes various methods of employing steam as a power; and to him is ascribed the *Æolopile*, which, although a toy, possesses the properties of the steam-engine: he flourished about 284-241 B.C. Roger Bacon appears to have foreseen the application of steam-power; see *Railways*, *Locomotives*, &c.

Solomon de Caus, a French protestant, publishes a work which Arago considers to have contained the germs of the steam-engine	1615
The marquis of Worcester alludes to steam in his "Century of Inventions"	1663
Papin's digester invented	1681
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water	1698
Papin's engine exhibited to the Royal Society	about 1699
Atmospheric engine by Savery and Newcomen	1713
First idea of steam navigation set forth in a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls	1736
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder	1765
His first patent	1769
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by act of parliament	1775
Thomas Paine proposes steam navigation in America	1778
Engines made to give a rotary motion	"
Watt's expansion engine	"
Double-action engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle	1779
Watt's double-engine, and his first patent for it	1781
The marquis Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône	"
Wm. Patrick Miller patented paddle-wheels [He and Mr. Symington are said to have constructed a small steamboat which travelled at about 5 miles an hour soon after.]	1787
W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal	1789
First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson	1791
First experiment with steam navigation on the Thames	1801
Trevethick's high-pressure engine	"
Woolf's double-cylinder expansion engine constructed	1804
Manufactories warmed by steam	1806
Fulton's steamboat <i>Clermont</i> on the Seine, 9 Aug. 1803; at New York	"

Fulton started a steamboat on the river Hudson, America	1807
Steam power to convey coals on a railway employed by Blenkinsop	1811
Comet built by Henry Bell, plies on the Clyde	Jan. 1812
Steam applied to printing in the <i>Times</i> office (see <i>Printing machines</i>)	1814
There were five steam-vessels in Scotland (<i>Parl. Returns</i>)	"
First steam-vessel on the Thames, brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow	1815
First steamer built in England (<i>Parl. Returns</i>)	"
The <i>Savannah</i> steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days	15 July, 1810
First steamer in Ireland	1810
Steam-gun, invented by Perkins	1814
Steam-jet applied	1815
Captain Johnson obtained 10,000l. for making the first steam voyage to India, in the <i>Enterprize</i> , which sailed from Falmouth	16 Aug. "
The locomotive steam-carriages on railways, at Liverpool	Oct. 1829
The railway opened, see <i>Liverpool</i>	1830
The <i>Great Western</i> arrives from Bristol at New York, being her first voyage, in 18 days	17 June, 1833
War-steamers built in England	"
War-steamers built at Birkenhead, named the <i>Nevesis</i> and <i>Palæstina</i> , carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China	1840
The Cunard steamers began to sail	5 July, "
[Sir Sam. Cunard died 28 April, 1865, aged 78.]	"
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company began [They possess 53 steamers and a fleet of tug, Dec. 1866.]	"
The <i>Great Britain</i> sailed from the Mersey	26 July, 1845
[She arrived at New York 10 Aug. During her second voyage, she ran aground in Dundrum bay, Ireland, 27 Sept. 1846. Her passengers were landed; and she was extricated with little injury, after	"

STEAM-ENGINE, *continued.*

long-continued and strenuous efforts, by I. Brunel, jun. and Bremner, 27 Aug. 1847.]

The Collins steamers began . . . 1850
The *Pacific* crosses the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead

Steam packets leave Galway for America . . . 1858
The merits of an attacking vessel termed a *steam ram*, advocated by sir G. Sartorius, were discussed in . . . 1859-60

An iron-plated frigate, *La Gloire*, completed in France (see *Navy, French*) . . . 1860

The *Warrior*, an iron-plated vessel, launched 29 Dec. "

The *Far East*, a vessel with two screws, launched at Millwall 31 Oct. 1863

A *cigar ship*, a steam yacht, designed by Mr. Winan, built by Hepworth, launched on the Thames 19 Feb. 1866

Trial trip of the *Nautilus*, with a hydraulic propeller worked by steam, Ruthven's patent; no paddle or screw required . . . 24 Maroh, "

Successful trial trip of the *Water-witch*, a government hydraulic propeller iron-clad gun-vessel (Ruthven's patent),* on the Thames 19 Oct. "

Steam vessels belonging to the British empire in 1814, 6; in 1815, 10; in 1820, 43; in 1825, 168; in 1830, 315; in 1835, 545; in 1845, 1001; in 1850, 1187; in 1864, 2406.

See *Navy*, and *Shipping*.

LARGE STEAM VESSELS OF ENGLAND.

	Long.	Broad.
Great Western	236 feet	35 feet
Duke of Wellington	240 feet	60 feet
British Queen	275 feet	61 feet
Great Britain	322 feet	51 feet
Himalaya	370 feet	43 feet
Persia	390 feet	45 feet

GREAT EASTERN, for a short time (1857-8) called *Lerathan* . . . 692 feet 83 feet

Horn Power:—Paddles, 1000; screw, 1600: Weight of ship, &c., 12,000 tons; ordinary light draught, 12,000 tons.

STEAM-HAMMER was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him 18 June, 1842. The main feature in the construction of the steam-hammer is, the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron which constitutes the hammer, which mass or block of iron is attached direct to the end of a piston-rod passing through the bottom of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil. The vast range and perfect control over the power of the blows enable the largest or smallest forge-work to be executed by the same steam-hammer. In 1842, Mr. Nasmyth applied his steam-hammer to driving piles, which invention has importantly assisted in the execution of every great public work in which pile-driving has been required.

It is now employed in every country where the working of malleable iron is carried on. Owing to the vast range of power possessed by the steam-hammer, forged iron-work can now by its means be executed on a scale, and for a variety of purposes, with such ease and perfection as could not

STEAM-MAN. A figure constructed to drag a phaeton received this name in New York in March, 1868.

STEAM NAVIGATION, see under *Steam*.

STEAM-PLOUGHS were patented by G. Callaway and R. A. Purkes, 1849; H. Cowing, 1850; and others. John Fowler's is much approved.

STEAM-RAM (to be used in naval warfare), was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1836, and communicated to the Admiralty in 1845. Steam-rams built by Mr. James Laird

* Mr. Ruthven patented his system in 1849, and exhibited his machinery at the International Exhibition in 1851. His object is to increase speed and save fuel. In the *Water-witch* a steam-engine gives the power of absorbing and expelling the water, and no screw or paddle is required. The water-wheel is 14 feet in diameter.

She was designed by Mr. I. K. Brunel [who died 15 Sept. 1859], and built by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., at Millwall; launching lasted from 3 Nov. 1857, to 31 Jan. 1858.

The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new company was formed to fit her for sea.

On 7 Sept. 1859, she left her moorings at Deptford for Portland-roads. On the voyage an explosion took place (off Hastings), through some neglect in regard to the casing of one of the chimneys, when ten firemen were killed and many persons seriously injured. After repairs she sailed to Holyhead, arriving there 10 Oct.; she endured the storm of 25-26 Oct. well; and proceeded to Southampton for the winter, 4 Nov.

She was fitted up to convey 5000 persons from London to Australia, a distance of 22,500 miles, with accommodation for 800 1st class passengers, 2000 2nd class, and 1200 3rd class. Her able captain (Harrison) was drowned in the Solent 22 Jan. 1860, deeply regretted. She sailed for New York 17 June, under command of captain Vine Hall, and arrived there 28 June. After being exhibited she left New York 16 Aug. and returned to England 26 Aug.

Owing to a lawsuit in April, the ship came into the hands of sheriff's officers; but was released and sailed for New York on 1 May, 1861. On 12 Sept. she suffered much loss through a violent gale.

In 1862 she performed several voyages to and from New York; but in Aug. ran on a rock near Long Island and injured her bottom.

She was repaired and arrived at Liverpool 17 Jan. 1863, and sailed to New York (16-27 May).

She was bought by Glass, Elliot, and Co. in March or April, 1864, and was chartered to convey the Atlantic telegraph cable; sailed from Sheerness 15 July; and returned 19 Aug. 1865; see *Electric Telegraph*, p. 265.

She sailed for New York, prepared for 2000 passengers, 26 March, and returned with 191. She was seized, by the seamen claiming their wages, May, 1867; and the case was carried into chancery in July.

At the meeting of the shareholders 10 Feb. 1868, no dividend was declared.

have been possible by the means previously existing. Parts of the most gigantic marine steam-engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are now executed by the steam-hammer.

of Birkenhead for the confederates in N. America, were stopped and eventually bought by the British government in 1864.

STEARINE (from *stear*, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperature. The nature of these substances was first made known by Chevreul, in 1823, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids, with a base termed *glycerine*; of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and elaine; see *Candles*.

STEEL, metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been largely fabricated from the earliest times. A manufactory for cast steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth, near Sheffield, in 1740. The manufacture of sheet steel began at Sheffield about 1800. German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr. Crawley. The inventions of Mushat (1800) and Lucas (1804) were important steps in this manufacture; see *Engraving*. In 1856, Mr. H. Bessemer made steel by passing cold air through liquid iron; in 1859, tungsten steel was made in Germany; and in 1861, M. Freny made steel by bringing red-hot iron in contact with carbonate of ammonia. The subject has been much investigated by M. Caron, 1861-5. In 1860, much attention was excited by cutlery made from a metallic sand, brought from Taranaki or New Plymouth, in New Zealand. In consequence of improved modes, steel is now made cheaply in large masses, and will be employed in the manufacture of cannon, &c. A steel bridge, in connexion with the exhibition, was constructed at Paris by M. Joreb in 1866.

STEEL PENS. "Iron pens" are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1685. Steel pens came into use about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for 7l. 4s. In 1830, the price was 8s., and in 1832, 6s. A better pen is now sold for 6d. a gross. Birmingham in 1858 produced about 1000 million pens per annum. Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture. Perry, Mitchell, and Gillett are eminent makers.

STEEL-YARD. An ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B.C.—The **STEEL-YARD COMPANY**, London merchants, who had the steel-yard assigned to them by Henry III., about 1232, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. *Anderson*. The company lost its privileges, finally, in 1578; and the merchants were expelled in 1597.

STEENKIRK, see *Englien*.

STENOGRAPHY (from *stenos*, narrow), the art of short-hand, said to have been practised by the ancients. Its improvement is attributed to the poet Ennius, to Tyro, Cicero's freedman, and still more to Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, written about 1412, is the oldest system extant. Dr. Timothy Bright's "Characterie, or, the Art of Short, Swift, and Secret Writing," published in 1588, is the first English work on short-hand. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590; and John Willis published his "*Stenographie*" in 1602. There are now numerous systems; Byrom's (1750), Gurney's (1753), Taylor's (1786), Mavor's (1789), Pitman's (phonographic), 1837.

STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, ST. (Westminster). The commons of England held their assemblies in this chapel, which was built by king Stephen, and dedicated about 1135. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1548, it was applied to the use of Parliament; see *Parliament*. It was destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1834. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810; and Mr. Mackenzie's work appeared in 1844.

STEREOCHROMY, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silice) serves as the connecting medium between the colour and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on 5 March, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

STEREOMETER, by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about 1350. *Anderson*. M. Say's stereometer, for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

STEREOSCOPE (from *stereos*, solid, and *skopein*, to see), an optical instrument for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by professor Charles Wheatstone in 1838, who had announced its principle in 1833. Since 1854, stereoscopes have been greatly improved.

STEREOTYPE (a cast from a page of moveable printing-types). It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711. It was practised by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh, about 1730. Some

of Ged's plates are at the Royal Institution, London. A Mr. James attempted to introduce Ged's process in London, but failed, about 1735. *Nichols*. Stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century; and a quarto Bible and a Dutch folio Bible were printed there. *Phillips*. It was revived in London by Wilson in 1804. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper or silver.

In the library of the Royal Institution is an edition of Ballust, with this imprint: "Edinburgi, Gulielmus Ged, auri faber Edinensis, non typis mobilibus, ut vulgo fieri solet, sed tabellis seu

laminis fuis, excudebat. 1744." (Printed at Edinburgh by William Ged of Edinburgh, goldsmith, not with moveable types, as is commonly done, but with cast tablets or plates.)

STERLING (money). Ducange says (1733), "Esterlingus, sterlingus, are English words relating to money, and hence familiar to other nations, and applied to the weight, quality, and kind of money." "Denarius Angliæ, quo vocatur sterlingus," stat. Edw. I. (The penny of England, which is called sterling). Camden derives the word from *easterling* or *esterling*, observing that the money brought from Germany, in the reign of Richard I., was the most esteemed on account of its purity, being called in old deeds, "*nummi easterling*." Others derive the word from the *Easterlings*, the first moneyers in England.

STETHOSCOPE. In 1816 Laënnec, of Paris, by rolling a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder, and applying one end to the patient's chest and the other to his own ear, perceived the action of the heart in a much more distinct manner than by the immediate application of the ear. This led to his inventing the stethoscope, or "breast-explorer," the principle of which, now termed "auscultation," was known by Hippocrates, and by Robert Hooke, 1681.

STETTIN (Pomerania), an ancient city, formerly held by the Sidini and Venedes; was taken by Boleslas of Poland in 1121. After being conquered by the Swedes, Russians, and French, it was awarded to Prussia in 1814.

STEWARD OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The first grand officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England; but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, having raised a rebellion against his sovereign Henry III., was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king, who abolished the office, 1265. It is now revived only *pro hac vice*, at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. The first afterwards appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV. The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the earl of Huntingdon, in 1400. The last was lord Denman at the trial of the earl of Cardigan, 16 Feb. 1841. The duke of Hamilton was lord high steward at the coronations of William IV. and Victoria.

STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LORD (an ancient office), has the sole direction of the king's house below-stairs; he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Seneschal, tenez le baton de notre maison*." This officer has been called lord steward since 1540; previously to the 31st of Henry VIII., he was styled grand master of the household. His function as a judge was abolished in 1849.

STICKLESTADT (Norway). Here Olaf II., aided by the Swedes, was defeated in his endeavours to recover his kingdom from Canute, king of Denmark, and slain, 29 July, 1030. He was afterwards sainted, on account of his zeal for Christianity.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, see *Magistrates*.

STIRRUPS were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the 5th century, but were not common even in the 12th.

STOCKACH, a town in Baden, near which the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, defeated the French, 25 March, 1799.

STOCKHOLM, capital of Sweden (built on *holmen*, or islands), was fortified by Berger Jarl about 1254. Here the Swedish nobility was massacred by Christian II. in 1520; see *Sweden*.

Pence of Stockholm, between the king of Great Britain and the queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as elector of Brunswick 20 Nov. 1719
Treaty of Stockholm, between Sweden and

Russia, in favour of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp . . . 24 March, 1724
Another between England and Sweden 3 March, 1813
And between England, France, and Sweden, . . . 21 Nov. 1855

STOCKINGS of silk were first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of knit black silk stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. *Hovell*. He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinary cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk

stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham; and the present was then much taken notice of. *Idem*. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, made a pair like them, the first made in England, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, 1564. *Stour*. The art of weaving stockings in a frame was invented in England by the rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589, twenty-five years after he had learnt to knit them with wires or needles. Cotton stockings were first made in 1730; see *Cotton*.

STOCKPORT (in Cheshire) has become eminent on account of the cotton trade. Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, is united to it by a bridge over the river. Here the Manchester blanketeers were dispersed, 11 March, 1817; and here was a serious religious riot, when two Roman catholic chapels were destroyed, and the houses of many Roman catholics gutted, and their furniture and other contents smashed or burnt, 29 June, 1852.

STOCKS, in which drunkards were placed. The last in London was removed from St. Clement's Danes, Strand, 4 Aug. 1826.

STOCKS. The public funding system originated in Venice, about 1173, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1690.

Act to prevent *stock-jobbing* passed March, 1734; repealed

The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel-court, the residence of the lord mayor, sir Wm. Capel, in 1504, was laid on 18 May, 1801. It was stated on the first stone that the public debt was then 552,730,924*l*.

The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which lord Cochrane, the celebrated admiral Johustone, and others were convicted, 22 Feb. 1814. Lord Cochrane was in consequence expelled the house of commons. His innocence was afterwards proved, and he was restored to his rank by king William IV., and to the honours belonging to it by queen Victoria.

Stock-exchange coffee-house destroyed by fire 11 Feb. 1816

The number of stock-holders in 1840 amounted to 337,481.

Three per cent. annuities created	1776
Three per cent. consols created	1771
Three per cent. reduced	1745
Three per cent. annuities, payable at the South Sea-house	1751
Three-and-a-half per cent. annuities created	1758
Long annuities	1761
Four per cent. consols	1762
Five per cent. annuities	1797 and 1802
Five per cents. reduced to four	1802
Old four per cents. reduced to three-and-a-half in	1804
Further reductions made in 1825, 1830, 1834, 1841, and 1844; the maximum being now three per cent.	

By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* (i.e., consolidated annuities, paying 3 per cent. per annum) averaged in the year—

1749 £100 0 0	1798 £59 10 0	1820 £68 12 0	1845 £93 2 6
1780 63 13 6	1800 66 3 3	1825 90 0 8	1848 86 15 0
1785 68 6 6	1805 58 14 0	1830 89 15 7	1850 96 10 0
1790 71 2 6	1810 67 16 3	1840 89 17 6	1852 99 12 6
1795 74 8 6	1815 58 13 9		

The price of £100 stock varied in

1853, from £101 to £90 $\frac{1}{2}$	1857, from £95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to £86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1861, from £94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to £89 $\frac{1}{2}$	1864, from £91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to £87 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854, " 96 " 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1858, " 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 94	1862, " 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	1865, " 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 86 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855, " 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1859, " 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 89	1863, " 94 " 90	1866, average, 88.
1856, " 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 87 $\frac{1}{2}$			1867, " 93.

STOICS, disciples of Zeno, the philosopher (about 290 a.c.); obtained the name because they listened to his instructions in a porch or portico at Athens, called in Greek *Stoa*. Zeno taught, that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. *Stanley*.

STOKE, EAST (near Newark, Nottinghamshire). Near here, on 16 June, 1457, the adherents of Lambert Simnel, who personated Edward, earl of Warwick, and claimed the crown, were defeated by Henry VII. John De la Pole, the earl of Lincoln, and most of the leaders were slain; and Simnel, whose life was spared, was afterwards employed in the king's household.

STONE. Stone buildings were introduced into England, 670. A stone bridge was built at Bow, in 1087, and is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860; see *Bridges*. The first stone building in Ireland was probably a round tower; see *Building*. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. *Artificial stone* for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1776; see *Ransom's Artificial Stone*, and *Lithotomy*.

STONEHENGE (on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire) is said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin, by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons, who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon about 450. *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, 500. *Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated. *Dr. Stukeley*. The Britons had annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, where laws were made, justice administered, and heinous crimes punished.

STONEWALL BRIGADE, see *United States*, 1862, note.

STORMS, see *Meteorology*, and *Cyclones*. The following are among the most memorable:—

- In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, 944.
- In several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, 5 Oct. 1091.
- On the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215. *Holished*.
- It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, 1233.
- Storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285. *Holished*.
- Violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339. *Matt. Paris*.
- When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbour, Jan. 1382. *Holished*.
- Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1396. *Holished*.
- Hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage, on 3 Sept. 1658, the day that Cromwell died. *Mortimer*.
- Storm on east coast of England: 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1666.
- The "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbours and on the coasts, the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, 26-27 Nov. 1703. The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000. sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.
- Snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.
- One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indians greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, 11 Oct. 1737.
- Dreadful hurricane at the Havanah: many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, 25 Oct. 1768.
- Awful storm in the north of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and four Dublin packets foundered, 29 Oct. 1775.
- One at Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, 22 April, 1782.
- One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.
- One general throughout Great Britain: several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, 6 Oct. 1794.
- One which did vast damage in London, and throughout almost the whole of England, 8 Nov. 1800.
- A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, 16-17 Dec. 1814.
- An awful gale, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coast, 31 Aug. 1816.
- Dreadful hurricane, ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to 22nd Sept. 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.
- Great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall; many vessels lost, Nov. 1821.
- In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, many houses were thrown down, and vast numbers unroofed, 12 Dec. 1822.
- Awful storm on the coast of England: many vessels lost, and 13 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, 12-13 Jan. 1828.
- At Gibraltar, where more than 100 vessels were destroyed, 18 Feb. 1828.
- Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, 16 July, 1831.
- A hurricane visited London and its neighbourhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, 28 Oct. 1838.
- Awful hurricane on west coast of England, and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighbourhood; the coast and harbours were covered with wrecks; the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half-a-million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the winds spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighbourhood scarcely sustained any damage, 6-7 Jan. 1839.
- [The winter of 1852-3 (Dec. and Jan.) was one of storms, many of which were very destructive, particularly to shipping.]
- Great storm in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, causing much loss of life, shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.
- Great storm on N. coast of Europe, &c., 31 Dec. 1854.
- Great storm on N.E. coast of Scotland; 42 fishermen lost, 23 Nov. 1857.
- Dreadful storm on the night 25-26 Oct.: the Royal Charter totally lost, and many other vessels; another storm, 31 Oct. and 1 Nov. 1859.
- Great storm in the channel, causing much loss of life and property, 1 Jan. 1860.
- Dreadful gales, doing much mischief, 26, 27, 28 Feb.; 28 May; and 2 June, 1860.
- Great storm: part of the Crystal Palace blown down; Chichester cathedral steeple fell, 20-21 Feb. 1861.
- Great storm on British coasts, 143 wrecks, 28 May, 1861.
- Storm on the north-east; 50 wrecks, 13-14 Nov. 1861.

STORMS, *continued.*

At Market Laverton, &c.; hail six and seven feet deep; much damage to crops, 2 Sept. 1862.

Storm on British coasts; very many wrecks, 19, 20 Oct. 1862.

There were severe gales, doing much damage and loss of life, 19 Jan. &c. 1863; and 14 Jan. &c. 1865 (see under *Wrecks*).

Dreadful hurricane in the Indian Ocean, &c. (see *Cyclone, Calcutta*), 5 Oct. 1864.

Hurricane at Lisbon, causes much damage, worst for many years, 13 Dec. 1864.

Severe gales; many vessels and lives lost (see *Wrecks*), 6-11 Jan. 1866; 2-4 Dec. 1867; 22 Jan. and 3 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1868.

STORTHING, the Norwegian parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Hacho V. in 1223.

STOVES. The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and generally on the continent. Dr. Franklin and count Rumford pointed out the waste of fuel in our open fires; and Dr. Neil Arnott patented his "improvements in the production and agency of heat," 14 Nov. 1821; see *Chimneys*, and *Cottager's Stove*.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, including Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales island, and Singapore, were made a separate dependency of the British crown in 1853, and placed under the governor-general of India. They were separated from India, and constituted an independent settlement by an act passed 10 Aug. 1866, and took effect April, 1867. Governor, sir Harry St. George Ord, 1867.

STRALSUND (Pomerania), a strong fortified Hanse-town, built about 1230. It resisted a fierce siege by Wallenstein in 1628; it was taken by Frederick William, of Brandenburg, in 1678, restored to the Swedes, and re-captured by the Prussians and their allies, in 1715. It surrendered to the French under Brune, 20 Aug. 1807; but in 1815 was awarded to Prussia.

STRAND (London). Houses were first built upon the Strand about 1353, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected 1549-1605. *Stow*. The Strand bridge was commenced 11 Oct. 1811; see *Waterloo Bridge*. The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829.

STRASBURG, the Roman *Argentoratum*, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defeated the Allemanni, 357. This town, formerly Imperial, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Strasburg is remarkable for its magnificent cathedral and lofty tower. An attempt at insurrection in the city was made 30 Oct. 1836, by prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic, and now emperor), aided by two officers and some privates. It was instantly suppressed by their arrest. The prince was then shipped off to America by the French government; see *France*.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (Warwickshire), see *Shakspeare*.

STRATHCLUYD, a kingdom formed by the Britons, who retired northward after the Saxon conquest, about 560. It extended from the Clyde to Cumberland. The Britons in it submitted to Edward the Elder, in 924.

STRATHFIELD-SAYE, a parish partly in Berkshire and Hampshire, in which is situate the estate bought of lord Rivers by the nation for 263,000*l.*, and presented to the duke of Wellington, 1817. An act to provide a suitable residence for his grace and his heirs was passed 11 July, 1815.

STRATHMORE ESTATES. Miss Bowes, of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000*l.* with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, 25 Feb. 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, 10 Nov. 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, 23 Nov. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF, in Cornwall, 16 May, 1643, between the royal army under sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the parliament under the earl of Stamford. The victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

STRAWBERRY, see *Fruits*.

STRAWBERRY-HILL, the Gothic villa of Horace Walpole, erected by him, 1753-76, at

Twickenham, near London. In April and May, 1842, his collection of pictures, and articles of taste and virtue, were sold by auction for 29,615*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

STREET-MUSIC. An act was passed in 1864 for the better regulation of street-music in the metropolitan police districts.

STREET RAILWAYS, previously established by Mr. Train in New York, were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, 30 Aug. 1860, and at Bayswater, London, 23 March, 1861; see *Ireland*, 1868. A street railway bill was rejected by the house of commons in April, 1861. Several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1861, but were all taken up in 1862.

STRELITZ, the imperial guard of Russia, established by Ivan IV. about 1568. Becoming frequently seditious, it was suppressed by Peter the Great; great numbers were put to death, many by the czar's own hand, 1697-1704.

STRIKES, see *Preston*, and *London*, 1859-61.

The tailors of London struck for increase of wages in April, 1834

The strike of the calico-printers of Glasgow, lasted nine months in "

The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place in 1852: and of the London cabmen, 27-30 July, 1853

A strike among the silk-workers at Coventry came to an end 30 Aug. 1860

An unsuccessful attempt to get up a strike in

the building trade began 23 March, 1861

A strike of the puddlers in the iron trade occurred in the spring of (see *Iron*, and *Railways*) 1865

Strike of London west-end tailors (about 2000), lasted 22 April-Oct. 1867

Great strike of colliers near St. Helena, April, 1867; about 40,000 men on strike April, 1868

See *Trials*, Aug. 1867.

STRONTIUM. The native carbonate of strontia was discovered at Strontian, in Argyleshire, in 1787. Sir Humphry Davy first obtained from it the metal strontium in 1808.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Cavantou in the seeds of the strychnos Ignatia and nux vomica, and also in the upas poison. It is so virulent that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes; its operation is accompanied by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of William Palmer, who was executed for the murder of Cook, 14 June, 1856.

STUART, HOUSE OF, see *Scotland*, p. 659, and *England*, p. 276.

STUCCO-WORK was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it. *Abbé Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine, about 1550; and in Italy, France, and England in the 18th century.

STUHM (W. Prussia). Here Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Poles, 1628.

STUTTGART (Wurtemberg), first mentioned in 1229, was made his residence by count Eberhard, 1320; enlarged by Ulric, 1436; and made capital of the state, 1482. It has been greatly adorned during the last and present centuries.

STYLE. The style was altered by Augustus Caesar's ordering leap-year to be once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C.; see *New Style*.

STYLE ROYAL, see *Majesty*, and *Titles*. The *styles* of the English sovereigns are given in the later editions of Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

STYLITES, see *Monachism*.

STYRIA (Austria), part of the ancient Noricum and Pannonia, was held successively by the Romans, Ostragoths, and Avars. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and divided among his followers, styled counts, among whom the count of Styria, about 876, was the most powerful. The count became margrave about 1030; and Ottocar VI., in 1180, was made duke. At his death, 1192, Styria was annexed to the duchy of Austria. In 1246 it was acquired by Bela IV. of Hungary; in 1253 by Ottocar II. of Bohemia; after whose defeat and death, at Marchfeld, in 1278, it reverted to Rudolph of Austria, and was annexed to his possessions.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, see *Telegraph* (under *Electricity*).

SUBSIDIES to the kings of England were formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340. *Anderson*. Subsidies were raised upon the subjects of England by James I. 1624; but they were contained in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. Four subsidies were granted to Charles II. in 1663.*

SUCCESSION ACTS, see *Settlement*.

SUCCESSION, WAR OF (1702-1713), distinguished by the achievements of the duke of

* England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists of France, and against Bonaparte.

Marlborough and the earl of Peterborough, and their unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian prince or a French prince should succeed to the throne of Spain. The British court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded; see *Spain*, and *Utrecht*.

SUCCESSION DUTY ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51), after much discussion, was passed 4 Aug. 1853. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property.

SUDBURY, in Suffolk, was disfranchised for bribery in 1844.

SUEVI, a warlike Gothic tribe, which with the Alani and the Visigoths, entered Spain about 408, were overcome by the latter, and absorbed into their kingdom about 584.

SUEZ CANAL. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the bay of Pelusium was brought forward by M. de Lesseps in 1852. He undertook to cut a canal through 90 miles of sand, to run out moles into the Mediterranean; to deepen the shallow waters; to create ports to receive the ships from India and Australia, and to adapt the canal to irrigation. The consent of the Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments was gradually obtained, but not that of the British. A company has been formed for the purpose, and the work commenced in 1858. The cost was estimated at 8,000,000*l*.

M. Delacour, a French engineer, after viewing the works which were "employing 25,000 men in the desert," expressed his conviction that this important work will be completed in four or five years.

The waters of the Mediterranean have been admitted into a narrow channel communicating with Lake Timsah; a very insignificant part of the work.

The works were visited by the sultan and by Mr. Hawke.

The company compelled by the Egyptian government to give up the employment of compulsory labour, and litigation ensued.

M. de Lesseps reported that a vessel containing 30 persons had been tugged along the

canal the whole distance between the two seas	Feb. 1865
Delegates from the British chambers of commerce visited the works, and reported that the success of the scheme was only an affair of time and money	17 April, "
The flood gates of the smaller Suez canal were opened, the fresh water of the Nile admitted; a coal vessel passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea	15 Aug. "
The Prime, 80 tons burden, passed through the canal from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea	17 Feb. 1867
A loan raised in France	"
M. de Lesseps expects the larger canal for ships will be ready in	1868

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. Power to appoint them was given by parliament in 1534 to Henry VIII. as head of the church; see *Supremacy*.

SUGAR.* (*Saccharum officinarum*) is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C. *Strabo*. An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage. *Lucan*. The best sugar was produced in India. *Pliny*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625. In large quantities, 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.† Our chief importations of sugar are from the British West Indies, the East Indies, Mauritius, and Brazil. Sugar was first taxed by name, 1 James II. 1685. The previous customs duties upon sugar were repealed, and moderated duties substituted, by the act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, passed 18 Aug. 1846, by which act the same duties were levied upon the sugar of foreign countries as levied upon sugar the produce of British colonies: annually reduced until 5 July, 1851. The importations of sugar have in consequence considerably increased, and amounted in 1852 to upwards of 8,000,000 cwts., paying a duty exceeding 4,000,000*l*. sterling. Raw sugar imported in 1854, 9,112,364 cwts.; 1860, 8,817,277 cwts.; 1866, 10,639,085 cwts.‡ In 1855, the duty was increased; reduced in 1864; modified in 1867. Sugar was extracted from beet-root in France, by Achard, in 1799, and has been since largely manufactured.

* Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without congeners, has of late years become the head of a numerous family, viz.: Cane-sugar (*sucrose*, from the sugar-cane; boiled with dilute acids it yields *glucose*); fruit-sugar (from many recent fruits); grape-sugar (*glucose*; from dried fruits and altered starch); sugar of milk; *Melissose* (from eucalyptus, by Berthelot in 1856); *sorbin* (from the berries of the mountain ash, by Pelouze); *inosite* (from muscular tissue, Scherer); *dulcose* (by Laurent); *mannite* (from manna, obtained from the fraxinus ornus, a kind of ash); *guercite* (from acorns); to these have been lately added *mycose*, by M. Mitscherlich, and *melleose* and *trehalose*, by M. Berthelot.

† About the year 1138 the sugar-cane was transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily, thence to Madeira, and finally to the West Indies and America. It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance in 1497. A manuscript letter from sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, 6 March, 1546, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar-loaves at six shillings a loaf, "whiche is eight pence a pounce."

‡ In 1840, the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom were nearly 5,000,000 cwts., of which nearly four millions were for home consumption; and the duty amounted to about five millions and a half sterling. In 1850, the imports were 8,285,734 cwts. and the reduced duty amounted to 4,138,951*l*.; in 1853

SUGAR-REFINING was made known to Europeans by a Venetian, 1503, and was first practised in England in 1659, though some say that we had the art a few years earlier. Dr. Scoffern's processes were patented in 1848-50.

SUICIDE (from *sui*, self; *cedere*, to kill), the slayer of himself. The first instances recorded in Jewish history are those of Samson, about 1120, and Saul, 1055 B.C. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the early part of the Roman history, the only instance recorded occurs in the reign of Tarquin I., when the soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B.C. Instances afterwards occurred, however, of illustrious men committing suicide, as Cato, 46 B.C.* In the Roman catholic church, in the 6th century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods. Till 1823 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it.

MOST MEMORABLE RECENT CASES OF SUICIDE.

Gen. Pichegru	7 April, 1804
Miss Champante	15 Aug. "
Sellis, valet of the duke of Cumberland, 31 May, 1810	
Abraham Goldsmid, an eminent merchant	" "
Williams, murderer of the Marr family, 15 Dec. 1811	
Lord French	9 Dec. 1814
Marshal Berthier	1 June, 1815
Samuel Whitbread, esq.	6 Sept. "
Sir Samuel Romilly	2 Nov. 1818
Sir Richard Croft	6 Nov. "
Christophe, king of Hayti	8 Oct. 1820
Adm. sir George Campbell	23 Jan. 1821
Marquess of Londonderry	12 Aug. 1822
Hon. colonel Stanhope	26 Jan. 1825
Mr. Montgomery in Newgate (see <i>Prussic Acid</i>)	4 July, 1828
Miss Charlotte Both	3 Jan. 1830
Lord Greaves	7 Feb. "
Colonel Breton	13 Jan. 1832
Major Thompson	13 June, "
Mr. Simpson, the traveller	24 July, 1840
Lord James Beresford	27 April, 1841
Gen. sir Rufane Shaw Donkin	1 May, "
The earl of Munster	20 March, 1842
Lord Congleton	8 June, "
Laman Blanchard	15 Feb. 1845
Colonel Gurwood	29 Dec. "
Rear-admiral Collard	18 March, 1846
Haydon, the eminent painter	22 June, "
Count Bresson	2 Nov. 1847
Colonel King, in India	12 July, 1850
Walter Watts, lessee of Olympic theatre, 13 July, "	
Rev. Dr. Rice	20 Jan. 1853
Lieut.-col. Layard	27 Dec. "
Rev. T. Robinson (threw himself off Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover)	16 Aug. 1854
Dr. Franks, late editor of the <i>Allgemeine Zeitung</i> , after killing his son	3 Nov. 1855
John Sadleir, M.P. (in 1852, a lord of the treasury), by prussic acid; on Hampstead Heath. (He was found to have been guilty of enormous frauds upon the Tipperary bank, &c.)	16 Feb. 1856

A. Smart, a watchmaker, threw himself from the whispering gallery in St. Paul's, 14 March, 1856	
Charles Russell, esq., late chairman of (Great Western Railway)	15 May, "
Hugh Miller, geologist, author of <i>The Old Red Sandstone</i> (insane, through overwork) 23 Dec. "	
Major-gen. Stalker, C.B. of Indian army (14 March), and commodore Ethersey, of the Indian navy. (Both through physical and mental depression while on the expedition against Persia: see Bushire.)	17 March, 1857
Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, brother of Eliot, lost in the <i>Amazon</i>	23 Oct. "
Henry M. Witt, a promising young chemist, at the Government School of Mines	19 June, 1858
Dr. Sadleir, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin	July, "
Rev. G. Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter	27 Aug. 1860
Lord Forth, son of earl of Perth	8 Oct. 1861
Wm. G. Prescott, banker	29 April, 1865
Admiral Robert Fitz-Roy (see <i>New Zealand</i> , and <i>Meteorology</i>)	30 April, "
Col. Hobbs (connected with the suppression of Jamaica outbreak) on his way to England	9 May, 1867
G. W. Green, merchant, jumped off Clifton Suspension bridge	11 May, "
Dr. A. W. Warder, murderer of his wife, at Brighton	12 July, "
Thos. Lee, threw himself from north tower of the crystal palace	18 Feb. 1868
Theodore, emp. of Abyssinia (reported) 13 April, "	

INQUESTS ON SUICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1856	919 males	395 females	1314
1858	909 "	366 "	1275
1860	961 "	396 "	1357
1861	961 "	363 "	1324
1862	938 "	346 "	1284
1863	1048 "	337 "	1385
1864	978 "	359 "	1337
1865	1028 "	369 "	1397
1866	975 "	387 "	1360

SUITORS' FUND (in the Court of Chancery), in 1862 amounted to 1,290,000*l.* As this money has no specific owner, a proposal was made by government to apply it to the building of new law-courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed, which was directed by the "Court of Laws Fees" act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

SULPHUR has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol. Sulphuric acid (vitriol), produced from the burning of sulphur,

7,772,833 cwts. were retained for home consumption; duty, 4,083,836*l.*; in 1859, 8,641,920 cwts. were retained for home consumption; duty, 5,935,909*l.*; in 1864, 8,937,798 cwts. were retained.

* There have been three instances of self destruction by fire; that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; of a Frenchman, who, in imitation of him, threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and of an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.

was introduced into England about 1720. Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made, such as its allotropic condition, &c. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder.—The sulphur mines of Sicily have been wrought since the 16th century, but the exportation was considerable till about 1820; in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,654 tons. In that year the Neapolitan government was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company; but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of this impolitic restriction in 1841, which, however, gave a great and lasting impetus to the British sulphur manufacture.

SULTAN, a Turkish title, from the Arabic, signifying *king of kings*, and given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey. It was first given to the Turkish princes, Angrolipet and Musgad, about 1055. *Vallier*. It was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the 4th century of the Hegira.

SUMATRA, an island in the Indian ocean, called Java Minor by Marco Polo, and visited by Nicoli di Conti prior to 1449. Mainly on account of the pepper trade, the Dutch formed a settlement at Padang about 1649, and the British at Bencoolen about 1685. The Dutch possessions with Java were acquired by the British in 1811; but were restored in 1816. In 1824 the Dutch acquired all the British settlements in Sumatra, in exchange for Malacca and some possessions in India.

SUMPTUARY LAWS restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. The laws of Lycurgus were severe against luxury about 844 B.C. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, unless she were drunk; and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel, unless she designed to act unchastely, 450 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans (181 B.C.), limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws, chiefly of the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII., were repealed in 1856; see *Dress*.

SUN. Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B.C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected till about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530; see *Copernican System*, and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. The transit of Mercury was observed by Gassendi.

By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disc in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis.

Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley 1702

Solar spots were first observed by Fabricius and

Harriot in 1610. A macula three times the

size of the earth passed the sun's centre,

21 April, 1666, and frequently since.

Herschel measured two spots, whose length

together exceeded 50,000 miles 19 April, 1779

Since 1851 much attention has been given to the luminous protuberances observed on the edge of the sun's disc during a total eclipse. Mr. Warren De la Rue took two photographs at the time of total obscuration 18 July, 1860

Mr. James Nasmyth discovers the lenticular-shaped objects on the sun (termed by him

"willow-leaves," by Stone "rice-grains") 28 Aug. "

"Solar physics" especially studied by Messrs. Warren De la Rue, Balfour Stewart, &c. 1859

SUNCION, TREATY OF, between general Urquiza, director of the Argentine confederation, and C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, recognising the independence of Paraguay, 15 July, 1852.

SUNDA ISLES, include Java and Sumatra (*which see*).

SUNDAY or **LORD'S DAY**. Most nations have counted one day in seven holy. Sunday was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called *Dies Dominica*, or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day, combined it with that of the seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals (*Eusebius, Life of Constantine*), and it was followed by several imperial edicts in favour of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the

* The estimated diameter is 882,000 miles, and the distance from the earth, till lately given as 25,000,000 miles, has been recently corrected to 94,000,000, by the result of the experiments and calculations of N. M. Fizeau and Foucault (1864). "The error corrected corresponds to the apparent breadth of a human hair at 125 feet, or of a sovereign at 8 miles off." *Herschel*. The sun is now described as consisting of a solid or liquid nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope (photosphere) over which is a dense atmosphere, containing the vapours of various metals and other elements (1865); see *Spectrum*.

Great, dated 7 March, 321. *Corpus Juris Civilis*; see *Sabbath*; *Sabbatarians*; *Sports*, *Book of*, &c.—For **SUNDAY LETTER**, see *Dominical Letter*.

The council of Orleans prohibited country labour		Act restraining amusements, 1 Charles I.	1625
The Sabbath-day was ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break-of-day, 4th Canon, Edgar	338	Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods except milk at certain hours and meat in public-houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Charles II.	1676
Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I.	1606	The Sunday act passed	1781
James I. and Charles I. authorised certain sports after divine service on Sundays; see <i>Sports</i> .		Lord Robert Grosvenor (since lord Ebury), introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading. (It met with much opposition and was withdrawn)	April-July, 1855

SUNDAY SCHOOLS were established in England about 1781, by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with Dr. Stock. The Sunday School Union was founded in 1802; in 1867 it supported 652 schools; see *Education*, and *Sabbath Schools*.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION, formed in 1718, arose out of a modification of the Stanhope ministry. After various changes, it was broken up in 1721.

Charles, earl of Sunderland, <i>first lord of the treasury</i> .	Earl Stanhope and Mr. Craggs, <i>secretaries</i> .
Earl Cowper, <i>lord chancellor</i> .	Mr. Aislabie, <i>chancellor of the exchequer</i> , &c.

SUN-DIALS, see *Dials*.

SUNNITES, or **SONNITES** (*which see*).

SUPERANNUATION ACTS for the Civil Service were passed in April, 1859, and Aug. 1866.

SUPPER, see *Lord's Supper*.

SUPREMACY over the church was claimed by Pope Gelasius I. as bishop of Rome, 494. On 15 Jan. 1535, Henry VIII. by virtue of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, formally assumed the style of "on earth Supreme Head of the Church of England," which has been retained by all succeeding sovereigns. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More), and many others were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy in 1535; and in 1578, John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Sherwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence.

SURAT (E. Indies). Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here established under captain Best in 1611. The Great Mogul had here an officer who was styled his admiral. An attack of the Mahratta chief Sivajee, on the British factory, was defeated by sir George Oxenden, 1664. The English were again attacked in 1670, and 1702, and often subsequently. The East India Company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. Surat was vested in the British by treaty in 1800 and 1803.

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF. The first charter was granted by Henry VIII. 1540. Formerly barbers and surgeons were united, until it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter excepting only the drawing of teeth." The college obtained charters in 1745, 1800, and 1843 (when it was styled the "Royal College of Surgeons of England"), 1852, and 1859. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's-inn-Fields was re-modelled in 1836, and the interior completed in 1837. The premises were enlarged in 1852-3. The museum began with the Hunterian collection, 1800; and the library was founded in 1801; see *Medical Council*.

SURGERY. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Ætius, 500; Paulus Ægineta, in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century a new era in the science began; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests and barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under the illustrious Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London; see *Physic*.

SURINAM (Dutch Guiana). The factories established by the English in 1640 were restored by the Portuguese, 1643; by the Dutch, 1654; taken by the British, 1804; and recaptured by the Dutch, 1814.

SURNAMES first began in the East. Jacob was named Israel, 1739 B.C. *Gen. xxxii. 29*. Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility about 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitz-herbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, as O'Neal, O'Donnell. The Scottish Highlanders used Mac, as MacDonald, son of Donald. The Saxons added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalised in the reign of Henry VI., 1435. M. A. Lower's "Dictionary of English Surnames" was published in 1860.

SURPLICES were first worn by the Jewish priests, and are said to have been first used in churches, 316, and encouraged by pope Adrian, 786. "Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves," *Canon* 58. The garb prescribed by stat. 2 Edw. VI. 1547; again, 1 Eliz. 1558; and 13 & 14 Chas. II. 1662; see *Ritualism*.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (near London) were established in 1831, by Mr. Edward Cross, who brought hither the menagerie formerly at Exeter change. Various picture models have been exhibited here since 1837, viz. Vesuvius, Iceland, &c., accompanied by fireworks. In 1856, a company which had taken the gardens, erected a large yet elegant building for concerts; the architect being Mr. Horace Jones. On 19 Oct. 1856, when the hall contained about 9000 persons, attending to hear the rev. C. H. Spurgeon, seven were killed and thirty seriously injured, by a false alarm of fire. In 1862 the hall was temporarily taken for the reception of the patients of St. Thomas's hospital.

SURVEY, see *Ordinance*.

SUSPENDING POWER, see *Dispensing Power*.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES are ancient in China. The Hungerford (or Charing Cross) suspension bridge, opened May 1, 1845, was removed to Clifton and opened there, 8 Dec. 1864. Parliament empowered the commissioners of woods to erect (among other improvements there) a suspension bridge at Battersea, Sept. 1846; and many bridges of similar construction have been erected in various parts of the kingdom. Lambeth and Westminster suspension bridge was opened 10 Nov. 1862; see *Menai Strait*, *Hungerford*, *Clifton*, &c.

SUSPENSORY BILL, the name given to "a bill to prevent for a limited time [to 1 Aug. 1869] new appointments in the church of Ireland"; and to restrain, for the same period, in certain respects, the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland." This bill was introduced into the commons by Mr. Gladstone, 14 May, and passed through committee, 5 June, 1868.

SUSSEX, see *Britain*.

SUTLEJ, a river in N.-W. India, on the banks of which were fought the desperate battles of Aliwal, 28 Jan., and Sobraon, 10 Feb. 1846 (*which see*).

SUTTEES, the burning of widows. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the Son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. Seventeen widows have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished in a year. The English government, after long discouraging suttees, formally abolished them, Dec. 1829; but they have since occasionally taken place. The wife of the son of the rajah of Beygoon thus perished, June, 1864.

SWABIA, a province in S. Germany; was conquered by Clovis, and incorporated into the kingdom of the Franks, 496. After various changes of rulers, it was made a duchy by the emperor Conrad I., in 912, for Erchanger; according to some, in 916, for Burckhardt. The duchy became hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen in 1080. Duke Frederic III. became emperor of Germany as Frederic I. (usually styled Barbarossa, red beard), in 1152. Conradin, his descendant, was defeated at the battle of Tagliacozzo (*which see*), in 1268, and beheaded shortly after. The breaking up of the duchy gave rise to many of the small German states; part of Swabia is included in Wurtemberg and Switzerland. Swabia was made a circle of the empire in 1387 and 1500. A league, composed of Swabian cities and states, about 1254, was the germ of the great Swabian league, formed for the preservation of the peace of Germany, under the auspices of the emperor Frederic, in 1488.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT, see *Western Australia*.

SWEABORG, a strong fortress in Finland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Helsingfors; it is situated on seven rocky islands; the fortifications were commenced by the Swedes in 1748, and were not completed in 1789, when Finland was united to Russia, by whose government the works were zealously continued. It is termed the Gibraltar of the north. On 6 Aug. 1855, the English and a part of the French fleet anchored off Sweaborg, and bombarded it by mortar and gun-boats from the 9th to the 11th, causing the destruction of nearly all the principal buildings, including the dockyard and arsenal. But few casualties and no loss of life ensued in the allied squadron. Success could not be pursued for want of mortars.

SWEARING ON THE GOSPELS, first used about 528, and introduced in judicial proceedings about 600. *Rapin*.—**PROFANE SWEARING** made punishable by fine; a labourer or servant forfeiting 1s., others 2s. for the first offence; for the second offence, 4s.; the third offence, 6s.; 6 Will. III. 1695; see *Oaths*.

SWEATING SICKNESS, see *Plague*.

SWEDEN (N. Europe). The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland; a diminutive race, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden; see *Scandinavia*. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previously to the 11th century. By the union of Calmar in 1397, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not wholly rescued from this subjection till 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. He became king in 1523, and his descendants ruled till 1809. The government of Sweden is a limited monarchy. The diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers, and meet every three years (last time, 15 Oct. 1865). The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities, Upsal and Lund; and Sweden can boast, among its great men, Linnaeus, Celsus, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, and Andersen. Population (1866) of Sweden, 4,160,677; of Norway, 1,701,478.

Odin arrives in the north, and dies	B.C.	70	Royal Academy founded by Linnaeus	1741
His son Skjold reigns		40	Conspiracy of counts of Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded	1756
The Skjoldungs reign till Olaf the infant is baptised, and introduces Christianity among his people	about A.D.	1000	The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1738-57: put down by Gustavus III.	1770
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and destroys the pagan temples		1168	Despotism re-established	1772
Stockholm founded		1260	Order of the Sword instituted	"
Magnus Ladulas establishes a regular form of government		1279	Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerström, at a ball, 16 March; he expired 20 Mar.	1792
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Steenchel Magnus, surnamed Smeeke, or the foolish, king of Norway, is elected		1319	The regicide was scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled	18 May, "
Waldemar lays Gothland waste		1361	Gustavus IV. dethroned and the government assumed by his uncle the duke of Sudermania (Charles XIII.)	13 March, 1809
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns		1363	Representative constitution established 7 June, Sweden cedes Finland to Russia	17 Sept. "
Treaty or union of Calmar (<i>which see</i>), by which Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway, under Margaret		1397	Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's generals), chosen the crown prince of Sweden	21 Aug. 1810
University of Upsal founded		1476	Gustavus IV. arrived in London	12 Nov. "
Christian II. "the Nero of the North," massacres the Swedish nobility, to fix his despotism		1520	Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon 9 Jan.	1812
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valour of Gustavus Vasa		1521	Alliance with England	12 July, "
Gustavus Vasa is raised to the throne		1523	Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon	13 March, 1813
He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty		1527	Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan.; carried into effect	Nov. 1814
Makes the crown hereditary		1544	Bernadotte king, as Charles John XIV. 5 Feb.	1818
Gustavus Adolphus heads the protestant cause in Germany, 1628; takes Magdeburg and Munich		1630	Canals and roads constructed	1822
He is slain at Lutzen	16 Nov.	1632	Treaty of Navigation between Great Britain and Sweden	19 May, 1826
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark		1648	Death of Charles John; his son Oscar king	8 March, 1844
Abdication of Christina		1654	Alliance with England and France	21 Nov. 1855
Charles X. overruns Poland		1655	Banishment decreed against catholic converts from Lutheranism	Oct. 1857
Arts and sciences begin to flourish		1660	Demonstration in favour of Italy	17 Dec. 1859
University of Lund founded		1666	Increased religious toleration	May, 1860
Charles XII. "the Madman of the North," begins his reign; he makes himself absolute; abolishes the senate, 1699; and defeats the Russians at Narva	30 Nov.	1700	The king visits England and France	Aug. 1861
Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia (see <i>Pultowa</i>)		1709	He is warmly received in Denmark	17 July, 1862
He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks		1713	Treaty of commerce with Italy, signed 14 June,	April, 1863
He is restored; and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, is killed at the siege of Frederickshald	11 Dec.	1718	Inauguration of free trade	1 Jan. 1864
Queen Ulrica abolishes despotism		1719	Sweden protests against the occupation of Sleswig by the allies	22 Jan. "
			Excitement throughout the country; March: preparation for war; (no result)	April, "

SWEDEN, *continued.*

Foundation of a "National Scandinavian Society" at Stockholm to obtain by legal means a confederation of the three kingdoms for military and foreign affairs, reserving independent interior administration. . . Dec. 1864

New constitution passed by the chambers; 4 Dec. 1864
Commercial treaty with France approved. Feb. 1866
Severe famine in North Sweden. . . Oct. Dec. 1867
New Ministry under M. Wachtmeister. June, 1868

KINGS OF SWEDEN (*previously Kings of Upsal*).

1001. Olaf Schotkonung, or Olaf Schœtkonung the Infant, is styled king, 1015. Christianity introduced in this reign.
1026. Edmund Colbrenner.
1051. Edmund Slemme.
1056. Stenkil.
1066. Halstan.
1090. Ingo I. styled the Good.
1112. Philip.
1118. Ingo II.
1129. Swerker or Suercher I.
1155. St. Eric IX.
1161. Charles VII.; made prisoner by his successor,
1167. Canute, son of Eric I.
1199. Swerker or Suercher II.; killed in battle.
1210. Eric X.
1216. John I.
1222. Eric XI. the Stammerer.
1250. Birger Jarl, regent.
" Waldemar I.
1275. Magnus I. Ladulæus.
1290. Birger II.
1319. Magnus II. Smæk; dethroned.
1350. Eric XII.
1359. Magnus restored; deposed 1363.
1363. Albert of Mecklenburg; his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.
1389. Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also of Denmark, and Eric XIII.
1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]
1412. Eric XIII. governs alone; deposed.
1440. Christopher III.
1448. Charles VIII. Canuteson, king of Sweden only.
1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, Protector.
1483. John II. (I. of Denmark.)
1502. [Interregnum.]
1503. Svanste Sture, Protector.
1512. Sten Sture, Protector.
1520. Christiern, or Christian II., of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North;" deposed for his cruelties.
1523. Gustavus I. Vasa; by whose valour the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.

1560. Eric XIV. son of Gustavus; dethroned and slain by
1568. John III. his brother.
1592. Sigismund III., king of Poland, son of John III.; disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.
1604. Charles IX. brother of John III.
1611. Gustavus II. Adolphus, the Great; fell at the battle of Lutzen, 16 Nov. 1632.
1632. [Interregnum.]
1633. Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Resigned the crown to her cousin; died at Rome in 1689.
1654. Charles X. Gustavus, son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.
1660. Charles XI. son of the preceding; the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.
1697. Charles XII. styled the "Alexander," and the "Madman of the North;" killed at Frederickshald, 11 Dec. 1718.
1718. Ulrica Eleonora, his sister, and her consort, Frederick I. landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and in
1741. Frederick reigned alone.
1751. Adolphus Frederick of Holstein Gottorp, descended from the family of Vasa.
1771. Gustavus III. Adolphus; assassinated by count Ankerström at a masked ball.
1792. Gustavus IV. Adolphus; dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania.
1809. Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania. Treaty of Kiel (1814), by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.
1818. Charles (John) XIV. Bernadotte, the French prince of Ponte Corvo; succeeded by his son,
1844. Oscar, 8 March.
1859. Charles XV. 8 July (born 3 May, 1826); the present king of Sweden and Norway. Daughter, Princess Louisa, born 31 Oct. 1857. Her presumptive: brother, prince Oscar, born 21 Jan. 1859.

SWEDENBORGIANS, call themselves "the New Church," or "the New Jerusalem Church;" * and hold the opinions of baron Emanuel Swedenborg (born at Stockholm, 1688; died at London, 1772). He stated that he began to receive spiritual manifestations, &c., in 1745, of which an account is given in his numerous works. The sect arose about 1760, and began to spread in 1783 in England, where there were 50 congregations in 1851.

SWEET-BAY, *Laurus nobilis*, was brought to these realms from Italy before 1548. *Laurus indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira in 1665. The Sweet-Fern bush, *Complonia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. *Laurus aggregata*, or the Glaucoous Laurel, came from China in 1806.

SWING. Between 1830 and 1833 many haystacks and barns were fired in the rural districts of England, and attributed to an imaginary person named "Swing." Many persons were caught and punished. The probable cause was disputes between the farmers and their deluded labourers.

SWITHIN'S DAY, ST., 15 July. St. Swithin lived in the 9th century; and, having been the preceptor to king Ethelwulf, was made bishop of Winchester in 852. The tradition, that if it rain upon this day, it will rain forty days following, is supposed to have a shadow of

* They do not receive the usual doctrine of the Trinity, but believe that the three persons are one in Christ; they reject the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and the imputed righteousness of Christ, and hold that salvation cannot be obtained except by faith and good works. They accept baptism and the Lord's Supper, and use a liturgy and hymns.

reason only from the circumstance of some constellations, which have the character of portending rain, rising cosmically about the time of St. Swithin's festival.

SWITZERLAND, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans, 15 B.C.; and afterwards was successively subject to the Burgundians and Germans. Franks also settled here in the early ages. The canton of Schweitz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; after which they fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.—The present national council is elected every third year, at the rate of one member for 2000 persons.—Population (Dec. 1860) 2,510,494.

The Helvetians invading Gaul, severely defeated by Julius Cæsar	58	Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France	1798
The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries	612	Helvetic republic formed	1799-1802
Helvetia ravaged by the Huns	909	Switzerland the seat of war	1799-1802
Becomes subject to Germany	1032	The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France	12 May, 1802
Friburg built by Berthold IV.	1179	Uri, Schweitz, and Unterwald separate from the republic	13 July, "
Berne built	1191	Switzerland joins France with 6000 men	24 Aug. 1811
Tyranny of Gessler, which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell	1306	The allies entered Switzerland in the spring of	1814
Confederation against Austria; declaration of Swiss independence	1307	The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna	1815
A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 1100 souls	1314	Revision of the constitution of the cantons	1830
Form of government made perpetual	1315	Law to make education independent of the clergy	1839
Leopold of Austria defeated at Morgarten, 15 Nov.	1335	It leads to dissensions between the catholics and protestants	1840-4
Lucerne joins the confederacy	1355	Dispute about the convents of Aargau, 1844; to put education into the hands of the Jesuits, &c.; opposition of the protestant cantons	1846
The canton of Zurich joins and becomes head of the league	1350	Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valais (Roman catholic cantons), form a separate league (Sonderbund) to support education by the Jesuits, &c.	"
Berne, Glaris, and Zug join	1351	Insurrection at Geneva against Jesuit teaching; a temporary provisional government established	7 Oct. "
Leopold II. of Austria defeated and slain at Sempach	1386	The diet declares the Sonderbund illegal, and dissolves it, 20 July; the seven cantons protest, 22 July; the diet orders the expulsion of the Jesuits, 3 Sept.; communal assemblies held to resist it, 26 Sept.; 3, 10 Oct.	1847
The Austrians defeated at Nâfels; make peace	1389	The diet prepares to repress the Sonderbund, 4 Nov.; civil war; the Sonderbund defeated; submits to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the secularisation of monastic property	19-29 Nov. "
The Grisons league (see <i>Cadice</i>)	1400	New federal constitution	12 Sept. 1848
Second league of the Grisons	1424	Dispute about Neuchâtel (<i>which see</i>)	1857
The third league of the Grisons	1436	Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war	14 March, 1859
Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birs, near Basle (1600 Swiss resist 30,000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 10,000)	1444	Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples; the confederation forbid foreign enlistment	July and Aug. "
The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, 5 March; and at Morat	1476	Swiss government protests against the annexation of Savoy to France	15 March, 1860
And aid the duke of Lorraine at Nancy, where Charles is slain	1477	150 Swiss attempt to enter Savoy; stopped by Genevese government	30 March, "
Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI.	1480	M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtains a prize at the national shooting match at Wimbledon	July, "
Fribourg and Soleure join the confederation	1481	The government forbid the Swiss to enlist in foreign service without permission	30 July, "
Maximilian I. emperor acknowledges Swiss independence	1499	Proposed European congress to preserve Swiss neutrality, put off	July, "
Schaffhausen and Basle join the union	1501	Glarus destroyed by fire	3 May, 1861
The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French at Novara	1513	French troops occupy Vallée des Dappes, 28 Oct.; the Swiss announce the violation of their territory	5 Nov. "
Defeated by them at Marignano	1515	Treaty of France settles the question of the Vallée des Dappes by mutual cession of territory; no military works to be constructed on territory ceded; signed	8 Dec. 1862
The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers	1516	Serious election riots at Geneva, with bloodshed, 22 Aug.; federal troops arrive, 23 Aug.	23 Aug. 1864
The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire	1519	Federal troops quit Geneva	11 Jan. 1865
The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies	1544		
Appenzel joins the other Cantons	1597		
Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated	1602		
[This circumstance gave rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]			
Independence of Switzerland recognised by the treaty of Westphalia (see <i>Westphalia</i>)	1648		
[From this period until the French revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]			
Alliance with France	25 May, 1777		
Strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France interferes	1781		
1000 fugitive Genevese seek an asylum in Ireland (see <i>Geneva</i>)	1782		
Swiss guards ordered to quit France	1792		

SWITZERLAND, *continued.*

International Social Science Congress meets at
 Berne 28 Aug. 1865
 Revision of the constitution; deliberations
 begin 23 Oct. "

Nearly all the revised articles of the federal
 constitution rejected by the vote of the Swiss
 burgesses 14 Jan. 1866
 J. J. Stehlin elected president 1 July, 1867

SWISS CONFEDERATION OF 1815.

Uri } first con-
 Schwytz } federa-
 Unterwalden } tion.
 Zurich
 Berne
 Lucerne

Schaffhausen
 Appenzel
 St. Gall
 Glarus
 Zug
 Freiburg

Solothurn
 Basle
 Grisons
 Aargau
 Thurgau
 Tessins

Pays de Vaud
 Valais
 Neuchâtel
 Geneva

SWORDS were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194. Damascus steel swords are most prized; the next the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders were accustomed to procure the latter from the celebrated artificer named Andrea di Ferrara, and used to call them their *Andrea Ferraras*. The broadsword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

SYBARIS, a Greek colony in S. Italy, founded about 720 B.C.; destroyed by the Crotonians about 510 B.C. The people were greatly addicted to luxury, hence the term Sybarite.

SYCAMORE TREE, called the Egyptian fig-tree. In Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore tree, which she planted in the gardens at Holyrood, and that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, capital of New South Wales; founded by governor Phillip, on a cove on Port Jackson, 26 Jan. 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany bay. It was named after lord Sydney, secretary for the colonies. A legislative council was first held, 13 July, 1829; the university opened, 11 Oct. 1852. Sydney was erected into a bishopric in 1836; afterwards into an archbishopric. It was lit with gas in May, 1841, the first place so lit in Australia. The Roman Catholic cathedral burnt, and valuable property destroyed, 29 June, 1865. It was visited by the duke of Edinburgh, Feb. 1868; and, at Port Jackson, he narrowly escaped assassination; O'Farrell, a Fenian, who shot him in the back on 12 March, was convicted on 31 March, and executed 21 April following. The duke sailed for England on 4 April. See *Australia, New South Wales, Convicts, &c.*

SYMPIESOMETER, a species of barometer invented by Adie of Edinburgh in 1819.

SYNAGOGUE (literally an assembly), a congregation of the Jews, and the place where such assembly is held for religious purposes. When these meetings were first held is uncertain; some refer them to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. In 1851 there were in London 10 synagogues, in England and Wales, 55. A magnificent synagogue was consecrated at Berlin, 5 Sept. 1866.

SYNOD. The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding, see *Councils*. The first national synod held in England was at Hertford, 673; the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Hen. VIII. 1533; see *Dort*, and *Thurles*.

SYRACUSE, S.-E. Sicily, founded by Archias, 734 B.C.; 732 B.C. *Eusebius*; 749 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*; see *Sicily*.

Gelon becomes supreme B.C. 485
 Succeeded by Hiero 478
 Republic established 467
 Becomes predominant in Sicily 453
 Athenian expedition against Syracuse, under
 Nicias 415
 Gylippus the Lacedæmonian succours Syracuse;
 defeats Nicias 413
 Government of Dionysius the elder, 406; he
 receives Plato well 389
 Dionysius, the younger, succeeds 367
 Opposed by Dion, 361; who is banished, and
 Plato, who endeavoured to reconcile them, is
 sold for a slave 360
 Dion returns with a Greek army and fleet, and

expels Dionysius, 356; rules Syracuse, 355;
 assassinated by Callippus B.C. 353
 Dionysius recovers his authority, 347; but is
 banished to Corinth by Timoleon, 343; who
 governs well till his death 337
 Agathocles usurps power 317
 He is poisoned by Hicetas, and the republic
 restored 289
 Hiero, prætor of Syracuse, 275; elected king,
 270; rules in peace till his death, 256;
 Hieronymus, his grandson, succeeds, 256;
 murdered 214
 Syracuse declares against Rome, 215; besieged
 by Marcellus, 214, and taken; Archimedes,
 the illustrious mathematician, slain 212

SYRACUSE, *continued.*

Syracuse taken by the Saracens	A.D. 669
Retaken by count Roger, the Norman	1088
Destroyed by earthquakes in 1542, Jan. 1693; and nearly destroyed	6 Aug. 1757

SYREN, *see Sirene.*

SYRIA. The capital was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus founded Antioch.

Alliance of king David and Hiram king of Syria	B.C. 1049
Syria conquered by David	1040
Liberated by Rezin	980
Benhadad, king of Syria, makes war on the Jews	898
Benhadad II. reigns	830
Syria subjugated by Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria	740
Syria conquered by Cyrus	537
And by Alexander	333
Seleucus Nicator enters Babylon	312
Era of the Seleucids (<i>which see</i>)	"
Great battle of Ipsus: death of Antigonus, defeated by Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus	301
The city of Antioch founded	299
Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's queen, Stratonice, he pines away nearly to death; but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father, and married by the son	297
Battle of Cyropedium; Lysimachus slain by Seleucus	281
Seleucus foully assassinated by Ceraunus; Antiochus I. king	280
Antiochus I. (Soter, or Saviour), defeats the Gauls	275
Antiochus II. surnamed by the Milesians <i>Theos</i> (God) king	261
Poisoned by Laodice	246
Seleucus II. (king, 246) makes a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia	243
Seleucus III. <i>Ceraunus</i> (or Thunder), king	226
Antiochus III. the Great (king, 223), conquers Palestine, but is totally defeated at Raphia. Again conquers Palestine, 198; but gives it to Ptolemy	217
Enters Greece, 192; defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae, 191; and at Magnesia	190
Makes peace with the Romans, giving up to them Asia Minor	188
Seleucus Philopator king	187
Antiochus IV. king, who assumes the title of <i>Theos-Epiphaneus</i> , or the Illustrious God. He sends Apollonius into Judea; Jerusalem is taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves	175
Antiochus V. Eupator (king, 164), murdered by Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne	162
Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor Alexander Bala, 150; who is also defeated and slain by Demetrius Nicator	146
Antiochus VI. Sidetes (son of Demetrius Soter) rules during the captivity of his brother Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper Trypho)	137
Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and placates the Romans, 133; invades Parthia, 129; and is defeated and slain	128
Demetrius Nicator restored	"
Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand	124
Her son Antiochus VII. Grypus (king, 125), whom she attempts to poison; but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself	123
Reign of Antiochus VIII. Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch	111
Seleucus, king	95
Antiochus Eusebes, king	94
Deposed by Philip	85

In the insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to the Neapolitan troops 8 April, 1849

Tigranes, king of Armenia, acquires Syria	83
Antiochus X. Asiaticus, solicits the aid of the Romans	75
Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69; he submits to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus	65
Syria made a Roman province	63
Syria invaded by the Parthians	A.D. 162
By the Persians	256
Violent earthquakes	341
Invaded by the Saracens, 497, 502, 559; by the Persians	607
Conquered by the Saracens	638
Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliphs	970
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus	1067
The emirs of Aleppo revolt	1068
The crusades commence (<i>see Crusades</i>)	1095
Desolated by the Crusades (<i>which see</i>)	1096-1272
Nouredin conquers Syria	1166
Saladin dethrones the Fatimite dynasty	1171
The Tartars overrun all Syria	1259
The sultans of Egypt expel the Crusaders	1291
Syria overrun by Tamerlane	1400
Syria and Egypt conquered by the Turks	1516-17
Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French 1 July, 1798	1798
Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes with great loss, 6 Aug.; overruns the country, and takes Gaza and Jaffa	"
Siege of Acre	6 March to 27 May, 1799
Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt, 23 Aug.	"
Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French army, 10 Sept.	1801
Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria	1831
Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signior at Konieh	21 Dec. 1832
Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success: the European powers intervene, and peace is made	6 May, 1833
The Turkish fleet arrives at Alexandria, and deserts to Mehemet Ali	14 July, "
The war renewed, May; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib	24 June, 1839
The Five Powers unite to support the Porte, July,	"
Death of lady Hester Stanhope	23 June, 1840
Treaty of London (not signed by offended France)	15 July, "
Capture of Sidon (<i>see Sidon</i>)	27 Sept. "
Fall of Beyrout (<i>see Beyrout</i>)	10 Oct. "
Fall of Acre (<i>see Acre</i>)	3 Nov. "
Long negotiations; the sultan grants hereditary rights to Mehemet, who gives up Syria Jan. 1841	1841
The Druses said to have destroyed 151 Christian villages and killed 1000 persons (<i>see Druses</i>), 29 May to 1 July, 1860	1860
The Mahometans massacre Christians at Damascus; about 3300 slain; many saved by Abd-el-Kader	9 July, &c. "
The English and French government intervene; a convention signed at Paris; 12,000 men to be sent by France	3 Aug. "
Vigour of Fuad Pacha; he punishes the Mahometans implicated in the massacres at Damascus very severely; 167 of all ranks, including the governor, executed 20 Aug. <i>et seq.</i>	"
4000 French soldiers, under general Hautpoul, land at Beyrout	22 Aug. "

SYRIA, *continued*.

Lord Dufferin, the British commissioner in Syria, arrives at Damascus . . .	6 Sept. 1860	Prince of Wales visits Syria . . .	April, 1860
The French and Turks advance against Lebanon; 14 emirs surrendered . . .	Oct. "	Insurrection of Joseph Karaman, Maronite, in Lebanon; suppressed . . .	March, 1866
Pacification of the country effected . . .	Nov. "	Another suppressed: Karaman flies to Algeria . . .	31 Jan. 1867
The French occupation ceases . . .	5 June, 1861		

T.

TABERNACLE, the Holy Place of the Israelites, till the erection of Solomon's temple, was constructed by Divine direction, 1491 B.C. When the Jews were settled in Canaan, the tabernacle was set up at Shiloh by Joshua, 1444 B.C. It was replaced by the temple erected by Solomon, 1004 B.C.—The chapel erected for George Whitefield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham-court-road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1760. His lease expired in 1828; and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A large metropolitan tabernacle, erected for the ministrations of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, near the "Elephant and Castle," Kennington-road, Surrey, was opened on 31 March, 1861.

TABLES, see *Decemvirs*.

TABLE TURNING. This delusion, which came from America, and was popular in 1853, was attributed by Faraday and others to mechanical action.

TABOR, in Bohemia, was founded by Ziska in 1420, and became the chief seat of the Hussites; see *Hussites*.

TADMOR, see *Palmyra*.

TAEPIINGS, see *China*, 1851, note.

TAFFETY, an early species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tyce, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz. 1598. *Stow's Chron.*

TAGLIACCOZZO, in the Abruzzi mountains, S. Italy, where, on 23 Aug., 1268, Charles of Anjou, the usurping king of Naples, defeated and made prisoner the rightful monarch, young Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens, and grandson of the emperor Frederic II.), who had been invited into Italy by the Ghibelline or Imperial party; their opponents, the Guelfs, or papal party, supporting Charles. Conradin was beheaded, 29 Oct. following.

TAGLIAMENTO, a river in Lombardy, N. Italy, near which the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, were defeated by Bonaparte, 16 March, 1797.

TAHERITES, a dynasty of Persia, 813-872.

TAHITI. The French abbreviated name for Otaheite; see *Otaheite*.

TAILLEBOURG (W. France). Near here Henry III. of England was defeated and nearly captured by Louis IX. of France, 20 July, 1242.

TALavera de la Reyna (central Spain), was taken from the Mahometans by Ordoño, king of Leon, 913. Here a battle was fought 27, 28 July, 1809, between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley (19,000 British and 30,000 Spaniards), and the French army (47,000) commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani. After a conflict on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, and were again repulsed by the British with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, was repulsed at all points, and retreated with a loss of 10,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon. The British lost 800 killed, and 4000 wounded or missing; and as Soult, Ney, and Mortier were in the rear, retired after the victory.

TALBOTYPE, see *Photography*.

TALLY OFFICE in the Exchequer took its name from the French word *tailleur*, to cut. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which, being cloven asunder by an officer of the exchequer, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid, or lent, money to the government; and the other part, called the counter-stock, or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the stock. This manner of striking tallies is very ancient. *Beaton*. The practice was ordered to be discontinued in 1782. On 16 Oct. 1834 the houses of parliament were burnt down by too many of these tallies being used in heating the stoves in the house of lords; see *Exchequer*.

TALMUD. The ancient Jewish oral or unwritten law, as distinguished from the Pentateuch or written law; its origin is coeval with the return from the Babylonish captivity, 536

B.C. Its compilation in Hebrew was begun by the Scribes, and by their successors the work was carried on till 220 B.C. It is composed in prose and poetry, and contains two elements, legal and legendary; divided into the *Mischnah* and the *Gemara*. After being almost universally condemned, and the MSS. often burnt, its defence was mainly undertaken by the German reformer Reuchlin, in the 16th century, and between 1520 and 1523, the "*Talmud Babylonicum*," in 12 vols. fol., and the "*Talmud Hierosolitanum*," in 1 vol. fol., were printed at Venice. Its morality resembles that of the New Testament, and its philosophy is rather Platonic than Aristotelian. A discourse on the Talmud was given at the Royal Institution, 15 May, 1868, by Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, whose article in the "*Quarterly Review*," Oct. 1867, had attracted much attention.

TANAGRA (*Bœotia*). Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B.C., but were defeated by them in 426, when Agis II. headed the Spartans, and Nicias the Athenians.

TANDY ARREST. James Napper Tandy proposed a plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland he acted as a general, Aug. 1798. After its failure he fled to Hamburg, and was there delivered up to the English, 24 Nov.; for which Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, 15 Oct. 1799. Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens in 1802.

TANGIER (Morocco, N.W. Africa), besieged by prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1437. It was conquered by Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dower to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England, 1662; who, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and the place abandoned. Tangiers afterwards became a piratical station.

TANISTRY (in Ireland), the equal division of lands, after the decease of the owner, amongst his sons, legitimate or illegitimate. If one of the sons died, his son did not inherit, but a new division was made by the tanist or chief. Abolished 1604. *Darvies*.

TANJORE (W. India). About 1678, Vencajee, a Mahratta chief, brother of the great Sevajee, made himself rajah. In 1749 a British expedition endeavoured to restore a deposed rajah without success; the reigning prince bought them off by the cession of territories. Much intervention ensued. In 1799 the company obtained possession of the country, engaging to support the rajah with nominal authority. The last is said to have died in 1855.

TANNENBERG (E. Prussia). Here Ladislaus V., Jagellon of Poland, defeated the Teutonic knights with great slaughter, the grandmaster being among the slain, 15 July, 1410. The order never recovered from this calamity.

TANNING leather with the bark of trees was early practised. It was introduced into these countries from Holland by William III. for raising orange-trees about 1689. It was discontinued until about 1719, when ananas were first brought into England. Great improvements have been made in tanning by means of chemical knowledge.

TANTALUM, a rare metal, discovered in an American mineral by Hatchett, in 1801, and named by him columbium; and in a Swedish mineral by Ekeberg, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1809; and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1846 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and pelopium. *Gmelin*.

TAPESTRY. An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands. *Guicciardini*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV. by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I. 1619. *Salmon*. Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France; see *Gobelin Tapestry*. Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry wrought by Matilda, queen of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.

TAR. The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit-coal—the earl of Donaldson's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct. 1792. Tar-water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about 1744. From benzole, discovered in coal-tar, brilliant dyes are now produced; see *Aniline*.

TARA, a hill in Meath, Ireland, where it is said a conference was held between the English and Irish in 1173. Near here, on 26 May, 1793, the royalist troops, 400 strong, defeated the insurgent Irish (4000 men), 500 killed. On 15 Aug. 1843, Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting here (250,000 persons said to have been assembled).

TARANTISM, see *Dancing*.

TARBES (S. France, near the Pyrenees). The French, under Soult, were forced from their position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by Wellington, 20 March, 1814. See *Toulouse*.

TARENTUM (now *Taranto*, S. Italy), was founded by the Greek Phalantus, B.C. 708. The people of Tarentum, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, supported a war which had been undertaken B.C. 281 by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours; it was terminated after ten years: 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. Except the citadel, Tarentum was captured by the Carthaginians, 212, but recovered by Fabius, 209 B.C. Tarentum has shared in the revolutions of Southern Italy, and only ruins remain.

TARGUMS or **EXPLANATIONS**, names given to certain ancient Chaldee paraphrases of the Old Testament. The most remarkable are those of Onkelos, Jonathan-ben-Uziel, and Joseph the Blind. The Targum of Onkelos is referred by some writers to the 1st century A.D.

TARIFA (S. Spain), the ancient Joza and Julia Traducta, where Muza landed when invading Spain, 712. It was taken from the Moors by Sancho IV. of Castile, 1291 or 1292; and was relieved, when besieged by them, after a great victory over the kings of Morocco and Granada, by Alfonso XI. of Castile and Alfonso IV. of Portugal, 28 or 30 Oct. 1340. The conflict is called the battle of Salado, being fought on the banks of that river. Tarifa was taken by the French in 1823.

TARIFF (said to have been derived from Tarifa, where duties were formerly collected), a book of duties charged on goods exported or imported. Our tariff in 1840 comprised 1042 articles; the number was reduced (by sir Robert Peel) in 1845 and 1847. It comprised 439 articles in 1857; the number was greatly reduced in 1860.

TARPEIAN ROCK (Rome), owed its name to the tradition that Tarpeia, daughter of the keeper of the Roman citadel, was here crushed to death by the shields cast on her by the Sabines, whom she treacherously admitted, having bargained for the gift of what they wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets; about 750 B.C.

TARRAGONA (N.E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French under Suchet, 28 Jan. 1811, and the inhabitants put to the sword.

TARTAN or **HIGHLAND PLAID**, the dress of the Scottish Highlanders, said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celts, the *Galli non braccati*.

TARTARIC ACID is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist, Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed by means of sulphuric acid, about 1770. In 1859 Baron Liebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

TARTARY (Asia). The Tatars, or Tartars, or Mongols, or Moguls, were known in antiquity as Scythians. During the decline of the Roman empire, these tribes began to seek more fertile regions; and the first who reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all central Asia (1206-27), became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor (1370-1400), and founded the Mogul dynasty in India, which began with Baber in 1525, and formed the most splendid court in Asia till the close of the 18th century; see *Golden Horde*. The Calmucks, a branch of the Tartars, expelled from China, settled on the banks of the Volga in 1672, but returned in 1771, and thousands perished on the journey.

TASMANIA, the name now given to the British settlement in Van Diemen's Land (*which see*).

TATTERSALL'S, see *Races*.

TAUNTON (Somerset), was taken by Perkin Warbeck, Sept. 1497; and here he was surrendered to Henry VII. 5 Oct. following. The duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June, 1685; and it was the scene of the "bloody assize" held by Jeffreys upon the rebels in August.

TAVERNS may be traced to the 13th century. "In the reign of king Edward the Third, only three taverns were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Walbrok, and the other in Lombard-street." * *Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry

* Taverns were restricted by 7 Edward VI. 1552-3, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of Falstaff's merriment. *Shakspeare*, "Henry IV." The *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480, was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

TAXES were levied by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l*. of our money. Darius, the son of Hystaspes, levied a land-tax by assessment, which was deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B.C. *D'Eon*. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377. *Camden*; see *Revenue*, and *Income Tax*.

Assessed Taxes.		Land Tax.		Assessed Taxes.—Gross Amount.	
1800	£3,468,131	1800	£1,307,941	1851 (to Jan. 5)	£4,365,033
1805	4,508,752	1805	1,596,481	1855 (year end March 31)	3,160,641
1810	6,233,161	1810	1,418,337	1860	3,232,000
1815	6,524,766	1815	1,084,251	1865	3,292,000
1820	6,311,346	1820	1,192,257	1866	3,350,000
1825	5,176,722	1825	1,288,393	1867	3,468,000
1830	5,013,405	1830	1,189,214	1868	3,509,000
1835	3,733,997	1835	1,203,579		
1840	3,866,467	1840	1,298,622		

TCHERNAYA, a river in the Crimea. On 16 Aug. 1855, the lines of the allied army at this place were attacked by 50,000 Russians under prince Gortschakoff without success, being repulsed with the loss of 3329 slain, 1658 wounded, and 600 prisoners. The brunt of the attack was borne by two French regiments under general D'Herbillion. The loss of the allies was about 1200; 200 of these were from the Sardinian contingent, which behaved with great gallantry, under the command of general La Marmora. The Russian general Read, and the Sardinian general Montevecchio, were killed. The object of the attack was the relief of Sebastopol, then closely besieged by the English and French.

TEA was brought to Europe by the Dutch, 1610. It is mentioned as having been used in England on very rare occasions prior to 1657, and sold for 6*l*. and even 10*l*. the pound.

Samuel Pepys records his first "cup of tea"

A duty of 8*d*. was charged upon every gallon of tea made for sale (12 Ch. II. c. 13), 1660; the East India Company first import it 1669

It was brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland; and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East Indian Company took up the trade. *Anderson*.

Green tea began to be used . . . 1715

Price of black tea per lb. 1*s*. 2*s*., of green, 12*s*. to 30*s*. . . 1728

The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767: this tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, Nov. 1773, and ultimately led to the American war (see *Boston*).

The tea-plant brought to England . . . about 1768

Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards fixed up, announcing their sale of tea . . . Aug. 1779

Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent. and taxing windows in lieu . . . June, 1784

"Millions of pounds' weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England." *Report of the House of Commons* . . . 1813

"The consumption of the whole civilised world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000." *Evidence in House of Commons* . . . 1830

The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company took place in Mincing-lane . . . 19 Aug. 1834

New duties were charged, 1796; the duty was 96 and 100 per cent., made 2*s*. 1*d*. per pound 1836

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to 5,471,461*l*.: and the amount was 5,902,433*l*. . . in 1852

Various changes made in 1854, 1855. . . and 1856

Duty of 1*s*. 5*d*. per pound begun . . . April, 1857

The duty upon tea gradually reduced from 2*s*. 2½*d*. to 1*s*. per pound; reduced to 6*d*. per pound . . . 1 June, 1865

TEA IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.

1726	lb. 700,000	1810	lb. 25,414,000	1835	lb. 44,360,550	1858	lb. 75,432,535
1766	7,000,000	1815	26,368,000	1840	38,068,555	1861	96,577,383
1792	13,185,000	1820	25,662,474	1845	44,193,433	1864	124,359,243
1800	23,723,000	1825	24,803,668	1850 <i>prov. rets.</i>	50,512,384	1866	139,610,044
1805	24,133,000	1830	30,544,404	1856	86,200,414	1867	128,026,807

"TEARLESS VICTORY," was won by Archidamus III., king of Sparta, over the Arcadians and Argives, without losing a man, 467 B.C.

TEA-ROOM MEETING of members of the house of commons, 8 April, 1867; see *Reform*, 1867.

TE-DEUM, a song of praise used by the Romish and English churches, beginning "Te Deum laudamus—We praise thee, O God," supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about 390.

TEETOTALLER, a term applied to an abstainer from all fermented liquors, originated with Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, who, contending for the principle at a temperance meeting about Sept. 1833, asserted "that nothing but *te-te-total* will do." The word was immediately adopted. He died, 27 Oct. 1846. These facts are taken from the "Staunch Teetotaler," edited by Joseph Livesey, of Preston (an originator of the movement in August, 1832), Jan. 1867; see *Encratites*, *Temperance*, and *United Kingdom*.

TEFLIS, see *Tiflis*.

TELEGRAPHS. Polybius (died about 122 B.C.) calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information, *pyrsia*, because the signals were always made by fire. In 1663, a plan was suggested by the marquess of Worcester, and a modern telegraph was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French in 1793, and two were erected over the Admiralty-office, London, 1796. The semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses; see *Electric Telegraph*, under *Electricity*. Acts relating to telegraphs were passed in 1863 and 1866.

TELESCOPES. Their principle was described by Roger Bacon about 1250, and Leonard Digges (who died about 1573) is said to have arranged glasses so that he could see very distant objects.

Telescopes constructed by John Lipperhey and Zacharias Jansen, spectacle-makers of Middelburg, and James Metius of Alkmaar, about 1608
Galileo (from a description of the above) constructed telescopes (May, 1609), gradually increasing in power, till he discovered Jupiter's satellites, &c. . . . Jan. 1610
The telescope explained by Kepler . . . 1611
Huyghens greatly improved the telescope, and discovers the ring and satellites of Saturn, &c. . . 1655-6

Telescopes improved by Gregory, about . . . 1663
Reflecting telescope invented by Newton . . . 1668
Achromatic telescopes made by More Hall, about 1723; re-invented by John Dollond . . . 1758
Sir Wm. Herschel (originally an organist at Bath) greatly improves telescopes, and discovers the planet Uranus (which see), 21, March, 1781, and a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783; he completes his forty-foot focal length telescope in 1789, and he discovers two other volcanic mountains; he lays before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 nebule and clusters of stars . . . 1802

A telescope made in London for the observatory of Madrid, which cost 11,000*l.*, in . . . 1802
Telescopes improved by Guinand and Fraunhofer . . . 1805-14
The great telescope taken down, and one of twenty-foot focal length erected by sir John Herschel (who afterwards took it to the Cape of Good Hope, and made with it his observations) . . . 1822
The earl of Rosse erected at Parsonstown, in Ireland, a telescope (at a cost exceeding 20,000*l.*) 7 feet in diameter, and 52 feet in length; it is moved with ease . . . 1825-45
Mr. Lassell constructed a telescope by which he discovered the satellite of Neptune, 1846; and the eight satellites of Saturn . . . 1848
One of gigantic size, 85 feet in length (very imperfect), completed at Wandsworth by the rev. John Craig . . . 1852
Magnificent equatorial telescopes set up at the national observatories at Greenwich and Paris 1860
M. Foucault exhibits at Paris a reflecting telescope, the mirror 31½ inches in diameter; the focal length 172 feet . . . 1860

TELLERS, see under *Exchequer*.

TELLURIUM, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold, was discovered by Müller at Reichenstein in 1782.

TEMESWAR (Hungary), capital of the Banat, often besieged by the Turks. On 10 Aug. 1849, Haynau totally defeated the Hungarians besieging this town, and virtually ended the war.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, prohibited them altogether in the United States' army, 1818. The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1825, and formed 13 Feb. 1826. Temperance societies immediately afterwards were formed in England and Scotland. In Ireland, the rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, published upon temperance in 1829-31; and Father Mathew, a Roman catholic clergyman, affirmed that in 1839, 1840, and 1841, he had made more than a million of converts to temperance. Father Mathew arrived in America in July, 1849, but was not so successful there. He died 8 Dec. 1856, aged 66. In England, the National Temperance Society was formed in 1842; the London Temperance League in 1851; and the United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, 1 June, 1853; see *Teetotaler*.

TEMPLARS. The first military order of Knights of the Temple was founded in 1118 by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England before 1185. Their wealth having excited the cupidity of the French kings, the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, and part of its revenues was bestowed upon other orders in 1312. Numbers of the order were tried, condemned, and burned alive

or hanged in 1308-10, and it suffered great persecutions throughout Europe: 68 were burnt at Paris, 1310. The grand-master Molay was burnt alive at Paris, March, 1314.

TEMPLE (London), the dwelling of the Knights Templars, at the suppression of the order, was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns, 1340. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex-house, which was also a part of the house of the Templars, built in 1185, and called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple-bar.

The *Temple Hall* was built in 1572
St. Mary's, or the Temple Church, situated in the Inner Temple, is an ancient Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in 1240, and is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the crusaders, who were

buried here. The church was recased with stone by Mr. Smirke in 1828
The new Middle Temple library was opened by the prince of Wales 31 Oct. 1861
Temple bar was erected by sir Christopher Wren, and completed in 1672. It was reported to be in an unsafe condition in March, 1868

TEMPLES originated in the sepulchres built for the dead. *Eusebius*. The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods. *Herodotus*. The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion. *Apollonius*.

The temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; consecrated 1004; pillaged by Shishak, 971; repaired by Joash, 856; profaned by Ahaz, 740; restored by Hezekiah, 726; pillaged and fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 588, 587; rebuilt, 536; pillaged by Antiochus, 170; rebuilt by Herod, 18; destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70.

The temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophonius, about 1200 B.C.; burnt by the Pisistratides, 548; a new temple raised by the family of the Alcmaeonidae, about 513.

Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B.C.; fired by Herostatus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B.C.; to rebuild

it employed 220 years; destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260.

The temple of Piety was built by Acllius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments. *Val. Max.*

Temple of Theseus, built 480 B.C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.

Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, 331; see *separate articles*.

The "Temple" at Paris, formerly an asylum for debtors, was made the site of a market in 1809, and rebuilt in 1864.

(See *Temple*.)

TENANT, see *Rent*. "Tenant-right" in Ireland has caused much discussion in that country recently.

TENASSERIM (N.E. India), ceded by Burmah to the British, Feb. 1826.

TENERIFFE (Canaries, N.W. coast of Africa). The celebrated peak of Teneriffe is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. It was ascended in 1856 by professor C. Piazzi Smyth for astronomical observations: An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704; see *Santa Cruz*.

TEN MINUTES' BILL, see *Reform*, 1867.

TENNESSEE, a southern state of North America, was settled about 1760, and admitted into the union 1 June, 1796. An ordinance of secession from the union was passed—it is asserted illegally—on 6 May, 1861. On 23 Feb. 1862, the federal general Nelson entered Nashville, and in March, Andrew Johnson (afterwards the president of the United States) was made military governor over a large part of Tennessee. In Sept. 1863, Rosencrans expelled the confederate government. The representatives of Tennessee were re-admitted to the congress, July, 1866.

TEN TABLES, see *Decemvirs*.

TENTHS, see *Tithes*.

TENURES, the mode in which land is held. Military tenures were abolished in 1660. Lyttelton's book on Tenures is dated 1481.

TERBIUM, a metal sometimes found with yttrium (*which see*).

TERCEIRA, see *Azores*.

TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS. They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 Will. I. 1079. *Glanville de Leg. Anglie*. They were gradually formed. *Spelman*. The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. 22 July, 1830: *Hilary Term* to begin 11 Jan. and end 31 Jan.; *Easter*, 15 April, to end 8 May; *Trinity*, 22 May, to end 12 June; *Michaelmas*, 2 Nov. to end 25 Nov. This act was amended 1 Will. IV. 15 Nov. 1830.

TERROR, see *Reign of*.

TEST ACT, directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against

transubstantiation, &c. ; enacted March 1673. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed by statute in 1828.

TESTAMENT, *see Bibles, and Wills.*

TESTER. *Testone.* A silver coin struck in France by Louis XII. 1513 ; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II. and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1559. It was so called from the head of the king, stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12*d.* value in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards of 6*d.* (still called a tester.)

TESTRI (N. France). Pepin d'Heristal, invited by malcontents, here defeated and captured Thierry III., king of Austrasia, and established himself as duke, 687.

TETTENHALL (Staffordshire). It was probably at this place, then named Testenheal, that the Danes were defeated by the Anglo-Saxons sent against them by Edward the Elder, 6 Aug. 910.

TETUAN (Morocco) was entered by the Spaniards 6 Feb. 1860, after gaining a decisive victory on 4 Feb. The general, O'Donnell, was made a grandee of the first class.

TEUTONES (hence *Deutsche*, German), a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, 113 and 105 B.C. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius at Aix, and a great number made prisoners, 102 B.C. (see *Cimbri*), with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general.

TEUTONIC ORDER, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under the celebrated Guy of Lusignan, when before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Celestine III. On their return to Germany, they were invited to subdue and christianise the country now called Prussia and its neighbourhood, which they gradually accomplished. Their territories were invaded, and their army was defeated, with great slaughter, near Tannenberg, in East Prussia, 15 July, 1410, when the grand master and many of the knights were slain. A large part of their possessions was incorporated into Poland in 1466, and into Brandenburg about 1521. In 1525, the grand master was made a prince of the empire, and the order was finally dissolved. Its remaining possessions were seized by Napoleon I. in 1809 ; see *Prussia*, &c.

TEUTOBURG FOREST (the Teutoburgiensis saltus, *Tacitus*), probably situate between Detmold and Paderborn, where Hermann, or Arminius, and the Germans defeated the Romans under Varus, with very great slaughter, A.D. 9. Varus and many of his officers preferred suicide to captivity. This defeat was regarded at Rome as a national calamity, and Augustus, in agony, cried, "Varus, give me my legions !"

TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, 4 May, 1471. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI. and her son were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired a few days after this fatal engagement ; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475 by the French king, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns. This was the last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster ; see *Roses*.

TEXAS (N. America) was settled by the French, 1687, who were expelled soon after. It revolted from Mexico in 1835 ; was helped by the Americans in 1836. Its independence was acknowledged in 1840. Its proposed annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into the Union by the latter in 1846 ; seceded from it in 1861 ; submitted in 1865.

TEXEL (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland). Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval engagements. An engagement of three days' continuance between the English under Blake, Dean, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were worsted and admiral Van Tromp was killed, Aug. 1653. Again, in the mouth of the Texel, when D'Etrees and Ruyter were signally defeated 11 Aug. 1673. The Dutch fleet vanquished by lord Duncan on 11 Oct. 1797 ; see *Camperdown*. The Dutch fleet of twelve ships of war and thirteen Indiamen surrendered to admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, 23 Aug. 1799.

THALLIUM, a metal, occurring in the sulphuric-acid manufacture, discovered by Mr. Wm. Crookes, by means of the spectrum analysis in March, 1861.

THAMES (London). The Roman Tamesis or Tamesa. It has been erroneously said that its name is Isis till it arrives at Dorchester, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames. What was the origin of this vulgar error cannot now be traced : poetical fiction, however, had perpetuated the error, and invested it with a kind of

classical sanctity. It was called Thames or Terns before it came near the Thames. *Camden; see London, and London Bridge.*

The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats 1235
It rose to a great height, 1736, 1747, 1762 . . . 1791
The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London . . . 1480
The Thames was made navigable to Oxford . . . 1624
It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658;
again, three times in four hours, 22 March, 1682; again, twice in three hours . . . 24 Nov. 1777
An act of parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the corporation of London: twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government . . . 1857
In consequence of the great contamination of the Thames by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odours emanating from it in the summer of 1858, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (which see) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage . . . 1858
The Thames Angling Preservation Society (established about 1838) is revived in . . . 1863
Mr. Leach, engineer of the conservators, reported that "the river is dreadfully mismanaged from its source to its mouth," 23 July, "
The Thames navigation acts, appointing five more conservators, &c., and prohibiting pollution by sewage, &c., passed . . . Aug. 1866
The powers of the act extended up to Staines. 1867
THAMES EMBANKMENT: sir Christopher Wren recommended it in 1666. The corporation embarked a mile in 1767. It was further recommended by sir Fred. Trench, in 1824; by the duke of Newcastle in 1844; and by John Martin the painter in 1856. In 1860, the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended that the north bank of the Thames should be embanked; whereby the bed of the river would be improved; a low-level sewer could be easily constructed beneath a broad

roadway; docks to be constructed within the embankment wall: the expense to be defrayed by the city duties on coal, and by means provided by government. The principle of this recommendation was approved by parliament, and a committee was appointed, which sat for the first time 30 April, 1861
An act for "embanking the north side of the Thames from Westminster bridge to Blackfriars bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto," passed 7 Aug.; the work begun in . . . Nov. 1862
Mr. J. W. Bazalgette presented a report, with a plan for embanking the south side of the Thames, 6 Nov. 1862; act for carrying it out passed . . . 28 July, 1863
First stone of the northern embankment laid "by Mr. Thwaites near Whitehall-stairs 20 July, 1864
First stone of the southern embankment laid at Stangate by Mr. Wm. Tite . . . 28 July, 1866
THAMES TUNNEL.—Projected by Mr. I. K. Brunel, to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping. The bill received the royal assent, 24 June, 1824. The shaft was begun in 1825; the first brick was laid by Mr. Smith, 2 March: the excavation commenced, 1 April; and the first horizontal excavation . . . in Dec. 1825
At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft, the first interruption took place . . . 18 May, 1827
The second interruption, by which six workmen perished . . . 12 Jan. 1828
The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, 25 March, 1843. [The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including foot path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.]
The Thames Tunnel Company was dissolved in 1866

THANE, a Saxon title of nobility, abolished in England at the conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system, and in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

THANET (Kent) was the first permanent settlement of the Saxons, about 448. The Danes held a part of it, 853-865, and ravaged it 980, 988 *et seq.*

THAPSUS (N. Africa). Near here Julius Cæsar totally defeated the army of the party which supported the policy of Pompey, Feb. 46 B.C. The suicide of Cato followed soon after.

THEATINES, a religious order, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by Caraffa, bishop of Theate, in Naples (afterwards pope Paul IV.), 1524, to repress heresy. They first established themselves in France, according to the historian Hénault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines endeavoured, but vainly, to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles. *Ashe.*

THEATRES. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos, 420 B.C., was the first erected. Marcellus theatre at Rome was begun by Cæsar, and dedicated by Augustus, 12 B.C. Theatres were erected in most cities of Italy. Most of the inhabitants of Pompeii were assembled at a theatre on the night of 24 Aug. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered the city. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A.D. 1533; see *Drama, Plays, &c.*

THEATRES IN ENGLAND. The first royal licence for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside; see *Globe*. But, long before that time, miracle plays were represented in the fields. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were—gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s.; see *Drama, Drury Lane*, and other theatres.

The first play-bill was dated 8 April, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane: it runs thus: "By his Majesty his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury-lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humorous Lieutenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes

thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly" . . . 8 April, 1663
Lincoln's-inn theatre was opened . . . 1695
Acts for licensing plays and play-houses (10 Geo. II. c. 28) . . . 1737
Act for regulating theatres (6 & 7 Vict. c. 68) . . . 22 Aug. 1843

THEATRES IN ENGLAND, continued.

Marionettes or Puppets produced at the Adelaide Gallery
Several of the theatres first opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and filled,
Jan. 1860

DRURY LANE.

Killigrew's patent 25 April, 1862
Opened 8 April, 1863
Nell Gwynn performed 1866
Theatre burnt down with 60 houses Jan. 1867
Rebuilt by sir C. Wren, and opened 26 March, 1867
Cibber, Wilkes, Booth 1712
Garrick's *début* here 1742
Garrick and Lacy's tenure (revival of Shakespeare) 1747
Interior rebuilt by Adams; opened 23 Sept. 1775
Garrick's farewell 10 June, 1776
Sheridan's management
Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick 1777
Mrs. Siddons' *début* as a star 10 Oct. 1782
Mr. Kemble's *début* as *Hamlet* 30 Sept. 1783
The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and re-opened 12 March, 1794
Charles Kemble's first appearance (as *Malcolm* in *Macbeth*) 21 April, "
Dowton's first appearance (as *Shere* in *the Jew*) 11 Oct. 1796
Hatfield fired at George III. 11 May, 1800
The theatre burnt 24 Feb. 1809
Rebuilt by Wyatt, and re-opened with a prologue by lord Byron 10 Oct. 1812
Ed. Kean's appearance (as *Shylock*) 26 Jan. 1814
Mr. Elliston, lessee 3 Oct. 1819
Madame Vestris's first appearance 19 Feb. 1820
Real water introduced in the *Cataract of the Ganges* 27 Oct. 1823
Mr. Price, lessee July, 1826
Ellen Tree's appearance (as *Violante*) 23 Sept. 1827
Charles Kean's appearance (as *Norval*) 1 Oct. 1827
Mrs. Nisbett's first appearance (as the *Widow Cheerly*) 9 Oct. 1829
Mr. Alexander Lee's and captain Polhill's management 1830
Mr. Alfred Bunn, lessee 1831
Mr. Forrest's first appearance (as *Spartacus*) 17 Oct. 1836
Mr. Hammond's management 1839
German operas commenced here 15 March, 1841
Mr. Macready's management
Mr. Bunn, again lessee 1843
Miss Clara Webster burnt on the stage, 14 Dec.; and died 16 Dec. 1844
Mr. Anderson's management 1849
Mr. Macready's farewell 26 Feb. 1851
Mr. Bunn, lessee and manager 1852
Mr. F. T. Smith 1853-9
English opera (Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne) 1858
Italian opera 1859
Opened by Mr. E. T. Smith 15 Oct. 1860
Suddenly closed 20 April, 1861
Mr. G. V. Brooke appears (as *Othello*) 27 Oct. "
[Drowned in the *London*; see *Wrecks*, 11 Jan. 1866.]
Mr. Falconer Dec. 1862-1865
Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton, managers Jan. 1866
Sole lessee and manager, F. B. Chatterton; opened 22 Sept. 1866
Opened by Mr. Mapleson with Italian opera company 28 March, 1868

COVENT GARDEN.

(The Duke's Theatre) sir William Davenant's patent 25 April, 1662
The theatre opened by Rich 7 Dec. 1732
Beef-steak Society, founded by Rich and Lambert
Theatrical fund instituted 1735
Mr. Harris's tenure 1765
1767

Lewis's first appearance in the character of *Belshazzar* 15 Sept. 1773
Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the house 7 April, 1779
Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters 3 Oct. 1783
Munden's appearance 2 Dec. 1790
Fawcett's first appearance (as *Caleb*) 21 Sept. 1791
G. F. Cooke's appearance (as *Richard III.*) 31 Oct. 1800
Braham's appearance 9 Dec. 1801
Mr. Kemble's management 1802
Appearance of Master Betty, the *Infant Roscius* 1 Dec. 1803
Lewis's last appearance (as the *Copper Caidara*) 28 May, 1808
Theatre burnt down 20 Sept. "
Rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A., and re-opened with *Macbeth* 18 Sept. 1808
The O. P. Riot (*which see*) 18 Sept. to 10 Dec. "
Horses first introduced; in *Bluebeard* 18 Feb. 1811
The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house) 29 June, 1812
[Mrs. Siddons, however, performed once afterwards, in June, 1819, for Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble's benefit.]
Miss Stephens's first appearance (as *Mandana*) 7 Sept. 1813
Miss Foote's appearance here (as *Amanthus*) 26 May, 1814
Miss O'Neill's appearance here (as *Juliet*) 6 Oct. "
Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnett, in the house 7 Feb. 1816
Mr. Macready's first appearance (as *Ortensio*) 16 Sept. "
Mr. J. P. Kemble's farewell (as *Coriolanus*) 23 June, 1817
Henry Harris's management 1818
Charles Kemble's management 1853
Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as *Juliet*) 5 Oct. 1859
Mr. Fawcett's farewell 21 May, 1839
Charles Young's farewell 30 May, 1839
Mr. Macready's management 1857
Madame Vestris's management 1859
Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as *Norma*) 2 Nov. 1854
Charles Kemble again 10 Sept. 1861
Mr. Laurent's management 26 Dec. 1861
Opened for Italian opera 6 April, 1864
Destroyed by fire (during a *bal masqué*, conducted by Anderson the Wizard) 5 March, 1865
New theatre (by Barry) opened by Mr. F. Gye (*Les Huguenots*) 15 May, 1865
English opera (Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison) Oct. 1859
All principal actors perform parts of plays for the benefit of the Dramatic College, 29 March, 1860
Balfe's *Bianca* brought out 6 Dec. "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) April, 1864
Last appearance of Grisi 3 Aug. "
English opera (Pyne and Harrison) 21 Oct. "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) April, 1860
English opera (Pyne and Harrison) 25 Aug. "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) 7 April, 1863
Gounod's *Faust* July, "
English opera (Pyne and Harrison) 22 Oct. "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) April, 1864
English opera, &c. (Opera Company, Limited) 17 Oct. "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) 26 April, 1865
Becomes the property of a company, Mr. Gye, manager Aug. "
Re-opened (Mr. Gye) April, 1866; 2 April, 1867; 31 March, 1868

ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, OR QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Opera-house opened. Pennant. (See *Opera-house*) 1795
The theatre was enlarged 1790

THEATRES IN ENGLAND, *continued.*

Burnt down	17 June, 1789
Rebuilt, and re-opened	22 Sept. 1791
Exterior improved by Mr. Nash	1818
<i>The rillero</i> by Mr. Bubb	1821
Madame Rachel's appearance	10 May, 1841
Mr. Lumley's management	1842
Jenny Lind's first appearance	4 May, 1847
Association formed for conducting financial affairs of the house	1852
Jullien's concerts	Oct. 1857
Festive performances on the marriage of the princess royal	Jan. 1859
Macfarren's <i>Robin Hood</i> brought out	11 Oct. 1860
[Not opened in 1861.]	
Italian opera (Mr. Mapleson)	26 April, 1862-67
Burnt down; great loss	6 Dec. 1867

HAYMARKET.

Built	1702
Opened by French comedians	29 Dec. 1720
Fielding's Mogul company	1734-5
A French company prohibited from acting by the audience	1738
Mr. Foote's patent	1747
The Bottle-conjuror's dupery (see <i>Bottle Conjuror</i>)	16 Jan. 1748
The theatre rebuilt	1767
Mr. Colman's tenure	1 Jan. 1777
Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of Derby)	"
Royal visit—great crowd—16 persons killed and many wounded	3 Feb. 1794
Mr. Elliston's <i>début</i> here	24 June, 1796
First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as <i>Lingo</i>)	16 May, 1803
Mr. Morris's management	1805
Appearance of Mr. Liston (as <i>Sheepface</i>)	8 June, 1807
The tailors' riot	15 Aug. 1807
Appearance of Mr. Young (as <i>Hamlet</i>)	22 June, 1810
Of Miss F. Kelly (as <i>Floretta</i>)	12 June, 1810
Theatre rebuilt by Nash; opened	4 July, 1821
Miss Paton's (Mrs. Wood) appearance (as <i>Suzannah</i>)	3 Aug. 1822
Mr. Webster's management	12 June, 1837
Mr. Charles Kean's appearance here	1839
Mr. Webster's management (16 years) terminated with his farewell appearance, 14 March	1853
First appearance of <i>Our American Cousin</i> (said to be by Tom Taylor, and to have been acted 800 times in America), Mr. Sothern, <i>Lord Dundreary</i> (played 406 nights)	11 Nov. 1861
Mr. Buckstone's management	1853-68

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, or LYCEUM.

Built by Dr. Arnold	1794-5
Winsor experiments with gas-lighting	1803-4
Opened as the Lyceum in	1809
Appearance of Mr. Wrench (as <i>Balcour</i>)	7 Oct. "
Re-opened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly	15 June, 1816
House destroyed by fire	16 Feb. 1830
Re-built, and re-opened	14 July, 1834
Equestrian performances	16 Jan. 1844
Mrs. Koeley's management	8 April, "
Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews' management	Oct. 1847-56
Retirement of Mr. C. Mathews	March, 1855
Appearance of Madame Ristori	June, 1856
Taken by Mr. Gye for Italian opera for forty nights	14 April, 1857
Opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison	21 Sept. "
Balfé's opera, <i>Rose of Castile</i> , produced	Oct. "
Mr. G. Webster and Mr. Falconer, July	1858; closed April, 1859
Opened by Madame Celeste, Nov. 1859, and Oct. 1860	
The "Savage Club" perform before the queen and prince	7 March, "
Italian opera	8 June, 1861
Mr. Falconer, manager (English comedy)	19 Aug. "

<i>Peep o' Day</i> brought out	9 Nov. 1861
Mr. Fechter	10 Jan. 1863 <i>et seq.</i>
Japanese troupe	Spring, 1868

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the <i>Sans Pareil</i> , opened under the management of Mr. and Miss Scott	27 Nov. 1806
Under Rodwell and Jones, who gave it the present name	1820-1
Terry and Yates	1825
Messrs. Mathews and Yates' management join (<i>Mathews at Home</i>)	1828
New front	1840
Madame Celeste's management	30 Sept. 1844
Rebuilt and opened, with improved arrangements	27 Dec. 1858
<i>Colleen Bawn</i> represented	10 Sept. 1860
[Immense run; above 360 nights.]	
Miss Bateman appears as <i>Leah</i> , 1 Oct. 1863, to	11 June, 1864
Mr. B. Webster, lessee and manager	1844-68

PRINCE'S, LATE ST. JAMES'S.

This theatre was built by, and opened under the management of Mr. Braham	14 Dec. 1835
German operas performed here under the management of Mr. Bunn	1840
Mr. Mitchell's tenure; performance of French plays	22 Jan. 1844
German plays	1852
Mrs. Seymour's tenure	22 Oct. 1854-5
French plays	1857
Neapolitan buffo-opera	Nov. "
Italian plays	1858
French operas	Jan. 1859
French plays	May, "
English comedy, under Mr. F. Chatterton, manager	Oct. "
French plays	28 May, 1860
English plays	12 Aug. "
Mr. Wigan, manager	1860-2
French plays	20 May, 1861, May, 1868

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

First opened	1840
Sold for 16,400l.	9 Sept. 1841
Mr. Bartley's farewell here	18 Dec. 1852
Mr. Charles Kean's management, 1850; closed	29 Aug. 1859
Mr. A. Harris's management; opened, 29 Sept.	"
Zouave Crimean company	23 July, 1860
Mr. Fechter appears (as <i>Hamlet</i>)	20 March, 1861
Mr. Harris, lessee	1860-1
Mr. Lindus, manager	20 Oct. 1862
Mr. G. Vining, lessee and manager	May, 1863-66

OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, and opened with horsemanship	18 Sept. 1806
Here the celebrated Elliston (1813), and afterwards Madame Vestris, had managements; the latter until	1839
Mr. George Wild's tenure	1840
Miss Davenport's tenure	11 Nov. 1844
Mr. Watts's management	1848
The theatre destroyed by fire	29 March, 1849
Rebuilt and opened—Mr. Watts resumes his management	26 Dec. "
Mr. William Farren's management	1850
Lessee and manager, Mr. A. Wigan	17 Oct. 1853-7
Messrs. Robson and Embden's management	Aug. 1857-62
Mr. Horace Wigan, manager	1864-68
Lessee, Mr. B. Webster	1868

STRAND THEATRE.

First opened—Mr. Rayner and Mrs. Waylett	1831
Mr. William Farren's management	1849
Lessee, Mr. F. Allcroft; manager, Mr. T. Payne	1855
Lessee, Miss Swanborough	1858-61

THEATRES IN ENGLAND, *continued.*

Mr. Swanborough, sen. Dec. 1862
Mrs. Swanborough 1865-68

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened 1773
Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent
houses 17 Sept. 1794
Rebuilt 1795
Burnt again, with forty houses 1 Sept. 1803
Ducrow's management 1825
Again destroyed by fire 8 June, 1841
Rebuilt and re-opened by Mr. Batty 17 April, 1843
Lessee and manager, Mr. W. Cooke 1855-60
Mr. W. Cooke's farewell benefit 30 Jan. 1860
A man killed by a lion 7 Jan. 1861
Opened by Mr. Batty 6 Dec. "
Opened by Mr. Boucicault, as the THEATRE
ROYAL, WESTMINSTER 26 Dec. 1862
Horsemanship and opera (under Mr. E. T.
Smith) June, 1865
Sold by auction 1868

CIRCUS, now SURREY THEATRE.

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises,
under Mr. Hughes) 4 Nov. 1782
Opened for performances 4 Nov. 1783
Destroyed by fire 12 Aug. 1805
Mr. Elliston's management 1809
Mr. Elliston again 4 June, 1827
Mr. Davidge's tenure 1833
Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Anderson, managers, 12 Sept. 1863-5
Destroyed by fire, 31 Jan.; rebuilt and opened 26 Dec. 1865
Re-opened (Shepherd and Creswick) 8 Sept. 1866

COBURG, now VICTORIA.

[The erection was commenced under the pa-
tronage of the late princess Charlotte and the
prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg] 1816
The house was opened 1818
Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the manage-
ment in 1833
Mr. Osbaldiston's tenure 1840
Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed 27 Dec. 1858

SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra 1683
Present house opened 1765
Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false
alarm of fire 15 Oct. 1807
Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps 20 May, 1844-59
Management of Mr. Josephs 25 March, 1861
Re-opened by Mr. Phelps 7 Sept. "
Lessee, Miss C. Lucette 27 Sept. 1862
Miss Marriott, manager, 5 Sept. 1863-20 May, 1864
Miss C. Lucette, for opera 1865
Miss Marriott, legitimate drama (with intervals) 1865-8
Miss Menken, horsemanship May, 1868

OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road 1828
Garrick Theatre, Goodman's fields 1830
Bower Theatre, Lambeth * * *
City Theatre, Norton-Folgate 1837
Miss Kelly's Theatre (since named *Soho* and
New Royalty) 1840
Marylebone, opened 1842
Standard Theatre built 1854
Pavilion Theatre burnt 23 Feb. 1856
New Royalty (*Soho*) 31 Aug. 1863
Holborn Theatre opened 8 Oct. 1866
Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, burnt 21 Oct. "
Royal Amphitheatre (for horses, &c.), Holborn,
opened 25 May, 1867
New East London, opened 12 Oct. "
"New Queen's Theatre," formerly St. Martin's
hall, opened by Alfred Wigan 24 Oct. "
St. George's Opera-house, Langham-place,
opened by Mr. German Reed 18 Dec. "

DUBLIN THEATRES.

Werburg-street, commenced 1695
Orange-street, now Smock-alley 1662
Aungier-street (*Victor*) 1728
Ditto, management of Mr. Hitchcock 1733
Crow-street Music hall 1731
Rainsford-street Theatre 1732
Smock-alley Theatre, rebuilt 1735
Fishamble-street Music-hall 1741
Capel-street Theatre 1745
Crow-street, Theatre Royal 1758
Ditto, Mr. Daly's patent 1786
Ditto, Mr. Fred. Edw. Jones's patent 1798
Peter-street, Theatre Royal 1789
Hawkin's-street, Theatre Royal 1821
Ditto, Mr. Abbott, lessee 1824
Ditto, Mr. Bunn, lessee 1807
Ditto, Mr. Calcraft, lessee 1830
Queen's Theatre, Brunswick-street 1844

EDINBURGH THEATRES.

Theatre of Music 1679
Allan Ramsay's 1736
Theatre, Shakspeare-square 1769
The Caledonian Theatre 1822
Adelphi Theatre burnt down 24 May, 1853
Royal Theatre burnt down (several lives lost) 13 Jan. 1865

FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance 1716
Macklin at Lincoln's-inn-fields 1725
Garrick's at Goodman's-fields, as *Richard III.* 10 Oct. 1741
Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby)
first appears at Liverpool 1777
Garrick's last appearance 10 June, 1779
Mrs. Robinson, *Perdita*: her last appearance 24 Dec. 1779
Braham's first appearance at the *Royalty* 20 April, 1787
Madame Stora; her first appearance in
London 24 Nov. 1789
Inledon's first appearance 1790
Miss Mellon, her first appearance as *Lydia*
Languish 31 Jan. 1795
Liston's first appearance in London 7 June, 1805
Romeo Coates appears as *Lothario* 10 April, 1811
Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as *Lady Temis* 7 June, 1814
Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath, as
Romeo 20 Dec. "
Booth's first appearance 12 Feb. 1817
W. Farren's first appearance 1818
Munden's last appearance 31 May, 1824
Fanny Kemble's first appearance 5 Oct. 1829
Edmund Kean's farewell 1831
Liston's last appearance 31 May, 1836
Adelaide Kemble's first appearance 2 Nov. 1841
Jenny Lind's first appearance 4 May, 1847
Mrs. Glover's farewell 12 July, 1850
Mr. Bartley's farewell 18 Dec. 1852
Mr. W. Farren's farewell 1853
Clara Novello's farewell 21 Nov. 1860
Miss Bateman appears as *Leah* 1 Oct. 1865
Her farewell at H.M.'s theatre 22 Dec. 1865
Madlle. Nilsson, first appearance at H.M.'s
theatre 9 June, 1867
Miss Kate Terry's last appearance (*Julia* at the
New Adelphi) 31 Aug. "
Madlle. Kellogg's *début* at Drury-lane 2 Nov. "
Mr. Bandmann's *début* 17 Feb. 1868
Mr. Paul Bedford's farewell at New Queen's
theatre 16 May, "

MEMORANDA.

David Garrick died 1779
Charles Macklin died 1797
Mr. Palmer died on the stage at Liverpool 2 Aug. 1798
Bannister retired from the stage 1815

THEATRES IN ENGLAND, *continued.*

John P. Kemble died	1823	Madame Vestris died	8 Aug. 1856
Talma died in Paris	1826	Madlle. Rachel died	4 Jan. 1858
Weber came to London	Feb. "	Mrs. Nisbett (lady Boothby) died	16 Jan. "
The Brunswick theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed, 29 Feb.	1828	Louis Lablache (buffo singer) died	23 Jan. "
Sarah Siddons died	1831	John Pritt Harley died	22 Aug. "
Edmund Kean died	1833	Flexmore, celebrated clown, died	20 Aug. 1860
Madame Malibran died at Manchester, 23 Sept.	1836	Mrs. Yates died	30 Oct. "
Paganini died	29 May, 1840	Alfred Bunn died	20 Dec. "
Power lost in the <i>President</i> steamer, about 13 March, 1841	1841	William Farren died	25 Sept. 1861
Filton lost in the <i>Pegasus</i>	18 July, 1843	Mr. Vandenhoff died	4 Oct. "
Theatres' Registry Act passed	22 Aug. "	M. Tree (Mrs. Bradshaw) died	Feb. 1862
Madlle. Mars died at Paris	23 March, 1847	Subscription testimonial (value 2000 <i>l.</i>) presented to C. J. Kean: Mr. Gladstone in the chair	22 March, "
Madame Catalini died at Paris	13 June, 1849	Sheridan Knowles died	30 Nov. "
Alexander Lee died	9 Oct. 1851	Mrs. Wood (once Miss Paton) died	21 July, 1864
Mrs. Warner died	5 Sept. 1854	Mr. F. Robson died	11 Aug. "
C. Kemble died	5 Nov. "	Madame Pasta died, aged 66	1 April, 1865
John Braham died	17 Feb. 1856	Charles J. Kean died	23 Jan. 1868

THEATRICAL FUNDS. The Theatrical fund of Covent Garden was established in 1765; that of Drury Lane in 1776. They grant pensions to their members and their families. The General Theatrical fund was established in 1839.

THEBAN LEGION, according to tradition, was totally composed of Christians, and consequently submitted to martyrdom rather than attack their brethren during the persecution of the emperor Maximin, or sacrifice to the gods, about A.D. 286. Their leader Maurice was canonised.

THEBES or **LUXOR**, in Egypt, called also Hecatompyles on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendour (1600-800 B.C.) it extended above thirty-three miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field, by each of its hundred gates, 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyzes, king of Persia, 525 B.C., and by the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C.; it rebelled and was taken by Ptolemy Lathyrus, 86 B.C., and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal; see *Memnœnium*. After centuries of neglect, it has been greatly visited since the explorations of Belzoni, 1817.—**THEBES** (the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Boeotia) was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, its founder, 1493 B.C. It became a republic about 1120 B.C., and flourished under Epaminondas 378-362 B.C. Its seven gates are mentioned by Homer; see *Beotia*, and *Greece*.

THEFT was punished by heavy fines among the Jews; by death at Athens, by the laws of Draco; see *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 1*sd.* value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The punishment of theft was very severe in England, till mitigated by Peel's acts, 9 & 10 Geo. IV. 1829. The laws respecting theft were consolidated in 1862.

THEISTS (*Theos*, God), a name given to deists about 1660. *Dean Martin*.

THELLUSSON'S WILL, one of the most singular testamentary documents ever executed. Mr. Peter Isaac Thellusson, a Genevise and an affluent merchant of London, left 100,000*l.* to his widow and children; and the remainder, amounting to more than 600,000*l.*, he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates, directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulating fund, were to be conveyed to the eldest lineal male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. Should no heir then exist, the whole was to be applied, by the agency of the sinking fund, to the discharge of the national debt. Mr. Thellusson died on 21 July, 1797. His will incurred much public censure,* and was contested by the heirs-at-law, but finally established by a decision of the house of lords, 25 June, 1805. The last surviving grandson died in Feb. 1856. A dispute then arose whether the eldest male descendant or the male descendant of the eldest son should inherit the property. The question was decided on appeal by the house of lords (9 June, 1859), in favour of the latter, lord Rendlesham, and Charles S. Thellusson, confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls in 1858. In consequence of the legal expenses the property is said not to exceed greatly its value in the testator's lifetime.

THEOCRACY, government by God, existed among the Israelites till Saul was made king, about 1095 B.C. (1 *Sam.* viii. 7).

* In 1800 an act of parliament was passed, preventing testators devising their property for purposes of accumulation for longer than 20 years after their death.

THEODOLITE, an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, used in surveying, consists of a telescope and a divided circle. It was probably first constructed in the 17th century. Jesse Ramsden, in 1787, completed the great theodolite employed in the trigonometrical survey of England and Wales by general Roy.

THEODOSIAN CODE, see *Codes*.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek *Theos*, God), the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired*, including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c. 2. *Natural*; which lord Bacon calls the first part of philosophy.—Butler's "Analogy of Religion" (1736) and Paley's "Natural Theology" (1802) are eminent books on the latter subject.—The "Summa Totius Theologiæ" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman catholic work, was printed with commentaries, &c., in 1596.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS (lovers of God and man), a sect formed in France in 1796; and headed by one of the five directors, Lepaux, in 1797, was dissolved in 1802.

THERMIDOR REVOLUTION. On the 9th Thermidor of the 2nd year (27 July, 1794), the Convention deposed Robespierre, and on the next day he and twenty-two of his partisans were executed.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY, see under *Electricity*, and *Heat*.

THERMOMETER. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to several scientific persons, all about the same time. Freezing point: *Fah.* 32°; *R.* 0°; *C.* 0°. Boiling point: *Fah.* 212°; *R.* 80; *C.* 100.

Invented by Galileo, before 1597. *Libri*.

Invented by Drebbel of Alcmæer, 1609. *Boerhaave*.

Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609. *Fulgentio*.

Invented by Sanctorio in 1610. *Borelli*.

Fahrenheit's thermometer invented about 1726;

Reaumur's and Celsius's (the latter now termed centigrade) soon after. [Fahrenheit's scale is usually employed in England, and Reaumur's and the centigrade on the continent.]

The mode of construction by substituting quick-silver for spirits was invented some years subsequently.

Halley proposed it in 1697.

Mr. L. M. Casella issued a minimum thermometer in Sept. 1861. It registers degrees of cold by means of mercury.

THERMOPYLÆ (Doris, N. Greece). Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstood the whole force of the Persians during three days, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. One Greek only returned home, and he was received with reproaches for having fled. Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, 191 B.C.

THERMUM, **THERMUS** or **THERMA** (Greece), a strong city, the Acropolis of Ætolia, N. Greece, was captured and ravaged by Philip V. of Macedon, 218 and 206 B.C., on account of its favouring the Romans.

THESPIÆ, a city of Bœotia, N. Greece. 700 of its citizens perished with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, Aug. 480 B.C. It suffered much through the jealousy of the Thebans, who destroyed its walls in 372 B.C.

THESSALONICA (now Salonica), a city in Macedonia, N. Greece, originally Therma, but rebuilt by Cassander, and said to have been named after his wife, Thessalonica, daughter of Philip, after 315 B.C. Here Paul preached, 53; and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. Thessalonica was taken by the Saracens, with great slaughter, July or Aug. 904; by the Normans of Sicily, 15 Aug. 1185; and after various changes was taken from the Venetians by the Turks under Amurath, 1430.

THESSALY (N. Greece), the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greeks. From Thessaly came the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenists, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country are the deluge of Deucalion, 1548, B.C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263 B.C.; see *them severally*. Thessaly long aimed at neutrality in Grecian affairs, but became involved through its rulers, the tyrants of Phæra: Lycophron, about 404 B.C.; his son Jason, 374, assassinated 370; Alexander, the most eminent, defied Athens and Thebes; assassinated 359. Philip of Macedon, after a defeat (353 B.C.), gained a victory over the tyrants, 352; and subjugated the country wholly, 343.

The Romans gave a nominal freedom to Thessaly after their victory at Cynoscephalæ, 197. It is now included in the kingdom of Greece.

THETFORD (Norfolk), the Roman *Sitomagus*, and an important Saxon town, was a bishopric from 1075 to 1091, when the see was removed to Norwich. It was made a suffragan bishopric by Henry VIII. by the power given him in 1534.

THIBET or **TIBET** (central Asia), is said to have been a kingdom 313 B.C., conquered by Genghis Khan 1206, and gradually subdued by and annexed to China, 1255-1720. Buddhism became the dominant religion about 905; and the Lamas have absolute power in religious affairs.

THIEVES' ISLAND, see *Ladrones*.

THIMBLES are said to have been found at Herculaneum. The art of making them was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practised the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1695. *Anderson*.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES, see *Articles*.

THIRTY TYRANTS, a term applied to the governors of Athens, in 404 B.C., who were expelled by Thrasybulus, 403; and also to the numerous aspirants to the imperial throne of Rome during the reigns of Gallienus and Aurelian, A.D. 259-274.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, in Germany, between the catholics and protestants. It began with the latter in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and for its history by Schiller, published 1790-93.

THISTLE,* ORDER OF THE, SCOTLAND, founded by James V. 1540. It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign, and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1542, James died, and the order was discontinued, about the time of the Reformation. The order was renewed by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, by making eight knights, 29 May, 1687; increased to twelve by queen Anne in 1703; to sixteen by George IV. in 1827. The original knights of 1687 were

George, duke of Gordon.

John, marquess of Athol.

James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton;

killed in a duel, 1712.

Alexander, earl of Moray.

James, earl of Perth; attainted.

Kenneth, earl of Seaforth; attainted.

George, earl of Dumbarton.

John, earl of Melford; attainted.

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY, see *Cato-street Conspiracy*.

THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ST. (Southwark), was founded as an almshouse by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew's, &c. It was rebuilt in 1693. In 1862, the site was sold to the south-eastern railway company, and the patients were removed to the Surrey music hall. The foundation stone of the new hospital, erected at Stangate, near the Surrey side of Westminster bridge, was laid by the queen 13 May, 1868.

THOMAS, ST., see *Virgin Isles*.

THOMISTS, see *Scottists*.

THOMITES or **TOMITES**, a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Broughton, near Canterbury. A Cornish publican named Thom, or Tom (religiously insane), assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem, and incited the rabble against the Poor Law act. On 31 May, 1838, a farmer of the neighbourhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Thom. The military were then called out, and lieut. Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of lieut. Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire, and several persons were killed before the mob dispersed.

THORACIC DUCT, discovered first in a horse, by Eustachius, about 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Jolliffe, of England, also discovered it about 1654; see *Lacteals*.

* Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achaius I. of Scotland, 800, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is stated that the king Hungus, the Piet, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day St. Andrew's Cross (x) appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achaius framed the order more than 700 years before James V.

THORINUM, a very rare metal (a heavy gray powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1828.

THORN (on the Vistula, Poland) was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. Here they acknowledged themselves to be vassals of Poland in 1466. Thorn was taken by Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1703. Many protestants were slain here (after a religious riot) at the instigation of the Jesuits, in 1724. Thorn was acquired by the Prussians in 1793, and taken by the French in 1806; and was restored to Prussia at the peace in 1815.

THRACE (now *Rumelia*, in Turkey) derived its name from Thrax, the son of Mars *Aspin*. The Thracians were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born and to have had his residence among them. *Euripides*; see *Odryssa*.

Byzantium, the capital, founded by the Megarians, about	B.C.	675	Recovered by Philip V. of Macedon	B.C.	205-200
Invasion of Darius I. 513; Thrace subdued by Megabazus		503	Lost by him to the Romans		196
Xerxes marches against Greece through Thrace, and retreats		480	Seized by Antiochus III. of Syria, who is defeated at Magnesia, 190; and surrenders Thrace		188
Other Greek colonies established		450-400	Perseus defeated in his attempt to regain Thrace		171-168
Wars between Macedon and the Odryæ (which see)		429-343	The Thracian kings rule nominally under the Romans		148 & seq.
Philip II. acquires Amphipolis, 358; and gradually all the Greek colonies		357-341	Rebellion of Vologesus quelled		14
Death of Alexander; Thrace allotted to Lysimachus, 323; who builds Lysimachia		309	Rhometales II. last king	A.D.	38
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion		281	Thrace made a Roman province, about		47
Thrace overrun by the Gauls		279	Invaded by the Goths		255
Lysimachia and the chief towns seized by the fleet of Ptolemy Evergetes		247	Settled by Sarmatians		334-270
			Conquered by the Turks, who made Adrianople their capital		1341-53
			Constantinople captured by Mahomet II.		29 May, 1453

THRASHING-MACHINES. The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1732; Andrew Meikle invented a machine in 1776. Many improvements have been since made.

THRASYMENE or **TRASIMENE** (N. Italy). A most bloody engagement took place near the Trasimene lake between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds. *Livy*; *Polybius*. On the same day, an earthquake occurred, which desolated several cities in Italy.

THREATENING LETTERS. Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person, or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony, without benefit of clergy, by the Black Act, in 1722. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death, or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 Geo. II., 1756; and other acts, the latest, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 66, 1847.

THREE DENOMINATIONS, see *Denominations*.

THUGS, organised secret fanatical murderers in India, who considered their victims to be sacrifices to their gods. The English commenced suppressing them about 1810, but did not succeed till about 1830, when a plan for the purpose was adopted by lord Wm. Bentinck.

THUMB-SCREW, an instrument used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. In England, the rev. Wm. Carstairs was the last who suffered by it, before the privy council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was presented to him by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but, at the third turn, he cried out "Hold—hold! doctor: another turn would make me confess anything."

THUNDERING LEGION. During a contest with the invading Marcomanni, the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the enemy; and hence the legion received the name, A.D. 174.

THURI or **THURIUM**, a Greek city, S. Italy, founded after the fall of Sybaris, about 452 B.C. It suffered from the incursions of the Lucanians, by whom the Thurians were severely defeated, 390 B.C. It became eventually a dependent ally of Rome; and was ravaged by the troops of Hannibal, 204; was established as a colony by the Romans, 194; and was captured by Spartacus in the Servile war, who levied upon it heavy contributions, 72.

THURINGIA, an early Gothic kingdom in central Germany, was overrun by Attila and the Huns, 451; the last king, Hermanfried, was defeated and slain by Thierry, king of the Franks, who annexed it to his dominions, 530. It formed two duchies, 630-717, and 849-919; a margraviate, 960-1090; landgraviate and county, 1130-1247; and was, after various changes and many conflicts, absorbed into Saxony in the 15th century. In 1815 it was surrendered to Prussia.

THURLES (S. Ireland). Here was held a synod of the Roman catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of archbishop Cullen, the Roman catholic primate, 22 Aug. 1850. It condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman catholic university, 10 Sept. following. The acts were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX.

THUROT'S INVASION. Thurot, an Irish commodore in the French service, by his courage and daring became a terror to all the merchant-ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, and plundered the town. He reached the Isle of Man, and was overtaken by Captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed, 28 Feb. 1760. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell. His grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name. *Burns*.

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week, derived from Thor, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. His authority was said to extend over the winds, seasons, thunder and lightning, &c. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday is in Latin *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

THYATIRA (Asia Minor), the place assigned for the battle at which the rebel Procopius was defeated by the army of the emperor Valens, 366; see *Seven Churches*.

THYMBRA (Asia Minor). Here Cyrus the Great defeated the confederate army aiding Croesus, and obtained supremacy in Asia, 548.

TIARA, head ornament of the ancient Persians. The name is given to the triple crown of the pope (anciently called *regnum*), indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The right to wear a crown is said to have been granted to the bishops of Rome by Constantine the Great, and by Clovis, founder of the French monarchy. Their ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, 1048. "Boniface VIII. encompassed the tiara with a crown; Benedict XII. added a second; and John XXIII. a third." *Rees*.

TIBERIAS, a city in Palestine, built by Herod Antipas, and named after the emperor Tiberias, 39. Near it Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, and the crusaders, were defeated by Saladin; and Jerusalem fell into his hands, 1187.

TIBET, see *Thibet*.

TIBUR (now Tivoli), a Latin town more ancient than Rome, and frequently at war with it. The Tiburtines were defeated 335 B.C., and the subjection of all Latium followed; for which Furius Camillus obtained a triumph and an equestrian statue in the forum.

TICINO or **TESSIN**, a Swiss canton south of the Alps, conquered by the Swiss early in the 16th century; made a separate canton in 1815. It suffered by internal disputes 1839 and 1841.

TICINUS, a river, N. Italy. Here Hannibal defeated the Romans, 217 B.C.

TICKETS OF LEAVE, see *Transportation*, and *Crime*.

TICONDEROGA (N. America). The French fortress here was unsuccessfully besieged by Abercromby in July, 1758; taken 26 July, 1759. The Americans took it in 1775, but retired from it in July, 1777. The British retired from it shortly after.

TIDES. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apania accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C.; and Cæsar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic war. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, 1598; but the honour of a complete explanation of them was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, about 1683.

TIEN-TSIN, see *China*, June, 1858-Jan. 1861.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, see *Missions*, note.

TIERS ETAT, see *States-General*.

TIFLIS (Asiatic Russia), built about 469 by Vakhtang; became the capital of Georgia. It was taken by Genghis Khan in the 12th century; by Mustapha Pacha, 1576; by the Persians, 1796; and by the Russians, 1801.

TIGRANO-CERTA, capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes the Great, and taken by Lucullus and the Romans, after a great victory, 69.

TIGRIS, a river forming the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia, celebrated for the cities founded on its banks: Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Bagdad. It was explored by an English steamer in 1838.

TILBURY (Essex). The camp formed here in 1588 to resist the Spanish invasion was visited by queen Elizabeth.

TILES are said to have been first made in England about 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1820 was 81,924,626; and in 1830, 97,318,264. The tax was repealed in 1833.

TILSIT (on the Niemen), on which river, on a raft, the emperors of France and Russia met, 25 June, 1807. By a treaty concluded between France and Russia, signed 7 July, Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia.

TILTS, see *Tournaments*.

TIMBER. The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, was 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which 35 will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A 74 gun ship consumed 3000 loads, or 2000 tons of trees, the produce of 57 acres in a century. Hence the whole navy consumed 102,600 acres, and 1026 per annum. *Alnus*. Iron is now used in preference to timber. In 1843 we imported 1,317,645 loads of timber (cut and uncut); in 1857, 2,495,964 loads; in 1866, 3,638,344 loads. In 1866, we imported 53,458 tons of mahogany. The duties on timber were modified in 1851.

TIMBER BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr. T. Blanchard, of Boston, U.S., for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in this country in 1856.

TIMBUCTOO (N. Africa), a city built by Mansa Suleiman, a Mahometan, about 1214, and frequently subjugated by the sovereigns of Morocco. Since 1727 it has been partially independent.

TIME. Our ideas in regard to time have been of late greatly extended. The distant planet Neptune, discovered by Adams and Le Verrier in 1846, requires above 900 of our years for a single revolution; and the coal measures in Wales, a thickness of strata of more than twelve miles, would require for its deposition hundreds of thousands of years; while other formations could only be estimated in millions of years. *Phillips*; see *Clock*, *Sundials*, *Watches*, &c.

TIMES NEWSPAPER. On 13 Jan. 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2½d., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters.

On 1 Jan. 1788, the paper was named the *Times*.

In 1803, when Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, the circulation was about 1000; that of the *Morning Post* being 4500.

Dr. Stoddart (satirised as Dr. Slop by Moore the poet) became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Thomas Barnes became next editor. He died 7 May, 1841. The succeeding editors were William F. A. Delane, who died in 1858, and John Thaddeus Delane (his son).

On 28 Nov. 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power (the invention of F. König), 1200 per hour, afterwards increased to 2000 and 4000.

The powerful articles contributed by Edward Stirling gained the paper the name of the Thunderer. On 19 Jan. 1829, the first double number appeared.

In July, 1834, an attack of Mr. O'Connell in the house of commons on the correctness of the reports of the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated.

Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr. Horace Twiss.

In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organised by a company, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action

for libel (in the case *Bogle v. Lawson*). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of one farthing damages, but the judges refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for the immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other schools; marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honours ever conceded to a newspaper.

In Oct. 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of Lieut. Waghorn.

Of the number of the *Times* containing the life of the duke of Wellington for 19 Nov. 1852, 70,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 30,000: the present circulation is stated to vary from 50,000 to 60,000 (1868).

In 1854, the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea; in 1857 to India, and in 1861 to the southern states of North America.

Times Fund.—On the 12th of Oct. 1854, Mr Robert Peel originated by a letter in the *Times* a subscription for the sick and wounded in the Crimean war.

TIMES NEWSPAPER, *continued.*

and in less than a fortnight 15,000*l.* were sent to the *Times'* office to be thus appropriated. Mr. Macdonald (the present manager) was sent out by the proprietors as special commissioner to administer the fund, from which large quantities of food and clothing were supplied to the sufferers, with inestimable advantage; see *Scutari*, and *Fightingale*.

In Dec. 1858, the *Times* drew attention to the state

of the houseless poor of London; and in a few days 8000*l.* were subscribed for their relief.

In 1851, 13,000,000 copies were sold; in 1857, 16,100,000; in 1859, 16,900,000; in 1860, 16,670,000. In 1860, 16,400 copies per hour were printed.

On 21 June, 1861, the *Times* consisted of 24 pages, containing 4076 advertisements (about 1810 it contained 150 advertisements).

TIN. The Phenicians traded with England for this article for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. It is said that this trade first gave them commercial importance in the ancient world. Under the Saxons, our tin mines appear to have been neglected; but after the coming in of the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who also framed the Stannary laws (*which see*), laying a duty on the tin, payable to the earls of Cornwall. Edward III. confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1337. Since that time the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin mines in Europe, 1240. *Anderson*. Discovered in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. In 1857, 9783 tons, in 1860, 10,462 tons, in 1864, 10,108 tons, in 1865, 10,039 tons, of metallic tin were procured from British mines. Of tin plates we exported in value, in 1847, 484,184*l.*; in 1854, 1,075,531*l.*; in 1860, 1,500,812*l.*; in 1864, 1,263,246*l.*; in 1866, 1,896,341*l.*

TINCHEBRAY (N.W. France), where a battle was fought between Henry I. of England and his brother Robert duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were reunited under Henry, at the decease of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy by a mortgage from his brother Robert, at his setting out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry; but the two having afterwards quarrelled, the former was defeated by the latter in the battle of Tinchebray, 28 Sept. 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England. *Hénault*.

TIPPERMUIR (near Perth). Here the marquess of Montrose defeated the covenanters under lord Elcho, 1 Sept. 1644.

TITANIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in menakite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

TITHES or **TENTHS**, were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B.C. *Lev.* xxvii. 30. Abraham returning from his victory over the kings (*Gen.* xiv.), gave tithes of the spoil to Melchisedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1913 B.C.). For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary. *Wickliffe*. "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy." *Blackstone*. They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800, and abolished 1789. Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215. *Rainald*.—The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Augustin, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about 600.

The first mention of them in any English written law, is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, 786.

Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, 794.

Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A.D. 844. *Henry*.

In 1545, tithes were fixed at the rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on rent; since then, many acts have been passed respecting them.

The Tithe Commutation act, passed 13 Aug. 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1840, and 1846.

A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar to a small part only, frequently to none.

Several acts relating to tithes in Ireland have been passed in 1832-47, altering and improving the tithe system.

TITHING. The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough. *Cowel*.

TITLES ROYAL. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege," 1399. Henry VI., "Excellent Grace," 1422. Edward IV., "Most High and Mighty Prince,"

1461. Henry VII., "Highness," 1485; Henry VIII. the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 *et seq.* But these two last were absorbed in the title of "Majesty," being that with which Francis I. of France addressed Henry at their memorable interview in 1520: see *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

TIVOLI, see *Tibur*.

TOBACCO, *Nicotiana tabacum*, received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain; some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others from Tobasco, in the gulf of Florida. It is said to have been first observed at St. Domingo, 1492; and to have been used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was either first brought to England in 1565, by sir John Hawkins; or by sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake, in 1586. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years. *Stow's Chron.* The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, is said to have been the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. James I. published "A Counterblaste against Tobacco," and the star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II., 1684. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1789. *Anderson; Ashe*. Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV., Aug. 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, 24 March, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds. We imported in 1850, 35,166,358 lbs., and 1,557,558 lbs. manufactured (cigars and snuff): in 1855, 36,820,846 lbs., and 2,651,544 lbs. manufactured; in 1860, 48,936,471 lbs., and 2,110,430 lbs. manufactured; in 1864, 61,042,667 lbs., and 6,578,707 lbs. manufactured; in 1866, 54,374,800 lbs., and 3,171,906 lbs. manufactured. The tobacco duties were modified in 1863.

TOBAGO (West Indies), discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the Dutch 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, 14 April, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, 6 Oct. 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, 1 July, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, in 1814. Population in 1861, 15,410.

TOBITSCHAU (Moravia). In a sharp action here, on 15 July, 1866, the Austrians were defeated by the army of the crown prince of Prussia with the loss of 500 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners, and seventeen guns.

TOISON D'OR or GOLDEN FLEECE (*which see*).

TOKENS, BANK, silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s. 1 Jan. 1798. The Spanish dollar had a small profile of George III. stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5s. 6d. 14 Nov. 1811. Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6s. and lesser sums until 1817. They were called in on the revision of the coinage. Tradesmen were permitted to issue tokens as small coins from 1648 till 16 Aug. 1672, when their circulation was prohibited by royal proclamation. These tokens are figured and described in a work by Wm. Boyne, 1858.

TOLBIAC (now ZULPICH), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Allemanni, 496.

TOLEDO, the ancient Toletum (Central Spain), made capital of the Visigothic kingdom by Athanagild, 554; taken by the Saracens, 712. Toledo was taken after war, begun 1081, by Alfonso I. of Castile, 25 May, 1085. In 1088 the archbishop was made primate of Spain. The university was founded in 1499. Toledo sword-blades have been famed since the 15th century.

TOLENTINO (in the Papal states), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, 19 Feb. 1797. Hero Joachim Murat having resumed arms against the allies, was defeated by the Austrians, 3 May, 1815.

TOLERATION ACT, passed in 1689, to relieve Protestant dissenters from the church of England. Their liberties were, however, greatly endangered in the latter days of queen Anne, who died on the day that the Schism bill was to become a law, 1 Aug. 1714.

TOLERATION ACT, *continued.*

The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It exempted persons who took the new oath of allegiance and supremacy and made also a declaration against popery, from the penalties incurred by absenting themselves from church and holding

unlawful conventicles; and it allowed the quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath, but did not relax the provisions of the Test act (*which see*). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

TOLLS were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341; see *Stade*, and *Sound*. *Toll-bars* in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every waggon that passed through a certain manor; and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles's and Temple-bar. Gathered for repairing the highways of Holborn-inn-lane and Martin's lane (now Aldersgate-street), 1346. Toll-gates or *turnpikes* were set up in 1663. In 1827, 27 turnpikes near London were removed by parliament; 81 turnpikes and toll-bars ceased on the north of London on 1 July, 1864; and 61 on the south side, ceased on 31 Oct. 1865; and many others on the Essex and Middlesex roads ceased on 31 Oct. 1866; see *Wales*, 1843.

TOLOSA. On the plain named las Navas de Tolosa, near the Sierra Morena, S. Spain, Alfonso, king of Castile, aided by the kings of Arragon and Navarre, gained a great victory over the Moors, 16 July, 1212. This conflict is sometimes termed the battle of Muradal.

TONNAGE, see *Tunnage*.

TONOMETER, a delicate apparatus for tuning musical instruments, by marking the number of vibrations, was invented by H. Scheibler, of Crefeld, about 1834. It received little notice till M. Koenig removed some of the difficulties opposed to its successful use, and exhibited it at the International Exhibition of 1862.

TONQUIN, South Asia, part of the kingdom of Anam. Here a French missionary bishop, Melchior, was murdered with great barbarity 27 July, 1858: the abbé Neron was also murdered, 3 Nov. 1860; see *Anam*.

TONSURE, the clerical crown, adopted, it is said, in imitation of St. Peter, was disapproved of in the fourth century as pertaining only to penitents, and not made essential till the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century.

TONTINES, loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, invented by Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, 1653. *Voltaire*. Tonti died in the Bastille after seven years' imprisonment. A Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100*l.* share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000*l.* per annum. He died, aged 103 years, 19 June, 1798, worth 2,115,244*l.*

TÖPLITZ (Bohemia). Here were signed, in 1813, two treaties—one between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 9 Sept.; and one between Great Britain and Austria, 3 Oct.

TORBANEHILL MINERAL. Mr. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, granted a lease of all the coal in the estate to Messrs. Russell. In the course of working, the lessees extracted a combustible mineral of considerable value as a source of coal-gas, and realised a large profit in the sale of it as gas-coal. The lessor then denied that the mineral was coal, and disputed the right of the lessees to work it. At the trial in 1853 there was a great array of scientific men and practical gas engineers, and the evidence was most conflicting. One side maintained the mineral to be coal, the other that it was bituminous schist. The judge set aside the scientific evidence, and the jury pronounced it to be coal. The authorities in Prussia have since pronounced it *not* to be coal. *Percy*.

TORDESILLAS (near Valladolid). Here was signed, in 1494, a treaty modifying the boundary line which pope Alexander VI. had assigned, in 1493, in his division of the new world between Spain and Portugal.

TORGAU (Saxony, N. Germany), the site of a battle between Frederick II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, count Daun, a renowned warrior, being wounded, 3 Nov. 1760. He had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king. Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814; and given to Prussia, 1815.

TORIES, a term given to a political party about 1678; see *Whig*. Dr. Johnson defines a Tory as one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England. The Tories long maintained the doctrines of "divine hereditary indefeasible right, lineal succession, passive obedience, prerogative," &c. *Bolingbroke*; see *Conservatives*. For the chief Tory administrations, see *Pitt*, *Perceval*, *Liverpool*, *Wellington*, *Peel*, *Derby*, and *Disraeli*.

TORONTO, the capital of Canada West, founded in 1794 as York ; it received its present name in 1834. It was made a bishopric in 1839.

TORPEDO SHELLS, a name given to explosives placed under ships, an invention ascribed to David Bushnell, in 1777. Torpedo shells ignited by electricity were employed in the war in the United States, 1861-5. On 4 Oct. 1865, Messrs. M'Kay & Beardslee tried them at Chatham before the duke of Somerset and others. An old vessel, the *Terpsichore*, was speedily sunk. The preliminary arrangements are considered rather complicated. Magneto-electricity was employed. Torpedoes, made by professor F. Abel, of Woolwich, were tried in May, 1866.

TORRES STRAIT, dividing Australia from Papua or New Guinea, was discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in 1606.

TORRES VEDRAS (a city of Portugal). Near here Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, 10 Oct. 1810.

TORTOLA, see *Virgin Isles*.

TORTURE was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was applied to heretics by the Roman catholic clergy, and was used in England so late as 1640 (when Archer, who took part in an attack on Laud's palace, was racked), and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776 ; in France, by Louis XVI., in 1789 ; and in Sweden, by Gustavus III., 1786. General Picton was convicted of applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, in Trinidad, at his trials, 21 Feb. 1806, and 11 June, 1808.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE, see *Teetotaller*.

TOTNES (Devon) : thought to be the Roman *Ad Durium Amnem*. It was held by Judhael de Totneis, who built the castle about 1085. It was disfranchised for gross corruption and bribery, by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867.

TOULON (S. France), an important military and naval port. It was taken by the constable of Bourbon, 1524, and by the emperor Charles V. in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned ; but the allies were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered 27 Aug. 1793, to the British admiral, lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, 15 Nov. 1793. Toulon was retaken by Bonaparte, 19 Dec., when great cruelties were exercised towards such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favourable to the British.—A naval battle off this port was fought 11 Feb. 1744, between the English under Mathews and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain : in this engagement the brave captain Cornewall fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Mathews was afterwards dismissed for misconduct.

TOULOUSE, the ancient *TOLOSA* (S. France), founded about 615 B.C. ; was the capital of the Visigothic kings in A.D. 419 ; and was taken by Clovis in 508. The dukes of Aquitaine reigned here, 631-761. A university was established here, 1229, and a parliament, 1302. The inquisition was established here to extirpate heretics, 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry ; see *Troubadours*. The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on 12 April, 1814, immediately after the BATTLE OF TOULOUSE, fought between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington, and the French led by marshal Soult, 10 April, 1814. The French were forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting. Neither of the commanders knew that Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France.

TOULOUSE. The county was created out of the kingdom of Aquitaine by Charlemagne, in 778. It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of the Albigenses (*schisch see*), when the count Raymond VI. was expelled, and Simon de Montfort became count. At his death, in 1218, Raymond VII. obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and her husband, Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of France), dying without issue, the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271.

TOURAINÉ, the garden of France, was conquered by the Visigoths about 480. It was ceded to Geoffroy count of Anjou, 1044, and thus became the property of the Plantagenet kings of England. It was seized by Philip Augustus in 1203, and was made a duchy by John 1360. It was finally united to the crown at the death of the duke of Anjou, 1584.

TOURNAMENTS or JOUSTS, were martial sports of the ancient cavaliers. Tournament is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round." Tournaments were frequent about 890 ; and were regulated by the emperor Henry I., about 919. The Lateran council

published an article against their continuance in 1136. One was held in Smithfield so late as the 12th century, when the taste for them declined in England. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the count of Montgomery, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, 29 June, 1559. Tournaments were then abolished in France.—A magnificent feast and tournament, under the auspices of Archibald, earl of Eglintoun, took place at Eglintoun castle, 29 Aug. 1839, and the following week : many of the visitors (among whom was the present emperor of the French) assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty." Among the festivities at the marriage of prince Humbert, at Turin, was a tournament, 24 April, 1868.

TOURNAY (S. Belgium) was very flourishing till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the 5th century. It has sustained many sieges. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht ; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general La Bourdonnaye, 8 Nov. 1792. Several battles were fought near Tournay in May, 1793, and May, 1794.

TOURNIQUET (from *tourner*, to turn), an instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by tightening the bandage, employed in amputations, is said to have been invented by Morelli at the siege of Besançon, 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

TOURS, an ancient city, central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, and saved Europe, 10 Oct. 732, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. This conflict is also called the battle of Poitiers.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Gen.* xi.), 2247 B.C. ; see *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B.C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B.C. The *round towers* in Ireland were the only structures of stone found at the arrival of the English, 1169, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers are tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, and covered with conical roofs. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high ; see *Pisa*.

TOWER OF LONDON. The tradition that Julius Cæsar founded a citadel here (about 54 B.C.) is very doubtful. A royal palace, consisting of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, 1076, was commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a broad deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638, the White Tower was rebuilt ; and since the restoration of king Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armoury, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest ; and here took place many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (king Henry VI., 1471 ; king Edward V. and his brother, 1485 ; sir Thomas Overbury, 1613). The armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., were destroyed by fire, 30 Oct. 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850 ; see *Blood*.

TOWNLEY MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased in 1805 and 1814.

TOWTON (Yorkshire), where a sanguinary battle was fought, 29 March, 1461, between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry was made prisoner, and confined in the Tower ; his queen, Margaret, fled to Flanders.

TOXOPHILITES (from *taxon*, a bow, and *philos*, a lover), a society established by sir Aston Lever in 1781. In 1834 they took grounds in the inner circle of Regent's-park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catherine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophilites are the representatives.

TRACT SOCIETIES. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was founded in 1698 ; the Religious Tract Society, London, in 1795 ; and other similar societies since.

TRACTARIANISM, a term applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1833-41. The principal writers were the revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams—all of the university of Oxford ; see *Puseyism*.

TRACTION-ENGINES were used on common roads in London in 1860, but afterwards

restricted. In Aug. 1862 one of Bray's traction-engines conveyed through the city a mass of iron, which would have required 29 horses.

TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, BOARD OF. Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, &c., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted. *Thomas's Notes of the Rolls*. Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations which was remodelled by William III. This board was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade on its present plan was appointed, 2 Sept. 1786.

TRADES' MUSEUMS. The formation of one was undertaken in 1853, jointly by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Society of Arts. The animal department was opened 17 May, 1855, when a paper on the mutual relations of trade and manufactures was read by professor E. Solly. The contents of this museum were removed to the South Kensington Museum, which was opened 24 June, 1857. The French "*Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*" was established 1795.

TRADES' UNIONS. By 6 Geo. IV. c. 129 (1825), the combination laws were repealed, and other provisions made. As trades' unions formed for maintaining the rate of wages, &c., are not recognized by law, a commission (including lord Elcho, Thomas Hughes, and others, with sir Wm. Erle as chairman) was appointed to inquire into their constitution, 14 Feb. 1867, and an act to facilitate their proceedings was passed 5 April following. Their reports were issued during the year, disclosing the existence of murderous practices, with great intimidation; see *Sheffield*, and *Manchester*.

TRAFALGAR (Cape S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, 21 Oct. 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line: that of the British, twenty-seven ships. After a protracted fight, Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*; and his last signal was, "England expects every man will do his duty;" see *Nelson*.

TRAFFIC in the metropolis is now regulated by the Metropolitan Streets act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

TRAGEDY, see *Drama*.

TRAINING SCHOOLS, one of these useful establishments was founded at Battersea in 1840, by sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. E. C. Tufnell; the latter, who was then in the Poor Law Commission, devoting a year's salary towards the expenses. Mr. Mann stated, in 1855, that there were about forty of these schools in different parts of the country.

TRAJAN'S COLUMN (in Rome), erected 114, by the Roman senate and people, to commemorate his victories, and executed by Apollodorus. It was built in the square called the *Forum Romanum*; it is of the Tuscan order, and from its base, exclusive of the statue and pedestal, is 127½ feet high.

TRAM-ROADS, an abbreviation of Outram-roads, derived the name from Mr. Benjamin Outram, who, in 1800, made improvements in the system of railways for common vehicles, then in use in the north of England. The iron tram-road from Croydon to Wandsworth was completed on 24 July, 1801. Mr. Outram was father of the late sir James Outram, the Indian general. *Chambers*.

TRANQUEBAR (East Indies), the Danish settlement here, founded in 1618, was purchased by the English in 1845.

TRANSFIGURATION. The change of Christ's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, A.D. 32 (*Matt.* xvii.). The feast of the Transfiguration, kept on 6 Aug., was instituted by pope Calixtus II. in 1455.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD, see *Blood*.

TRANSIT, see *Fenus*.

TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN. The translation of Enoch to heaven for his faith at the age of 365 years, 3017 B.C. The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 866 B.C.—The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr. Asgill from his seat, for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1703.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC, comprising Lombardy and part of the Venetian territories, was established by Bonaparte after his victory at Lodi, 10 May, 1796. With the Cispadane republic, it merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

TRANSPORTATION, see *Banishment*. Judges were given the power of sentencing offenders to transportation "into any of his majesty's dominions in North America," by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666), and by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1718). Transportation ceased in 1775, but was revived in 1786. The reception of convicts was successfully refused by the Cape of Good Hope (in 1849) and by the Australian colonies (1864). Transportation, even to West Australia, where labour is wanted, is to cease in a few years, through the fierce opposition of the eastern colonies. In consequence of the recent difficulty experienced in transporting felons, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 was passed to provide other punishment, namely, penal servitude, empowering her majesty to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licences to others to be at large: such licences being liable to be revoked if necessary; and many have been. These licences are termed "tickets of leave." The system was much assailed in Oct. and Nov. 1862, on account of many violent crimes being traced to *ticket-of-leavers*; see *Crime*.

John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper. *Phillips* 1 Nov. 1771
The Rev. Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (rod. postage) 9 Sept. 1818
The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May, 1787: where governor Phillip arrived with about 800 on 20 Jan. 1788; con-

victs were afterwards sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, &c.
Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 Will. IV. c. 67, Aug. 1834, when an act was passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.
The last shipment of convicts was to West Australia (which had already received 10,000) in 1867.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the doctrine of the "real presence." That the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the consecration, was broached in the days of Gregory III. (731), and accepted by Amalarius and Radburtus (about 830), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scotus Erigena, Berengarius, Wickliffe, and others. In the Lateran council, held at Rome by Innocent III., the word "Transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decreed to be incontrovertible; and all who opposed it were condemned as heretics. This was confirmed by the council of Trent, 18 Jan. 1562. John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the reformation, suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the church of England (28th article), and by all protestant dissenters.* The declaration against transubstantiation, invocation of the saints, and the sacrifice of the mass, on taking any civil office, was abolished by an act passed 25 July, 1867.

TRANSYLVANIA, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*). In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till Jan. 1699, when the emperor Leopold I., by the treaty of Carlowitz, finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions. The Transylvanian deputies did not take their seat in the Austrian parliament till 20 Oct. 1863. A decree for the convocation of the Transylvanian diet was issued 12 Sept. 1865. The inhabitants are about 1,100,000 ignorant Roumans, 1,500,000 Saxon colonists, and 550,000 Magyars, the last being the ruling class. The union of Transylvania with Hungary in 1848, which has caused much discontent, was ratified by the Transylvanian diet, 25 Dec. 1866.

PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA.

1526. John Zapoly.	1602. Emperor Rodolph.	1631. George I. Ragotzski.
1540. John Sigismund.	1605. Stephen II. Bottsakal.	1648. George II. Ragotzski.
1571. Stephen Zapoly I. Bathori.	1607. Sigismund Ragotzski.	1660. John Kemlin.
1576. Christopher Bathori.	1608. Gabriel I. Bathori.	1662. Michael I. Abaffi.
1581. Sigismund Bathori.	1613. Gabriel II. (Bethlem Gabor).	1690-99. Michael II. Abaffi.

TRAPPISTS. The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded, in 1140, by Retrou, comte de Perche. The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Jean le Bouthillier de la Rancé (editor of *Anacreon* when aged 14), who, from some cause not certainly known, renounced the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1662, to live there in great austerity. After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labour, and which forbids study, wine, fish, &c. Rancé was born in 1620, and died in 1700.†

* Luther maintained the doctrine of *con-substantiation*, viz., that after consecration the body and blood of Christ are substantially present in the bread and wine. He was opposed by Bucer, Carlstadt, Zwingle, and others (termed sacramentarians), who asserted that the Lord's supper is only a commemorative rite.

† A number of these monks, driven from France in the revolution of 1790, were received by Mr. Weld,

TRASIMENE, see *Thrasymene*.

TRAUTENAU (Bohemia). On 27 June, 1866, the first corps of the army of the crown prince of Prussia seized Trautenu, but was defeated and repulsed by the Austrians under Gablenz: on the 28th, the Prussians defeated the Austrians with great loss.

TRAVELLERS' CLUB (Pall-mall), established in 1815. A member must have "travelled out of the British islands to a distance of at least 500 miles from London, in a direct line."

TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND. In 1707 it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (46 miles). In 1817 the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done in 1½ hour. In 1828, a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* or 6*d.* per mile (including dinner &c.). In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern railway (275½ miles) first-class express (6 hours) was 50*s.* 9*d.*

TREAD-MILL, an invention of the Chinese, to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The complicated tread-mill introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is the invention of Mr. (afterwards sir William) Cubitt, of Ipswich. It was erected at Brixton gaol, 1817, and soon afterwards in other large prisons.

TREASON, see *High Treason*. PETTY TREASON (a term abolished in 1828, defined by the statute of 25 Edw. III. 1352) was a wife's murder of her husband; a servant's murder of his master; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior.

TREASON-FELONY. By the Crown and Government Security Act, 11 Vict. c. 12 (1848), certain treasons heretofore punishable with death were mitigated to felonies, and subjected to transportation or imprisonment. The Fenians in Ireland were tried under this act; see *Trials*, 1865.

TREASURER OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, the third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent, in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called "lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer," and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is usually one; the first lord being usually the premier; see *Administrations*, for a succession of these officers. The first of this rank in IRELAND was John de St. John, Henry III. 1217; the last, William, duke of Devonshire, 1766; vice-treasurers were appointed till 1789; then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united. The first lord high treasurer of SCOTLAND was sir Walter Ogilvie, appointed by James I. in 1420; the last, in 1641, John, earl of Traquair, when commissioners were appointed.

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER, formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland-row, in the vicinity of the royal palace. His duties were transferred and the office suppressed at the same time with the offices of master of the great wardrobe and cofferer of the household in 1782. *Beaton*.

TREATIES. The first formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into at Kingston between Henry III. and the dauphin of France (then in England and leagued with the barons), 11 Sept. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with Guy, earl of Flanders, 2 Edw. 1274: the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308. *Andersson*. The chief treaties of the nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places: the following forms an index; see *Coalitions*, *Leagues*, &c.

Abo, peace . . . 7 Aug. 1743
Adrianople, peace . . . 14 Sept. 1829
Aix-la-Chapelle . . . 2 May, 1668
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace . . . 1748
Akermann, peace . . . 4 Sept. 1826
Allahabad (Bahar, &c., ceded to E. I. Company) . . . 1765
Alt Radstadt, peace . . . 24 Sept. 1706
America, peace . . . 3 Sept. 1783
Amiens, peace . . . 25 Mar. 1802
Antwerp, truce . . . 4 April, 1609
Armed Neutrality, convention . . . 16 Dec. 1830
Arras . . . 22 Sept. 1405

Arras . . . 1482
Augsburg, league of . . . 1686
Austria with England, convention; the latter agrees to accept 2,500,000*l.* as a composition for claims on Austria, amounting to 30,000,000*l.* sterling . . . 1824
Baden, peace . . . 7 Sept. 1714
Bagnalo (Venice, Naples, &c.) . . . 1484
Balta Liman . . . 1838 and 1849
Barcelona (France and Spain) . . . 1493
Barrier treaty . . . 15 Nov. 1715
Barwalde (France & Sweden) . . . 1631

Basel, peace (France & Spain) . . . 22 July, 1795
Bassein (Great Britain and Maharrattas) . . . 1803
Bayonne . . . 5 Mar. 1808
Belgrade, peace . . . 18 Sept. 1791
Berlin, peace . . . 28 June, 1797
Berlin decree . . . 29 Nov. 1806
Berlin, peace (Prussia and Saxony) . . . 21 Oct. 1806
Berlin convention . . . 5 Nov. 1864
Beyara . . . 31 Aug. 1719
Breda, peace . . . 25 July, 1607
Bretigny, peace . . . 8 May, 1360

of Lulworth, Dorsetshire, who gave them some land to cultivate and a habitation, where they remained till 1815. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Palmbouf, 19 Nov., and were landed from the *Hebe*, French frigate, at Cork, 30 Nov. 1831. They established themselves at Mount Mellera, county of Waterford.

TREATIES, *continued.*

Bucharest	28 May, 1812	Japan and Great Britain	26 Aug. 1858	Rhine, confederation, 1 Aug. 1806	
Cambray, league	10 Dec. 1508	Kaynardji, or Koutschouc-Kaynardji	21 July, 1774	Ryswick, peace	20 Sept. 1697
Cambray, peace	5 Aug. 1529	Kiel	14 Jan. 1814	St. Cloud, convention, 3 July, 1815	1570
Campo Formio	17 Oct. 1797	Laybach, congress	6 May, 1821	St. Germain, peace	1570
Capua, convention	20 May, 1815	Leage, holy	1576	St. Germain-en-Laye, peace	1679
Carlowitz, peace	26 Jan. 1699	Leipsic, alliance	April, 1631	St. Ildefonso, alliance, 19 Aug. 1796	1613
Carlsbad, congress of 1 Aug. 1819		Leoben, peace	1797	Sistowa, peace	7 Aug. 1791
Chateau-Cambresis, peace	1559	Lisbon, peace	13 Feb. 1668	Smalcald, league	31 Dec. 1529
Chaumont	1 Mar. 1814	London (settlement of Greece)	6 July, 1829	Spain, pacification, 22 April, 1834	1834
Chunar, India	1781	London (separating Belgium from Holland)	15 Nov. 1831	Spain, convention, satisfying British claims	26 June, 1828
Cintra, convention	22 Aug. 1808	London, convention respecting Belgium	10 April, 1839	Stettin, peace	13 Dec. 1570
Closterseven, convention	8 Sept. 1757	London (Turkey and Egypt)	15 July, 1840	Stockholm, peace	20 Nov. 1719
Coalition, first, agnst. France	26 June, 1792	London (succession to crown of Denmark)	1852	Stockholm	24 March, 1724
Coalition, second	22 June, 1799	London (neutrality of Luxemburg settled)	11 May, 1867	Stockholm, treaty of (Sweden and allies)	31 Nov. 1856
Coalition, third	8 Sept. 1805	Lubeck, peace	22 May, 1629	Sunion	15 July, 1852
Coalition, fourth	6 Oct. 1806	Luneville, peace	9 Feb. 1801	Temeswar, truce	7 Sept. 1664
Coalition, fifth	9 April, 1809	Madrid, concord	1526	Teschin, peace	12 May, 1779
Coalition, sixth	1 March, 1813	Methuen treaty	1703	Teusin, peace	18 May, 1595
Commerce (Great Britain and Turkey)	16 Nov. 1839	Milan decree	17 Dec. 1807	Tien-Tsin, China, peace	26 June, 1858
Commerce (Great Britain and the Two Sicilies)	15 June, 1845	Milan (Austria and Sardinia)	1849	Tilsit, peace	7 July, 1807
Concordat, with Fr.	15 July, 1801	Munster, peace	24 Oct. 1648	Tolentino	19 Feb. 1793
Confans	1465	Nankin, peace	29 Aug. 1842	Toplitz	9 Sept. 1813
Constantinople, peace, 16 Apl. 1712		Nantes, edict	13 April, 1598	Triple alliance	28 Jan. 1668
Constantinople	8 July, 1833	Naumburg	1518	Triple alliance	4 Jan. 1717
Constantinople	8 May, 1854	Nice	1518	Troppau, congress	20 Oct. 1820
Copenhagen, peace	27 May, 1660	Nineguen, peace	10 Aug. 1678	Troyes	21 May, 1420
Copenhagen (composition for sound dues)	14 March, 1857	Noyon	16 Aug. 1516	Turn (cession of Savoy and Nice)	24 March, 1860
Crecy	1544	Nuremberg	2 Aug. 1532	Turkmauchay, peace, 22 Feb. 1828	1828
Dresden, peace	25 Dec. 1745	Nystadt	30 Aug. 1721	Tolent, peace	3 July, 1620
Egypt, viceroiy and admiral Codrington, convention	6 Aug. 1828	Oliva, peace	3 May, 1660	Unkiarskelessi	8 July, 1833
Eliot convention	April, 1835	Paris, peace (Paris)	10 Feb. 1763	Utrecht, union	22 Jan. 1579
England, convention with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, for settlement of the East	15 July, 1810	Paris	20 June, 1784	Utrecht, peace	11 April, 1713
England and United States, convention	13 Nov. 1826	Paris	15 May, 1796	Valençay	8 Dec. 1813
Evora Monte	26 May, 1834	Paris, peace (Sweden), 6 Jan. 1810		Verona, congress	25 Aug. 1822
Family Compact	15 Aug. 1761	Paris	11 April, 1814	Versailles, peace	20 Jan. 1783
Fontainebleau, peace, 3 Sept. 1679		Paris	10 June, 1817	Vienna	30 April, 1725
Fontainebleau	8 Nov. 1785	Paris (settlement of Neufchâtel affair)	26 May, 1857	Vienna, alliance	16 March, 1731
Fontainebleau, concordat	25 Jan. 1813	Partition, first	11 Oct. 1698	Vienna, peace	18 Nov. 1738
France and England, convention respecting the slave trade	29 May, 1845	Partition, second	1700	Vienna, peace	14 Oct. 1809
France and Italy, convention respecting the occupation of Rome	15 Sept. 1864	Passarowitz, peace	13 Mar. 1718	Vienna (Austria and Prussia), commercial	19 Feb. 1853
French commercial treaty	23 Jan. 1860	Passau	12 Aug. 1552	Vienna	30 Oct. 1864
Friedwald	5 Oct. 1551	Peking, peace	24 Aug. 1860	Vienna (Austria and Great Britain, commercial) 16 Dec. 1865	1865
Fuessen, peace	23 April, 1745	Persia, peace	3 March, 1857	Vienna (peace between Austria and Italy)	3 Oct. 1866
Gastein convention, 14 Aug. 1865		Petersburg, St. peace, 5 May, 1762		Villa Franca (presim.), 12 July, 1859	1859
Ghent, pacification	8 Nov. 1576	Petersburg, St.	5 Aug. 1772	Vossem, peace	16 Jan. 1673
Ghent, peace (America)	24 Dec. 1814	Petersburg, St.	8 April, 1805	Warsaw, alliance	31 March, 1683
Golden Bull	1356	Peterswald, convention	8 July, 1813	Warsaw	24 Feb. 1768
Grand alliance	12 May, 1689	Pilnitz, convention, 20 July, 1791		Washington, reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, &c.	2 July, 1854
Hague	21 May, 1659	Poland, partition	25 Nov. 1795	Westminster, peace, 16 Feb. 1674	1674
Hague	7 May, 1669	Pragmatic sanction	1438	Westminster (with Holland) 1716	1716
Halle	1610	Pragmatic sanction, 17 April, 1713		Westphalia, peace	24 Oct. 1648
Hamburg, peace	2 May, 1762	Prague, peace	30 May, 1635	Wilna, treaty of	1561
Hanover	3 Sept. 1725	Prague (peace between Austria and Prussia)	23 Aug. 1866	Wurms, edict of	1521
Hanover & England, 22 July, 1834		Prosburg, peace	26 Dec. 1805	Wurtzburg league	1610
Holy alliance	26 Sept. 1815	Public good, league for the	1464	Zurich, convention	20 May, 1815
Hubertsburg, peace, 15 Feb. 1763		Pyrenees, peace	7 Nov. 1659	Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia)	10 Nov. 1859
"Interim"	15 May, 1548	Quadruple alliance	2 Aug. 1718		
Jay's treaty	19 Nov. 1794	Radstadt, peace	6 March, 1714		
		Radstadt, congress	9 Dec. 1797		
		Ratisbon, peace	13 Oct. 1630		
		Ratisbon	1 Aug. 1806		
		Reichenbach, treaties, June, 1813			
		Religion, peace of	1555		

TREBIA, now *Trebbia*, a river in North Italy, near which Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, 218 B.C.; and Suvarrow defeated the French marshal Macdonald and compelled him to retreat, 17-19 June, 1799.

TREBIZOND, a port of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, was colonised by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self-government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople in 1204, it became the seat of an empire which endured till 1461, when it was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet I.

EMPERORS OF TREBIZOND.

1204. Alexis I. Comnenus.
1222. Andronicus I.
1235. John I.
1238. Manuel I.
1263. Andronicus II.
1266. George.
1280. John II.
1285. Theodora.

1285. John II.
1297. Alexis II.
1330. Andronicus III.
1332. Manuel II.
" Basil.
1340. Irene.
1341. Anna.
1343. John III.

1344. Michael.
1349. Alexis III.
1390. Manuel III.
1417. Alexis IV.
1446. John IV.
1458-61. David.

TRECENTO, see *Italy*, note.

TREES OF LIBERTY were planted in Paris and other parts of France during the revolutionary eras, 1790 and 1848. These trees were cut down in Paris in Jan. 1850, when riots ensued, put down by the military.

TRENT (the ancient Tridentum), in the Tyrol, belongs to Austria. The council held here is reckoned in the Roman catholic church as the 18th or last general council. Its decisions are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. It first sat 13 Dec. 1545, and continued (with interruptions) under pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV. to 4 Dec. 1563; its last sitting (the 25th). A jubilee in relation to this council was celebrated in June, 1863. Trent was several times taken during the French war.

At this council was decreed, with anathemas: the canon of scripture (including the apocrypha), and the church its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal with scripture; the seven sacraments (baptism, con-

firmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony); transubstantiation; purgatory; indulgences; celibacy of the clergy; auricular confession, &c.

TRENT STEAMER, see *United States*, Nov.-Dec. 1861.

TRÈVES, the Roman Treviri, in Rhenish Prussia, was a prosperous city of the Gauls 12 B.C. The emperor Gallienus held his court here A.D. 255. Trèves was made an electorate in the 14th century, and became subject to the archbishop in 1585. The archbishopric is said to have been founded before the 7th century and to be the oldest in Germany. After various changes, Trèves was acquired by Prussia in 1815. In 1844 much excitement was occasioned by miracles said to have been wrought by a "Holy Coat."

"*TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO*" (three joined in one), the motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, signifying "faith, hope, and charity;" see *Bath*.

TRIALS. Regulations for conducting trials were made by Lothaire and Edric, kings of Kent, about 673 to 680. Alfred the Great is said to have begun trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. In a cause tried at Hawarden, nearly a hundred years before the reign of Alfred, we have a list of the twelve jurors; confirmed too by the fact that the descendants of one of them, of the name of Corbyn of the Gate, still preserve their name and residence at a spot in the parish yet called the Gate. *Phillips*; see *Appeal*.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

King Charles I.: 20 Jan.; convicted, 29 Jan. 1649
Oates's Popish Plot: Edward Coleman, convicted, 27 Nov.; Wm. Ireland and other priests 17 Dec. 1678
— Robt. Green and others, 10 Feb.; Thos. Whitbread and other Jesuits, 13 June; Richard Langhorne, counsellor, 14 June; convicted 1679
Sir George Wakeman, the queen's physician; acquitted 13 July, "
Viscount Stafford: convicted 30 Nov.-7 Dec. 1681
Rye House Plot: convicted; William, lord Russell, 13 July; Algernon Sidney 21 Nov. 1683
The Seven Bishops; acquitted 29 June, 1688
Captain Porteous, for murder, see *Porteous*, 6 July, 1736
Jenny Diver, for felony, executed 18 March, 1740
William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeons' Hall 24 Nov. "
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino for high treason 28 July, 1746
Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives 7 Oct. "

Lord Lovat, 80 years of age, for high treason; beheaded 9 March, 1747
Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself 9 July, 1749
Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Ely, for the murder of her husband 5 Nov. 1750
Miss Blandy, the murder of her father (hanged) 3 March, 1752
Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband, burnt alive 11 April, 1753
Eugene Aram, for murder at York; executed 13 Aug. 1759
Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward; executed 16 April, 1760
Mr. MacNaughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox 8 Dec. 1761
Ann Beddingfield, for the murder of her husband; burnt alive 6 April, 1763
Mr. Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem ("Essay on Woman") 21 Feb. 1764
Murderers of captain Glas, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship *Swire* of Sandwich, at sea 3 March, 1766
Elizabeth Brownrigg, for the murder of one of her female apprentices; hanged 12 Sept. 1767

TRIALS, continued.

Lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape	28 March,	1768	Theobald Wolfe Tone, by court-martial (he committed suicide, died on the 19th) 10th Nov.	1798
Great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas	27 Feb.	1769	Sir Harry Brown Hayes, for carrying off Miss Pike of Cork	13 April, 1800
Great Valencia cause in the house of peers, in Ireland	18 March,	1772	Hatfield, for shooting at George III.; see <i>Hatfield</i>	26 June, "
Cause of Somerset the slave (see <i>Slavery</i>)	22 June,	"	Mr. Tighe of Westmeath v. Jones, for crim. con.; damages, 10,000l.	2 Dec. "
Elizabeth Herring, for the murder of her husband; hanged, and afterwards burnt at Tyburn	13 Sept.	1773	Mutineers at Bantry Bay; hanged; see <i>Bantry Bay</i>	8 Jan. 1802
Messrs. Perreau brothers, bankers, forgery; hanged	17 Jan.	1776	Charles Hayes, for an obscene libel	9 Jan. "
Duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands; guilty; (see <i>Kingston</i>)	15 April,	"	Governor Wall, for cruelty and murder, twenty years before (tried under 33 Hen. VIII. c. 23) (see <i>Goree</i>)	20 Jan. "
Dr. Dodd, for forging a bond of 4200l., in the name of the earl of Chesterfield, 22 Feb. (see <i>Forgery</i>); executed	27 June,	1777	Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's-row, Dublin	6 March, "
Admiral Keppel, by court martial; honourably acquitted	11 Feb.	1779	Colonel Despard and his associates, for high treason; hanged on the top of Horsemenongrelane gaol (see <i>Despard</i>)	7 Feb. 1803
Mr. Hackman, for the murder of Miss Reay, when coming out of the theatre-royal, Covent-garden	16 April,	"	M. Peltier, for libel on Bonaparte, first consul of France, in <i>l'Ambiguë</i> ; guilty	21 Feb. "
Lord George Gordon, on a charge of high treason; acquitted	5 Feb.	1781	Robert Aslett, cashier at the bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds; the loss to the bank, 320,000l.; found not guilty, on account of the invalidity of the bills	18 July, "
Mr. Woodfall, the celebrated printer, for a libel on lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor	10 Nov.	1786	Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason; executed next day	19 Sept. "
Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France; guilty	28 Jan.	1788	Keenan, one of the murderers of lord Kilwarden; hanged	2 Oct. "
Mr. Warren Hastings: a trial which lasted seven years and three months (see <i>Hastings, Trial of</i>), commenced	13 Feb.	"	Mr. Smith, for the murder of the supposed <i>Hammermith Ghost</i>	13 Jan. 1804
<i>The Times</i> newspaper, for a libel on the prince of Wales; guilty	3 Feb.	1790	Lockhart and Laudon Gordon, for carrying off Mrs. Lee	6 March, "
Benwick Williams, called the <i>Monster</i> , for stabbing women in the streets of London (see <i>Monster</i>)	8 July,	"	Rev. C. Massy v. marquess of Headfort, for crim. con.; damages, 10,000l.	27 July, "
Barrington, the pickpocket, most extraordinary adept; transported	22 Sept.	"	William Cooper, the <i>Hackney Monster</i> , for offences against females	17 April, 1805
Thomas Paine, political writer and deist, for libels in the <i>Rights of Man</i> ; guilty	18 Dec.	1792	General Picton, for applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, to extort confession, at Trinidad tried (under 42 Geo. III. c. 85) in the court of King's Bench; guilty (new trial, same verdict, 11 June, 1808)	24 Feb. 1806
Louis XVI. of France (see <i>France</i>)	1792-3	"	Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin; pleaded the king's pardon	2 July, "
Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel; imprisoned and fined	29 Jan.	1794	Judge Johnson, for a libel on the earl of Hardwicke; guilty	23 Nov. "
Mr. Purefoy, for the murder of colonel Koper in a duel; acquitted	14 Aug.	"	Mr. Patch, for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh	6 April, "
Mr. Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason	3 Sept.	"	Lord Melville, impeached by the house of commons; acquitted	12 June, "
Messrs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high treason; acquitted	29 Oct.	"	The Warrington gang, for unnatural offences; executed	23 Aug. "
Earl of Abingdon, for his libel on Mr. Serman; guilty	6 Dec.	"	Palm, the bookseller, by a French military commission at Brennau	26 Aug. "
Major Semple, alias Lisle, for felony	18 Feb.	1795	Lord Cloncurry v. sir John B. Piers, for crim. con.; damages, 20,000l.	19 Feb. 1807
Redhead Yorke, at York, libel	27 Nov.	"	Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons were crushed to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey, 20 Feb.	"
Lord Westmeath v. Bradshaw, for crim. con.; damages, 10,000l.	4 March,	1796	Sir Home Popham, by court-martial; reprimanded	7 March, "
Lord Valencia v. Mr. Gawler, for adultery; damages, 2000l.	16 June,	"	Knight v. Dr. Wolcot, alias Peter Pindar, for crim. con.	27 June, "
Daniel Isaac Eaton, for libels on kingly government; guilty	8 July,	"	Lieut. Berry, of H.M.S. <i>Hazard</i> ; for an unnatural offence	2 Oct. "
Sir Godfrey Webster v. lord Holland, for adultery; damages, 6000l.	27 Feb.	1797	Lord Elgin v. Ferguson, for crim. con.; damages, 10,000l.	22 Dec. "
Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called admiral Parker (see <i>Mutinies</i>)	27 June,	"	Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham family, at Hoddesdon	4 March, "
Boddington v. Boddington, for crim. con.; damages, 10,000l.	5 Sept.	"	Sir Arthur Paget, for crim. con. with lady Borrington	14 July, "
William Orr at Carrickfergus, for high treason; executed	12 Oct.	"	Major Campbell, for killing captain Boyd in a duel; hanged	4 Aug. "
Mrs. Phoebe, alias Benson, murderess	9 Dec.	"	Peter Finnelly and others, for a libel on the duke of York	9 Nov. "
The murderers of colonel St. George and Mr. Uniacke, at Cork	15 April,	1798	The duke of York, by inquiry in the house of commons, on charges preferred against him by colonel Wardle, from 26 Jan. to 20 March, 1809	"
Arthur O'Connor and O'Colgley, at Maidstone, for treason; latter hanged	21 May,	"	Wellesley v. lord Paget, for crim. con.; damages, 20,000l.	12 May, "
Sir Edward Crosbie and others for high treason; hanged	1 June,	"		
Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, at Wexford, for high treason	21 June,	"		
Two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason; executed	12 July,	"		

TRIALS, continued.

- The king v. Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general . . . 26 May, 1809
- The earl of Leicester v. *Morning Herald*, for a libel; damages, 100*l.* . . . 29 June, "
- Wright v. colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture . . . 1 June, "
- William Cobbett, for a libel on the German legion; convicted . . . 9 July, "
- Hon. captain Lake, for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombbrero; dismissed the service (see *Sombbrero*) . . . 10 Feb. 1810
- Mr. Perry, for libels in the *Morning Chronicle*; acquitted . . . 24 Feb. "
- The Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences; guilty . . . 20 Sept. "
- Peter Finnerty, for a libel on lord Castlereagh; judgment . . . 31 Jan. 1811
- The king v. Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty . . . 22 Feb. "
- Ensign Hepburn, and White the drummer; both were executed . . . 7 March, "
- Walter Cox, in Dublin, for libels; he stood in the pillory . . . 12 March, "
- The king v. W. Cobbett, for libels; convicted . . . 15 June, "
- Lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine, for oppressive conduct as a magistrate . . . 19 June, "
- The Berkeley cause, before the house of peers, concluded . . . 28 June, "
- Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted . . . 21 Nov. "
- Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted . . . 26 Nov. "
- William Cundell and John Smith, for high treason (see *High Treason*) . . . 6 Feb. 1812
- Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blasphemy; convicted . . . 6 March, "
- Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime minister . . . 15 May, "
- The king v. Mr. Lovell, of the *Statesman*, for libel; guilty . . . 19 Nov. "
- Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in the *Examiner*; convicted . . . 9 Dec. "
- Marquess of Sligo, for concealing a sea-deserter . . . 16 Dec. "
- The murderers of Mr. Horsfall; at York; executed . . . 7 Jan. 1813
- Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's *History of the Penal Laws* . . . 6 Feb. "
- The divorce cause against the duke of Hamilton for adultery . . . 11 April, "
- Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the *Evening Post*; guilty . . . 26 July, "
- Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged . . . 21 Aug. "
- Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; executed . . . 7 Oct. "
- The celebrated Mary Ann Clarke, for a libel on the right Hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards lord Fitzgerald . . . 7 Feb. 1814
- Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds, 22 Feb.; convicted (see *Stocks*) 8, 9 June, "
- Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship letters . . . 18 Aug. "
- Colonel Quentin, of the 10th hussars, by court-martial . . . 1 Nov. "
- Sir John Henry Mildmay, bart., for *crim. con.* with the countess of Roseberry; damages, 15,000*l.* . . . 5 Dec. "
- George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent Garden theatre . . . 8 April, 1816
- Captain Hutchinson, sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of count Lavalette (see *Lavalette*) . . . 24 April, "
- "Captain Grant," the famous Irish robber at Maryborough . . . 16 Aug. "
- Vaughan, a police officer, Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted, 21 Aug. "
- Colonel Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambray, in France . . . 23 Sept. 1816
- Cashman, the intrepid seaman, for the Spafelds riots, and outrages on Snowhill; convicted and hanged (see *Spafelds*) . . . 20 Jan. 1817
- Count Maubereuil, at Paris, for robbing the queen of Westphalia . . . 2 May, "
- Mr. R. J. Butt, for a libel on lord chief-justice Ellenborough . . . 23 May, "
- Mr. Wooler, for libels on the government and ministers . . . 6 June, "
- Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason . . . 9 June, "
- The murderers of the Lynch family at Wild-geese-lodge, Ireland . . . 19 July, "
- Mr. Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted . . . 5 Aug. "
- Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason . . . 15 Oct. "
- Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials before lord Ellenborough: extemporaneous and successful defence . . . 18, 19, 20 Dec. "
- Mr. Dick, for the abduction and rape of Miss Crockatt . . . 21 March, 1818
- Appeal of murder case, Ashford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against her murderer, Abraham Thornton (see *Battle*) . . . 16 April, "
- Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a frank (see *Transportation*) . . . 9 Sept. "
- Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadful execution . . . 30 Dec. "
- Sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grasspound (see *Bribery*) . . . 18 March, 1819
- Mosely, Woolfe, and other merchants, for conspiracy and fraud . . . 20 April, "
- Carille, for the publication of Paine's *Age of Reason*, &c. . . 15 Oct. "
- John Scanlan, at Limerick, for the murder of Ellen Hanly . . . 14 March, 1820
- Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel . . . 23 March, "
- Henry Hunt, and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted (see *Manchester Reform Meeting*) . . . 27 March, "
- Sir Charles Wolsley and rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty . . . 10 April, "
- Thistlewood, Inga, Brunt, Davidson, and Todd, for conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced (see *Cato-street*) . . . 17 April, "
- Louvel, in France, for the murder of the duke de Berri . . . 7 June, "
- Lord Gierawley v. John Burn, for *crim. con.* . . . 18 June, "
- Major Cartwright and others at Warwick, for sedition . . . 3 Aug. "
- "Little Waddington," for a seditious libel; acquitted . . . 19 Sept. "
- Lieutenant-colonel French, 6th dragoon guards, by court-martial . . . 19 Sept. "
- Caroline, queen of England, before the house of lords, for adultery, commenced 16 Aug.; it terminated (see *Queen Caroline's Trial*) 10 Nov. "
- The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged . . . 1 May, 1821
- David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and a man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey . . . 9 June, "
- Samuel D. Hayward, the favourite man of fashion, for burglary . . . 8 Oct. "
- The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland; convicted and hanged . . . 17 Dec. "
- Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould . . . 29 July, 1822
- Barthelemi, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence . . . 23 Sept. "
- Cuthbert v. Browne, singular action for deceit . . . 28 Jan. 1823
- The famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by *ex-officio* . . . 23 Feb. "
- The extraordinary "earl of Portsmouth's case" commenced . . . 18 March, "

TRIALS, *continued.*

- Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, murderers of Mr. Weare; Probert turned king's evidence; afterwards hanged for horse-stealing (see *Executions*) . . . 5 Jan. 1824
- Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, banker of London, for forgery; hanged . . . 30 Oct. "
- Foot v. Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages, 3000*l.* . . . 22 Dec. "
- Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery . . . 4 April, 1825
- O'Keefe and Bourke, the murderers of the Franks family . . . 18 Aug. "
- John Grosset Muirhead, esq., for indecent practices . . . 21 Oct. "
- The case of Mr. Wellesley Pole, and the Misses Long; commenced . . . 9 Nov. "
- Captain Bligh v. the hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, for adultery . . . 25 Nov. "
- Fisher v. Stockdale, for a libel in *Harriette Wilson* . . . 20 March, 1826
- Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and others, for abduction of Miss Turner . . . 24 March, 1827
- Rev. Robert Taylor for blasphemy; found guilty . . . 24 Oct. "
- Richmond Seymour, esq., and Macklin, for an unnatural crime . . . 12 March, 1828
- Richard Gillam, for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton . . . 8 April, "
- Mr. Montgomery, for forgery; he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution . . . 4 July, "
- Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford by a kick . . . 16 July, "
- William Corder, for the murder of Maria Marten; executed . . . 6 Aug. "
- Joseph Hulton, a quaker merchant, for forgery; hanged . . . 28 Oct. "
- Durke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders; Hare, his accomplice, became approver (see *Burking*) . . . 24 Dec. "
- The king v. Buxton, and others, for a fraudulent marriage . . . 21 March, 1829
- Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to Yorkminster . . . 31 March, "
- Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow; hanged . . . 14 July, "
- Reinbauer, the Bavarian priest, for his murders of women . . . 4 Aug. "
- Captain Dickenson, by court-martial, at Portsmouth; acquitted . . . 26 Aug. "
- Mr. Alexander, editor of the *Morning Journal*, for libels on the duke of Wellington; convicted . . . 10 Feb. 1830
- Clune, &c., at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the Doyles . . . 4 March, "
- Mr. Comyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged . . . 6 March, "
- Mr. Lambrecht, for the murder of Mr. Clayton, in a duel . . . 2 April, "
- Captain Moir, for the murder of William Malcolm; hanged . . . 30 July, "
- Captains Smith and Markham, for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel . . . 24 Aug. "
- Captain Helsham, for the murder of lieut. Crowther in a duel . . . 8 Oct. "
- Mr. St. John Long, for the manslaughter of Miss Cashion; see *Quacks* . . . 30 Oct. "
- Pollignac, Peyronnet, and others, ministers of France (see *France*) . . . 21 Dec. "
- Carille, for a seditious libel, inciting to a riot; guilty . . . 10 Jan. 1831
- Mr. D. O'Connell, for breach of proclamation; pleaded guilty . . . 12 Feb. "
- St. John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd (see *Quacks*) . . . 19 Feb. "
- Mr. Luke Dillon, for the violation of Miss Fizzell; convicted . . . 14 April, "
- Major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages, 3000*l.* . . . 26 May, "
- Mr. Colbette, for a seditious libel; the jury could not agree . . . 7 July, "
- Rev. Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting distinction of "the Devil's Chaplain"), for reviling the REDEEMER; convicted . . . 6 July, 1831
- Mr. and Mrs. Deacle v. Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P. . . . 14 July, "
- Bird, a boy of 14 years of age, for the murder of a child; hanged . . . 1 Aug. "
- The great cause, earl of Kingston v. lord Lorton; commenced . . . 9 Nov. "
- Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy (see *Burking*) . . . 3 Dec. "
- Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham . . . 17 Dec. "
- Elizabeth Cooke, for the murder of Mrs. Walsh, by "Burking" . . . 6 Jan. 1832
- Colonel Brereton, by court-martial, at Bristol (see *Bristol*) . . . 9 Jan. "
- The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county of Clare . . . 28 Feb. "
- William Duggan, at Cork, for the murder of his wife and others . . . 26 March, "
- Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) v. Greene . . . 26 July, "
- Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots . . . 26 Oct. "
- Rev. Mr. Irving, by his own (the Scots) church, for heresy . . . 13 March, 1833
- Lord Teynham, and Dolan, a tailor, for swindling; guilty . . . 10 May, "
- Attorney-general v. Shore (lady Hewley's charity, which is taken from the Unitarians) . . . 23 Dec. "
- Captain Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial, at Cork; honourably acquitted; his colonel, lord Brudenell, cashiered . . . Jan. 1834
- Proprietors of the *True Sun*, for libels; guilty; 6 Feb. "
- Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess, at Bristol . . . 10 April, 1835
- Sir John de Beauvoir, for perjury; acquitted, 29 May, "
- Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine (see *Fieschi*) . . . 30 Jan. 1836
- Hon. G. C. Norton v. lord Melbourne, in Court of Common Pleas, for *crim. con.* with the hon. Mrs. Norton; verdict for defendant, 22 June, "
- Lord de Roos v. Cumming, for defamation, charging lord de Roos with cheating at cards; verdict in favour of Mr. Cumming . . . 10 Feb. 1837
- James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Browne; Greenacre convicted and hanged; Gale transported . . . 10 April, "
- Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., for killing Mr. Joseph Alsop; guilty . . . 13 April, 1839
- Bolan, for the murder of Mr. Millie; verdict, manslaughter . . . 30 July, "
- Rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language . . . 15 Aug. "
- John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, for high treason; guilty; sentence commuted to transportation (see *Newport*) . . . 1 Dec. "
- Courvoisier, for the murder of lord William Russell; hanged . . . 18-20 June, 1840
- Gould, for the murder of Mr. Templeman; transported . . . 22 June, "
- Edward Oxford, attempted the life of the queen; adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem (see *Oxford*) . . . 9, 10 July, "
- Madame Lafarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty . . . 2 Sept. "
- Prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France (see *France*) . . . 6 Oct. "
- Captain R. A. Reynolds, 11th hussars, by court-martial; guilty: the sentence excited great popular displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan . . . 20 Oct. "
- Lord Cardigan before the house of peers, capitally charged for wounding captain Harvey Tucket in a duel; acquitted, 16 Feb. 1841

TRIALS, *continued.*

- The Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship *Dryad* at sea, to defraud the under-writers; transported 4 March, 1841
- Joshua Mister, for attempting the life of Mr. Mackreth; guilty 23 March, "
- Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook 5 April, "
- Earl of Waldegrave and captain Duff, for an aggravated assault on a police constable; guilty: judgment, six months' imprisonment, and fines of 200*l.* and 2*0*l.** 3 May, "
- Madame Lafarge again, for robbery of diamonds 7 Aug. "
- The great case, Allen Bogle v. Mr. Lawson, publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Company, Lankers of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit: damages, one farthing. This exposure, so honourable to the *Times*, led to the *Times* Testimonial 16 Aug. "
- Mr. Mac Leod, at Utica, America, for taking part in the destruction of the *Caroline*, commenced: acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days 4 Oct. "
- Robert Blakesley, for the murder of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap; hanged 28 Oct. "
- Mr. Beaumont Smith, for the forgery of Exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life 4 Dec. "
- Sophia Darbon v. Rosser; breach of promise of marriage; damages 1600*l.* 8 Dec. "
- Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattei, principal and second in the duel in which lieut. Adams was killed at Malta: both acquitted 10 March, 1842
- Vivier, courier of the *Morning Herald*, at Boulogne, for conveying the Indian mail through France, for that journal, contrary to the French regulations 13 April, "
- Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones; the memorable Roehampton murder; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged 13 May, "
- John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the queen (see *Francis*) 17 June, "
- Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Duly, the policeman; hanged 4 July, "
- Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds: acquitted 6 July, "
- M'Gill and others, for the abduction of Miss Crellin; guilty 8 Aug. "
- Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again acquitted 24 Aug. "
- Bean, for pointing a pistol at the queen: 18 months' imprisonment 25 Aug. "
- The rioters in the provinces, under a special commission, at Stafford 1 Oct. "
- The Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before lord Abinger 6 Oct. "
- The Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission 10 Oct. "
- Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort; acquitted 31 Oct. "
- Mr. Howard, attorney v. sir William Gosset, sergeant-at-arms 5 Dec. "
- Mr. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel; acquitted 17 Jan. 1843
- Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., for forgery; guilty: transportation for life 1 Feb. "
- Mac Naughten, for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to sir Robert Peel: acquitted on the ground of insanity 4 March, "
- The Rebeccaites, at Cardiff, under a special commission 27 Oct. "
- Samuel Sidney Smith, for forgery; sentenced to transportation for life 20 Nov. 1843
- Edward Dwyer, for the murder of his child at Southwark; guilty 1 Dec. "
- Mr. Holt, of the *Age*; libel on the duke of Brunswick; guilty 20 Jan. 1844
- Lieut. Grant, second to lieut. Munro, in his duel with col. Fawcett; acquitted 14 Feb. "
- Fraser v. Bagley, for *crim. con.*: verdict for the defendant 19 Feb. "
- Lord William Paget v. earl of Cardigan for *crim. con.*: verdict for Defendant 26 Feb. "
- Mary Furely, for the murder of her child in an agony of despair 16 April, "
- The Iwill-forgers, William Henry Barber (since declared innocent), Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William Sanders, and Susannah his wife: all found guilty, 15 April: sentenced 22 April, "
- [In 1848 Mr. Barber returned to England with a free pardon, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his prosecutors: he was re-admitted to practise as an attorney; and on the 3rd of August, 1850, in conformity with the recommendation of a select committee of the house of commons, the sum of 500*0*l.** was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from an erroneous prosecution."] Crouch, for the murder of his wife; found guilty, 8 May; hanged 27 May, "
- Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Grey, Duffy, and rev. Thomas Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced 15 Jan., and lasted twenty-four days: all the traversers were found guilty, 12 Feb. Proceedings on motions for a new trial, &c., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted 30 May, "
- Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane; guilty 14 June, "
- Wm. Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham; guilty 17 June, "
- Bellamy, for the murder of his wife by prussic acid; acquitted 21 Aug. "
- John Tawell, for the murder of Sarah Hart; hanged 13, 14 March, 1845
- Thomas Henry Hocker, for the murder of James Delarue 11 April, "
- Joseph Connor, for the murder of Mary Brothers 16 May, "
- The Spanish pirates, for the murder of ten Englishmen at sea 26 July, "
- Rev. Mr. Wetherell, for *crim. con.* with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter 16 Aug. "
- Capt. Johnson, of the ship *Tory*, for the murder of several of his crew 5 Feb. 1846
- Miss M. A. Smith v. earl Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage 18 Feb. "
- Lieut. Hawkey, for the murder of Mr. Seton, in a duel; acquitted 16 July, "
- Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts 27 Feb. 1847
- Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years (see *Ireland*) 26 May, 1848
- Wm. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates; sentenced to death; the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1856) 9 Oct. "
- Bloomfield Rush, for the murder of Messrs. Jermy, at Norwich; hanged 29 March, 1846
- Gorham v. the bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case; judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff 2 Aug. "
- [The bishop had refused to institute the rev. Mr. Gorham in the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, alleging want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff, who denied that spiritual regeneration was conferred by bap-

TRIALS, continued.

- tim; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (8 March, 1850) that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton-Speke." This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively, for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue directed to the judge of the Arches court, and to the archbishop of Canterbury, against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and in the end Mr. Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, 7 Aug. 1850.]
- Manning and his wife, for the murder of O'Connor; guilty; death . . . 27 Oct. 1849
- Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, &c. . . 10 May, 1850
- Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen . . . 11 July, "
- The Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilbred . . . 5 Feb. 1851
- The Board of Customs v. the London Dock Company, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties; a trial of 11 days ended in a virtual acquittal . . . 18 Feb. "
- Sarah Chesham, for the murder of her husband by poison; she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged . . . 6 March, "
- Thomas Drory, for the murder of Jael Denny; hanged . . . 7 March, "
- Doyle v. Wright, concerning the personal custody of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman catholic ward of chancery, before the lord chancellor; protracted case . . . 22 March, "
- The murderers of the rev. George Edward Hollet, of Frimley, Surrey; guilty; 3 March, "
- Miller v. *sic* Salomons, M.P. for voting as a member without having taken the required oath; verdict against the defendant, 10 April, 1852
- The case "Bishop of London v. the rev. Mr. Gladstone;" judgment of the Arches court against the defendant . . . 10 June, "
- Achill v. Newman, for libel; tried before lord chief justice Campbell in the Queen's Bench; verdict for the plaintiff . . . 31 Jan. "
- Lord Frankfort, for scandalous and defamatory libels; guilty . . . 3 Dec. "
- Richard Bourke Kirwan, for the murder of his wife; guilty . . . 10 Dec. "
- Elliott Bower, for the murder of Mr. Saville Morton, at Paris; acquitted . . . 28 Dec. "
- Henry Horler, for the murder of his wife; hanged at the Old Bailey . . . 15 Jan. 1853
- James Barbour, for the murder of Robinson; hanged at York . . . 15 Jan. "
- George Sparkes and James Hitchcock, for the murder of William Blackmore at Exeter; guilty . . . 19 March, "
- Five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Egham; verdict, manslaughter, 21 March, "
- Moore and Walsh, for the murder of John Blackburn, at Stafford; hanged . . . 21 March, "
- Saunders, for the murder of Mr. Toler; hanged at Chelmsford . . . 30 March, "
- The Stackpole family, four in number; two of them females, and wives to the others, for the murder of their relative, also a Stackpole; hanged at Ennis . . . 28 April, "
- Case of Holy Cross Hospital, Winchester, decided against rev. earl of Guildford . . . 1 Aug. "
- Smyth v. Smyth, ended in the plaintiff being committed on a charge of forging the will on which he grounded his claim . . . 8, 9, 10 Aug. 1853
- The Braintree case respecting liability to church-rates, decided by the house of lords, against the rate . . . 12 Aug. "
- Case of Lumley v. Gye, respecting Madlle. Wagner; decided . . . 22 Feb. 1854
- Mr. Jeremiah Smith, mayor of Rye, convicted of perjury . . . 2 March, "
- Duchess of Manchester's will case . . . April, "
- Mr. Carden for the abduction of Miss E. Arbuthnot, and assault upon John Smithwick; convicted . . . 28, 29 July, "
- Mary Anne Brough, for murdering her six children; not guilty (insanity) . . . 9 Aug. "
- Case of Pierce Somerset Butler v. viscount Mountgarret; verdict for plaintiff, who thus came into a peerage, the defendant being proved illegitimate . . . Aug. "
- Courts-martial on lieuts. Perry and Greer; sentences reversed by lord Hardinge, 29 July-Aug. "
- Courts-martial on sir E. Belcher, captain McClure, &c., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions; acquitted . . . Oct. "
- Emanuel Barthélémy, for murder of Charles Collard and Mr. Moore (executed); . . . 4 Jan. 1855
- Handcock v. Delacour, otherwise De Burgh (cruelty of Mrs. Handcock, and charges against lord Claurieard); compromised . . . "
- Earl of Sefton v. Hopwood (will set aside) . . . 3-10 April, "
- Luigi Baranelli, for murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert); (executed 30 April) . . . 12 April, "
- Charles King, a great thief-trainer; transported . . . 13 April, "
- David M. Davidson and Cosmo W. Gordon, for frauds and forgeries of securities, &c.; convicted . . . 24 May, "
- Wm. Austin (governor), for cruelties in Birmingham gaol; acquitted . . . 3 Aug. "
- Sir John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert M. Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers' securities (to the amount of 113,625*l.*); convicted . . . 27 Oct. "
- Joseph Wooler, on charge of poisoning his wife; acquitted . . . 7 Nov. "
- Westerton v. Liddell (on decorations, &c., in church in Knightsbridge; decision against them) . . . 5 Dec. "
- [Decided again by privy council, partly for both parties; each to pay his own costs, 21 March, 1857.]
- Celestina Sommers, for murder of her children; convicted (but reprieved). . . 6 March, 1856
- Wm. Palmer, for murder of J. P. Cook by poison (executed) . . . 14-17 May, "
- [He was executed at Stafford on 14 June, in the presence of 50,000 persons. If he had been acquitted, he would have been tried for the murder of his wife and brother.]
- Wm. Dove, for murder of his wife (executed 9 Aug.) . . . 19 July, "
- Ditcher v. archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the eucharist; defendant deprived, and appeal disallowed . . . 122 Oct. "
- W. S. Hardwicks and H. Attwell; convicted of forgery . . . 31 Oct. "
- Wm. Robson, for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about 28,000*l.*); transported for twenty years . . . 1 Nov. "
- Earl of Lucan v. *Daily News* for libel; verdict for defendant . . . 3 Dec. "
- Pearce, Burgess, and Tester; see *Gold Robbery*, 14 Jan. 1857
- Leopold Redpath, for forgeries (to the amount of 150,000*l.*) upon Great Northern Railway Company; transported for life . . . 16 Jan. "
- Miss Madeline Smith, on charge of poisoning Emile L'Angelier, at Glasgow; not proven, 30 June-9 July, "

TRIALS, continued.

- Thos. Fuller Bacon, for poisoning his mother, convicted 25 July, 1857
- [He was acquitted on a charge of murdering two children, 13, 14 May, same year. His wife confessed the murder, but appeared to be insane.]
- James Spollen, on charge of murder of Mr. Little, near Dublin; acquitted 7-11 Aug. "
- Jem Seward, a barrister (called the Penman), Wm. Anderson, and others, convicted of extensive forgery of bankers' cheques, 5 Mar. "
- W. Attwell and others, convicted of stealing the countess of Ellesmere's jewels (value 15,000*l.*) from the top of a cab 15 Dec. "
- Stevens v. Campion, for slander, in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Kelly; damages 6*l.* 31 Dec. "
- The directors of the British Bank, Humphry Brown, Edw. Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron, for fraud (see *Bank*, p. 76); convicted 13-27 Feb. 1858
- Rev. S. Smith and his wife, for murderous assault on John Leech; convicted, 6-7 April, "
- Edw. Auchmuty Glover, M.P., for false declaration of qualification of M.P. 9 April, &c. "
- Simon Bernard, as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the emperor Napoleon; acquitted 12-17 April, "
- The earldom of Shrewsbury case; earl Talbot's claim allowed 1 June, "
- James Seal, for the murder of Sarah Guppy; convicted (and executed) 23 July, "
- The Berkeley peerage case 23 July, "
- Patience Swynfen v. F. H. Swynfen; a will case; the will affirmed 27 July, "
- [The plaintiff was Patience Swynfen, widow of Henry John Swynfen, son of the testator, Samuel Swynfen. Her husband died 13 June, 1854, and his father on 16 July following, having made a will 19 days before his death, devising the Swynfen estate (worth about 60,000*l.*) to his son's wife; but leaving a large amount of personal estate undisposed of. The defendant, F. H. Swynfen, son of the testator's eldest half brother, claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was brought to trial in March, 1856; but proceedings were stayed by Mrs. Swynfen's counsel, sir F. Thesiger, entering into an agreement with the opposite counsel, sir Alexander Cockburn, without her consent, and in defiance of her instructions. After various proceedings, the court of chancery ordered a new trial. She gained her cause, mainly through the energy of her counsel, Mr. Chas. R. Kennedy, to whom she had promised to pay 20,000*l.* for his extraordinary services. Mrs. Swynfen, however, married a Mr. Broun, and repudiated Mr. Kennedy's claim. The latter, in an action against her, obtained a verdict in his favour on 29 March, 1862, which was, on appeal, finally reversed in Feb. 1864. Mrs. Swynfen was non-suited in an action brought against her counsel (afterwards lord Chelmsford and lord chancellor), in July, 1859, and June, 1860.]
- Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, convicted of extensive frauds 10 Nov. "
- Marchmont v. Marchmont; a disgraceful divorce case, begun 30 Nov. "
- W. H. Guernsey, for stealing Ionian despatches from the Colonial Office; acquitted 15 Dec. "
- Evans v. Evans and Rose, divorce case Dec. "
- Lieut.-col. Dickson v. earl of Wilton, for libel; verdict for the plaintiff 14 Feb. 1859
- Black v. Elliott, 850 sheep poisoned by a sheep-wash sold by defendant; damages 1400*l.* 23 Feb. "
- Wagner, Bateman, and others, a gang of bank forgers; convicted 13 May, 1859
- Earl of Shrewsbury v. Hope Scott, and others; the earl gains the Shrewsbury estates, 3 June, "
- Thellusson will case decided (see *Thellusson*) 9 June, "
- T. R. Marshall, E. A. Mortimer, and H. S. Eicke, convicted of illegal sale of army commissions 29 June, "
- Thomas Smethurst, a surgeon, for the murder by poison of Isabella Bankes, whom he had married during his wife's lifetime; convicted 15-19 Aug. "
- [He was reprieved on the ground of insufficient evidence; but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, 16 Nov. 1859. On 11 Nov. 1862, he proved Miss Bankes's will and obtained her property.]
- Oakley v. the Moultrie Ooddeen, "ambassador of the king of Oude," Verdict for the defendant, who seems to have fallen among bill-sharppers 17 Dec. "
- David Hughes, an attorney, convicted of gross frauds upon his clients Jan. 1860
- Eugenia Plummer, aged 11 years, convicted of perjury against rev. Mr. Hatch 14 May, "
- Nottidge v. Prince (see *Agapeone*) 25 July, "
- Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, convicted of manslaughter of Reginald Cancellor, by fogging 23 July, "
- Mr. Edward Leatham, M.P., convicted of bribery at Wakefield 19 July, "
- Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, degraded for immorality 29 Aug. "
- James Mullens, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Elmsley; by endeavouring to inculpate one Ems, he led to his own conviction 25 Oct. "
- Miss Shedden v. Patrick. (The plaintiff ably pleaded her own cause when the case was opened; her object, to prove the legitimacy of her father, was not attained) 9 Nov. & 19 "
- Hooper v. Ward; disgraceful profligacy of a magistrate; verdict for plaintiff 19, 20 Dec. "
- Brook v. Brook; see *Marriage with Wife's Sister*. The house of lords on appeal decided against the validity of such marriages, even when celebrated in a foreign country 18 March, 1861
- Thelwall v. hon. major Yelverton. The plaintiff sued for expenses incurred by defendant's wife; the major denied the validity of his marriage with Miss Longworth, having since married the widow of professor Edward Forbes, the eminent naturalist. The court in Dublin, supported the first marriage 21 Feb. to 4 March, "
- [Miss Longworth endeavoured to establish her marriage. On appeal, the Scotch court annulled the marriage, July, 1862, and this judgment was affirmed by the house of lords, 28 July, 1864, and again finally, 30 July, 1867.]
- Reade v. Lacy; the dramatising a novel restrained 17 April, "
- Beamish v. Beamish; the lords on appeal decide that a clergyman cannot perform the ceremony of marriage for himself 22 April, "
- Emperor of Austria v. Day; verdict for plaintiff. The defendant had printed 100 millions of forty notes on the bank of Hungary, for Louis Kossuth. The notes were ordered to be destroyed within one month, 6 May; judgment affirmed 12 June, "
- Cardross case. John MacMillan, a free-church minister, was expelled for drunkenness and misconduct, May, 1858. The Glasgow synod and the general assembly of the free church affirmed the sentence. He appealed to the court of session, which set aside the decree (which involved temporalities), asserting that the assembly had only spiritual authority July, "

TRIALS, continued.

- W. B. Turnbull v. Bird, secretary of protestant alliance; libel; verdict for defendant 8-10 July, 1861
- J. C. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted of bribery at the Wakefield election 20 July, "
- Baron de Vidil; convicted of wounding his son; the latter refused to give evidence against his father 23 Aug. "
- Vincent Collucci; convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, from Miss F. Johnstone 23 Oct. "
- John Curran, a Dublin cabman; convicted of a violent assault on Miss Jolly, who heroically defended herself 25-30 Oct. "
- Patrick McCaffery; shot col. Crofton and capt. Hanham, at Preston; convicted 13 Dec. "
- Inquiry into sanity of Wm. Fred. Wyndham (on behalf of his relatives), with a view of annulling an injudicious marriage; trial lasted 34 days: 140 witnesses examined; verdict sane mind (see *Lunacy*) 16 Dec. 1861, and 30 Jan. 1862
- [Each party adjudged to pay its own costs, March, 1862.]
- Capt. Robertson, by court-martial; convicted of submitting to ungentlemanly conduct from his brother officers:—30 days' inquiry: ended 24 March, "
- [The court was much blamed by the public and the sentence was annulled.]
- Mrs. A. C. Vyse for poisoning her two children; acquitted as insane 9 July, "
- Roupell v. Waite; during the trial, W. Roupell, M.P., a witness, confessed himself guilty of forging a will, and other frauds 18, 19 Aug. "
- Jessie McLachlan; convicted for the murder of Jessie Macpherson, at Glasgow; she confessed to being accessory after the murder, which she imputed to Mr. Fleming, a gentleman 80 or 90 years old 17-20 Sept. "
- [She was respited 27 Oct. 1862.]
- Wm. Roupell, M.P., for forgery; convicted on his own confession 24 Sept. "
- Catherine Wilson, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Soames in 1856 25-27 Sept. "
- 27 indictments and 24 convictions for savage personal outrages in the streets of the metropolis during the month Nov. "
- Wm. Digby Seymour, M.P., v. Butterworth; libel; verdict for plaintiff, damages 40s. 3 Dec. "
- Hall v. Sempole; verdict for plaintiff, who had been consigned to a lunatic asylum through his wife's getting the defendant to sign a certificate of lunacy with culpable negligence; damages 150l. 10 Dec. "
- George Buncher, Wm. Burnett, Richd. Brewer, and James Griffiths, for forging bank-notes, printed on paper stolen from the paper-mill at Laverstoke; convicted 7-12 Jan. 1863
- Clare v. The Queen; petition of right for infringement of a patent; verdict for defendant 2-6 Feb. "
- Rev. John Campbell v. Spottiswoode (as printer of a libel in *Saturday Review*); verdict for plaintiff 27 Feb. "
- Queen on appeal of earl of Cardigan v. col. Calthorpe for libel, charging the earl with deserting his men at Balaklava, 25 Oct. 1855; verdict for defendant (who, however, admitted his error) 9, 10 June "
- Attorney-general v. Sillim and others, for having built the *Alexandra* for the Confederates, against the Enlistment act; verdict for defendants 25 June "
- [Decision finally affirmed on appeal to the house of lords, 6 April. 1864.]
- Col. Lothian Dickson v. viscount Combermere, earl of Wilton, and gen. Peel, for conspiracy to expel him from the army; verdict for defendants 27 June, et. seq. "
- Morrison (Zadkiel) v. sir Edward Belcher; libel; verdict, 20s. damages 29 June, 1863
- Richard Roupell v. Haws; arising out of Roupell forgeries; no verdict 16-24 July "
- Woolley v. Pole for Sun Fire Office; verdict for plaintiff, awarding him his claim for 20,000l. for his insurance of Campden-house; burnt 23 March, 1862 29 Aug. "
- George Victor Townley, for murder of Miss Goodman, through jealousy; convicted 12 Dec. "
- [He escaped execution through a certificate of insanity, too hastily signed: and committed suicide in prison 12 Feb. 1865.]
- Lieut.-col. Crawley, by court-martial at Aldershot, for alleged oppression and cruelty to sergeant-major John Lilley, in consequence of a court-martial at Mhow, in India; honourably acquitted 17 Nov.-23 Dec. "
- Franz Müller, for murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage, 9 July; convicted, 27-29 Oct. 1864
- Gedney v. Smith, a supposititious child detected and deprived of much property 10 Nov. "
- E. K. Kohl, for murder of Theodore Fuhrkop; convicted 11, 12 Jan. 1865
- Queen v. Wm. Rumble, for infringement of Foreign Enlistment act, in equipping the *Rappahannock* for the Confederate government; acquitted 4 Feb. "
- Woodgate v. Ridout (for *Morning Post*), for libel respecting the great will case of the earl of Egremont v. Darell; verdict for plaintiff, 1000l. 10 Feb. "
- Bishop Colenso's appeal to privy council against decision of bishop of Capetown, deposing him, which is annulled 21 March
- Roberts, Jeffery, Casely, and others, for jewel robberies in London; convicted 13 April "
- J. W. Terry and Thos. Burch, for misdemeanor in connection with the Unity Bank; acquitted April "
- Edw. Wm. Pritchard, M.D., for murder of his wife and her mother, by poisoning; guilty 3-7 July "
- Charlotte Winsor, a child murderer, convicted on the evidence of an accomplice July, "
- [On account of legal irregularities in her trial, her execution was long deferred, and her sentence was commuted to life-imprisonment, 23 May, 1866.]
- Trials of Fenians for treason-felony; Thos. Clarke Luby, convicted and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, 28 Nov.-1 Dec.; O'Leary and others convicted; O'Donovan Rossa (previously convicted) sentenced to imprisonment for life, 13 Dec.; others convicted at Cork Dec.
- Stephen Forwood (or Ernest Southey), for murder of his wife and children; guilty 27-21 Dec. "
- Other Fenians convicted at Dublin (see *Fenians*) Jan. 1866
- Broadalbane peerage; succession decided in favour of Campbell of Glenfalloch 26 Jan. "
- Ryves and Ryves v. the attorney-general; an endeavour to prove the marriage of king George III. with Hannah Wilmot, and that of his brother Henry, duke of Cumberland, with Olive Wilmot; the jury decided that the claim was not made out, and that Olive Serres, the alleged mother of Mrs. Ryves, was not the legitimate daughter of the duke of Cumberland, and that the 82 documents brought in evidence were forged 13 June "
- Banda and Kirwee prize case (Indian mutiny); court of admiralty decide that 700,000l. are to be divided between the soldiers com-

TRIALS, *continued.*

manded by generals Whitelocke, Rose, Roberts, and others . . . 30 June, 1866
 Bishop Colenso v. Gladstone and others, trustees of colonial bishopric fund (for withholding his stipend); verdict for plaintiff, with costs . . . 6 Nov. "
 Hunter v. Sharpe (*Pall Mall Gazette*), for libel; (charging him with quackery); one farthing damages gained by plaintiff . . . 1 Dec. "
 James J. Wilkinson, manager of joint stock bank, convicted of fraud . . . 9, &c. Jan. 1867
 Bryant v. Foot; decision against prescriptive right of a rector to claim a marriage-fee . . . 23 Jan. "
 C. W. Lee Webb, Lionel Holdsworth, and others, convicted of fraud (scuttling a ship, and claiming insurance) . . . 4 Feb. "
 C. Anderson, a Swede; convicted of murdering a mulatto, from superstition . . . 12 April, "
 Breadalbane peerage; Wm. J. Campbell declared heir, on appeal to house of lords . . . 16 July, "
 Smith v. Tebbitt and others; a will case, disposing of upwards of 400,000.; verdict for defendants, annulling the will of Ann Thwaites, who is declared of unsound mind, after a long trial, in April and May; judgment given . . . 6 Aug. "
 Oakes v. Turquand, and others; appeal case, house of lords; decision affirming liability of shareholders of the company of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (limited) . . . 15 Aug. "
 Geo. Druitt, M. Lawrence, and John Anderson, leaders of the operative tailors' association, convicted of a misdemeanor (organising the system of "picketing," or watching men on strike; and intimidating non-unionists; which began 24 April, 1867) . . . 21 Aug. "
 13 tailors convicted of "picketing" . . . 22 Aug. "
 Fenian trials at Manchester, Allen, &c. (see *Fenians*) . . . 30 Oct.-12 Nov. "
 Frederick Baker convicted of brutal murder of a child . . . 6 Dec. "

Mr. Rigby Wason v. Walter (for publication of an alleged libel in the *Times*; viz., a correct report of a debate in the house of lords, &c.); verdict for defendant, settling that such a report is privileged. . . . 18-20 Dec. 1867
 Martin v. Mackonochie (for ritualistic practices); before dean of arches, 4 Dec. 1867, and 14 days; recommenced, close . . . 18 Jan. 1868
 Flammank v. Simpson; similar case; began 5 Feb.; verdict condemning elevation of sacrament, use of incense, and mixture of water with the wine in the communion service . . . 28 March, "
 Trial of Fenians for Clerkenwell outrage (see *Fenians*), began 20 April; all acquitted except Michael Barrett . . . 20-27 April, "
 Lyon v. Home (the celebrated spiritual medium). The plaintiff, a widow, sought to recover 60,000. stock, given to Home at the alleged command of her deceased husband's spirit, between Oct. 1866 and Feb. 1867; suit instituted 15 June 1867; trial, 21 April to 1 May, 1868; verdict given for plaintiff, by the vice-chancellor, sir G. M. Giffard . . . 22 May, "
 [The judge, in concluding, said, regarding spiritualism, that "the system, as presented by the evidence, is mischievous nonsense; well calculated on the one hand to delude the vain, the weak, the foolish, and the superstitious; and on the other, to assist the projects of the needy, and the adventurer.]
 Richard Burke (*alias* Geo. Berry, &c.), Theobald Casey, and Henry Shaw (*alias* Mulready), Fenians, for treason-felony, at Old Bailey; Burke and Shaw convicted, Casey acquitted; . . . 28-30 April, "
 Mornington v. Wellesley, and Wellesley v. Mornington, a 20 years' suit in chancery, decided (costs above 30,000.); 22,000. awarded to the countess of Mornington . . . 7 May, "
 (See *Executions*.)

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE (*Tribuni Plebis*), magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent the people, 494 B.C., at the time the people, after a quarrel with the Senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two were C. Licinius and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. In A.D. 1347, Nicolo di Rienzi assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses; but committing many extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He returned to Rome and was assassinated, 8 Sept. 1354.

TRICHINIASIS, a fatal disease, occasioned by eating raw or underdone pork containing a minute worm named *Trichina spiralis*. Professor Owen discovered these worms in cysts, in human muscle, in 1832. The trichinae are thoroughly destroyed by proper cooking. The disease excited much attention in 1865, and was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Thudichum at the Society of Arts on 18 April, 1866.

TRICOTEUSES (knitters), a name given to a number of French republican females, who zealously attended political meetings and executions in 1792, knitting at intervals.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. On 15 Feb. 1641, an act was passed providing for the meeting of a parliament at least once in three years. This law was broken by the Long Parliament, and was repealed in 1664. Another triennial bill, passed in 1694, was repealed by the Septennial act, 1716; see *Parliaments*, and *Septennial Parliaments*.

TRIESTE, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port by the emperor Charles VI., 1719, confirmed by Maria Theresa in 1750. It was held by the French in 1797 and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance. After various changes of rulers it was restored to Austria in 1814; see *Lloyd's*, note.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY, see *Ordinance*.

TRIMMER, a term applied to Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, and others who held

similar political opinions, midway between those of the extreme Whigs and Tories, about the latter part of the 17th century. He assumed the title as an honour, asserting that it could be rightly given to the British constitution and church. Macaulay says that Halifax was a Trimmer on principle, and not a renegade. He died in 1715.

TRINCOMALEE (Ceylon), was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year; but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under colonel Stewart, 26 Aug. 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, in 1802; see *Ceylon*. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between sir Edward Hughes and the French admiral Suffrein, one was fought 18 Feb. 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine; on 12 April following, they had eighteen ships to eleven, and on 6 July, same year, they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these conflicts the French were defeated.

TRINIDAD, an island in the West Indies, was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; but the French took it from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, 18 Feb. 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbour. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred 4 Jan. 1832. Population in 1861, 84,438. Governor, Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, 1866.

TRINITY and TRINITARIANS. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the 2nd century, was the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His "Defence of Christianity" was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546. *Watkins*. An order of the Trinity, termed Mathurins, was founded about 1198 by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity (such as Unitarians and Swedenborgians) passed in 1813.

TRINITY COLLEGES, see *Cambridge*, and *Oxford*. Trinity College, Dublin, called the University: grant of the Augustine monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, 1 Jan. 1593. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689. *Burns*. The principal or west front erected, 1759. Library erected, 1732.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, founded by sir Thomas Spert, 1512, as an "association for piloting ships," was incorporated in 1514, and re-incorporated in 1604, 1660, and 1685. The present Trinity House was erected in 1795. By their charter the brethren of the Trinity House have the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers. Spert, the first master, died 8 Sept. 1541.—**TRINITY HOUSES**, originally guilds or fraternities, founded at Deptford, Hull, and Newcastle, were incorporated by Henry VIII., 1536-41.

RECENT MASTERS.			
William Pitt	1790	Earl of Liverpool	1815
Earl Spencer	1806	Marquess Camden	1828
Duke of Portland	1807	Duke of Clarence	1829
Earl Camden	1809	Marquess Camden	1831
		Duke of Wellington	1836
		The Prince Consort	1852
		Viscount Palmerston, 16 June, 1862	
		Duke of Edinburgh, 15 Mar. 1866	

TRINITY SUNDAY, that following Whitsunday. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV. in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XX. in 1334. Trinity Sunday in 1868, 7 June; 1869, 23 May; 1870, 12 June; 1871, 4 June.

TRINOBANTES, a British tribe which occupied Middlesex and Essex, and joined in opposing the invasion of Julius Caesar, 54 B.C.; but soon came to terms with the Romans.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE was ratified between the States-General and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, 23 Jan. 1668.—Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain, 1717.

TRIPOLI (three cities). I., in Syria, comprised three quarters built by the Tyrians, Sidonians, and Aradians; was taken by the Crusaders 1109, and made a county for Raymond of Toulouse. It was conquered by the Egyptians in 1832; restored to the Porte 1835; surrendered to the British 1841. II., a Turkish province, N. Africa, comprised the cities Sabrata, Cea (the present Tripoli, the capital), and Leptis (the ancient Tripolitana), after having been held by Greeks, Romans, Vandals, and Saracens, was conquered and

annexed by the Turks 1551. Hamet Bey, pacha in 1741, made himself independent, and the government remained in his family till 1835, when Tripoli was restored to nominal subjugation to the sultan.

TRIPOLITZA (Greece), was stormed by the Greeks, who committed dreadful cruelties, 5 Oct. 1821; retaken by the Egyptians, 1825; given up to the Greeks, 1828.

TRIREMES, galleys with three banks of oars, are said to have been invented by the Corinthians, 784 B.C.

TRIUMPHS were granted by the Roman senate to generals of armies after they had won great victories. They were received into the city with great magnificence and public acclamations. There were the great, called the Triumph; and the less, the Ovation; see *Ovation*.

TRIUMVIRATES, ROMAN. The first, 60 B.C., consisted of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who formed a coalition to rule the state. Their union lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvirate, 43 B.C., was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Lepidus was expelled in 36; Antony subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute in Rome; see *Rome*. In Feb. 1849, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, consisting of Joseph Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, which resigned on 1 July, 1849, when the city was taken by the French.

TROPPAU, CONGRESS OF, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia met at Troppau, 20 Oct. 1820. The conference between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place 10 Nov.; and the congress was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, 17 Dec. 1820; see *Laybach*.

TROUBADOURS AND TROUVÈRES (from *troubar*, *trouver*, to find or invent), the poets of the middle ages (from the 11th to the 15th century). The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the *Langue d'oc* (that is, *oc* for *oui*, yes); the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the *Langue d'oïl* (that is, *oil* for *oui*). The Troubadours produced romances, yet excelled chiefly in lyric poetry; the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant; as, the *Brut d'Angleterre*, and the *Rou*, by Wace; the "romance of the Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris, and Jean de Meung. The Troubadours were usually accompanied by *Jongleurs*, who sang their masters' verses, with the accompaniment of the guitar. Histories of these French poets, and specimens of their works, have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, undoubtedly tended to promote civilisation during those warlike times.

TROY or ILIUM, capital of the Troas, Asia Minor; see *Homer*.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia. *Blair*. B.C. 1546
Teucer succeeds his father. 1502
Dardanus succeeds; builds Dardania. 1480
Reign of Erichthonius. 1449
Reign of Tros: from whom the people are called
Trojans, and the city Troas. 1374
Ilus, his son, reigns; the city called Ilium. 1314
Reign of Laomedon. 1260
Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia. *Hesione* delivered from the sea monster. *Blair*; *Usher* 1225
War of Hercules and Laomedon. 1224
Reign of Priam or Podarces. "
Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 20 years before the sacking of Troy.
Homer's Iliad, book xxiv. 1204

Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen. B.C. 1203
Troy taken and burnt in the night of the 17th of June, i.e. 23rd of the month Thargelion. *Parian Marble*. 408 years before the first Olympiad. *Apollodorus*, *Hales*, and *Clinton*, 1183; others. 1254
Æneas arrives in Italy. *Longlet*. 1183
[Some time after the destruction of Troy, a new city was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favoured by Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins. *Priestley*.]

TROY WEIGHT. The Romans introduced their ounce, our avoirdupois ounce, into Britain. The present ounce was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, 1095, and was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name. It is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618; see *Standard*.

TROYES (Central France), where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and, after the death of Charles, should inherit the crown, 21 May, 1420. Troyes was taken by the allied armies, 7 Feb.; retaken by Napoleon, 23 Feb.; and again taken by the allies, 4 March, 1814.

TRUCE OF GOD (*Frera* or *Treuga Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general during the middle ages all over Europe, said to have been first proposed by the bishop of Aquitaine, in 1032. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussillon, 1027, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at none) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar

regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TRUCK SYSTEM of paying workmen's wages, in goods instead of money, was prohibited by parliament in 1837.

TRUMPET. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer, but not at the time of the Trojan war. First torches, then shells of fish, sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars. *Potter.* The Jewish feast of trumpets was appointed 1490 B.C. (*Lev.* xxiii. 24). Offa, king of Mercia, is said to have had trumpets sounded before him when travelling, about A.D. 790. The *speaking trumpet* is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C.; improved by Kircher in A.D. 1652; by Salland, 1654; and philosophically explained by Moreland, 1671.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *Bignonia radicans*, was brought hither from North America, about 1640. The Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, came from North America in 1656. The *Bignonia capensis* was brought to England from the Cape in 1823. The large-flowered Trumpet-flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

TRUSS. A transverse spring truss for ruptures was patented by Robert Brand in 1771, and by many other persons since. The National Truss Society, to assist indigent persons, was established in 1786; and many similar societies since.

TUAM (W. Ireland). St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, who lived about 501, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 487. The church was anciently called *Tuaim-da-Gualand*. In 1151, Edan O'Hoisin was the first archbishop, at least the first who had the use of the pall, for some of his predecessors are sometimes called bishops of Connaught, and sometimes archbishops, by Irish historians. The see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559. Tuam is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28 Eliz., at 50*l.* sterling per annum. *Beatson.* It ceased to be archiepiscopal, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1833; and is now a bishopric only, to which Killala and Achonry, a joint see, has been added; see *Archbishops*.

TUBULAR BRIDGES. The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed, 1846-50 (Mr. R. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn, engineers), about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge.*

On the Britannia rock, near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low water level, is built a tower two hundred feet above high water (commenced building, May, 1846), and on which rests two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore: each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty-three feet at the abutments. The lifting of

these tubes to their places was a most gigantic operation, successfully performed, 27 June, 1849. The first locomotive passed through, . . . March, 1850. The Conway tubular bridge, a miniature copy of the Britannia (principal engineers, Mr. Robt. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn), erected . . . 1846-8. At Chepstow, a railway tubular bridge . . . 1852. A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth, opened by the prince consort . . . 2 May, 1859. The most stupendous tubular bridge in the world is that over the St. Lawrence, Canada; see *Victoria Bridge*.

TUDELA (N. Spain). Near here marshal Lannes totally defeated the Spaniards, 23 Nov. 1808; see *Ebro*.

TUESDAY, in Latin *Dies Martis*, the day of Mars, the third day of the week, so called from *Tuisto*, *Tiu*, or *Tuesco*, a Saxon deity, worshipped on this day. *Tuisto* is mentioned by Tacitus; see *Week Days*.

TUGENDBUND ("league of Virtue"), formed in Prussia soon after the peace of Tilsit, June, 1807, for relieving the sufferers by the late wars, and for the revival of morality and patriotism, gradually became a formidable secret political society, opposed to the French

* The Britannia tubular bridge was intended to supply the place of one of the finest bridges in the Kingdom; and the railway, of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest mail-coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait: commenced in July, 1818, and finished in July, 1825. When Chester became a centre of railway communication, it was considered that a through route to Holyhead would be more conveniently established from that point than from Shrewsbury, which lies in the route of Telford's road. Accordingly the Chester and Holyhead railway was constructed; and in its course, both the Conway and the Menai had to be crossed; and hence were formed the present tubular bridges.

predominance in Germany. Its head-quarters were at Königsberg. It excited the jealousy of Napoleon, who demanded its suppression in 1809. It was dissolved at the peace in 1815.

TUILERIES (Paris), the imperial palace of France, commenced by Catherine de Medici, after the plans of Philibert de l'Orme, 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was stormed by the mob, 10 Aug. 1792; and ransacked in the revolutions of July, 1830, and Feb. 1848. Louis Napoleon made it his residence in 1851, and has since greatly renovated it.

TULIPS came to England from Vienna about 1578. It is recorded in the register of Alkmaer in Holland, that in 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and that one, called the *Viceroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States stopped this ruinous traffic. The *tulip-tree*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to England from America, about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Kent). The springs were discovered, it is stated, by Dudley, lord North, who, in the last stage of consumption, was restored to health by the use of its waters, 1606. The wells were visited by the queens of Charles I. and II. The place soon became fashionable.

TUNGSTEN (also called wolfram and scheelium), a hard whitish brittle metal. From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1786 obtained the metal. In 1859 it was employed in making a new kind of steel.

TUNIS (N. Africa) stands near where Carthage was built. The territories of both formed part of the Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B.C. Tunis was besieged by Louis IX., of France, who died near it 25 Aug. A.D. 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, for Solymán the Magnificent. Taken with great slaughter, and Barbarossa expelled, by the emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535. The country was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1570. Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1655. In July, 1856, the bey agreed to make certain constitutional reforms. The bey died 22 Sept. 1859; and his successor Sidi Sadok took the oath of fidelity to the constitution. An insurrection broke out 18 April, 1864, and in May the European powers sent ships of war to protect their subjects.

TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods, imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs." They commenced in England about 1346. They were granted to the kings of England for life, beginning with Edward IV. At the beginning of his reign Charles I. gave great offence by levying them on his own authority. They were granted to Charles II. for his lifetime, 24 June, 1660. By the act 27 Geo. III. c. 13, these and other duties were repealed, 1787, and a new arrangement of excise and customs was introduced.

TUNNELS. The earliest tunnel for internal navigation was executed by M. Rignet, in the reign of Louis XIV. at Bezières in France. The first in England was by Mr. Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's navigation, near Manchester, about 1766. Project of the Gravesend tunnel, 1800—the report upon it, 1801. The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr. Brunel in 1823, and opened for foot passengers, 25 March, 1843; see *Thames Tunnel*. In 1857 M. Thomé de Gamond proposed the making a submarine tunnel from France to England! Innumerable tunnels have been made for railways. The railway tunnel at Liverpool was completed in the middle of 1829, lit up with gas, and exhibited once a week. On the London and Birmingham railway there are eight tunnels (the Primrose-hill, Watford, Kilsby, &c.), their total length being 7336 yards. *Smiles*. It was computed by Mr. Fowler, that there were 80 miles of tunnels in the United Kingdom in 1865, which cost about 6,500,000*l.*, at the average of 45*l.* a yard; see *Alps*, and *Thames*.

TURIN, the ancient Augusta Taurinorum in Piedmont, capital of the Sardinian States, and of the kingdom of Italy, till 1864, when it was superseded by Florence. Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416. The French besieged this city; but prince Eugène defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege, 7 Sept. 1706. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterwards the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allies, who restored it to the king of Sardinia; see *Italy*, 1864, and *Treaties*. Here prince Humbert was married to his cousin Margherita amidst great rejoicing, 22 April, 1868.

TURKESTAN, Independent Tartary, the original country of the Turks, in Central

Asia, was reached by Alexander, 331 B.C. The Russians are gradually encroaching on this country; and on 14 Feb. 1865, a new province, Turkestan, was created by decree.

TURKEY. The Turks were originally a tribe of Tartars; but by incorporation with the peoples they have conquered, they must be regarded as a mixed race. About 760, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They afterwards gradually extended their power; but in the 13th century, being harassed in their new possessions by other Tartar tribes, they returned to Asia Minor. The Turkish empire comprehends the almost independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, and the hereditary vice-royalty of Egypt. The population of the empire is estimated at 40,590,367.

Othman, an emir of the sultan of Iconium, founded the Ottoman empire at Prusa, Bithynia, by policy and conquest, in 1299
The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople 1361
Amurath I. institutes the Janissaries, a guard composed of young Christian slaves, trained as Mahometans 1362
Bajazet I. overruns the provinces of the Eastern empire 1389 *et seq.*
He defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis 1396
He besieges Constantinople; but is interrupted by the approach of Tamerlane (or Timour), by whom he is defeated and made prisoner, at Ancyra 28 July, 1402
Ladislav of Hungary defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath 10 Nov. 1444
Amurath defeats John Huniades at Kossova Oct. 1448
The Turks, invading Hungary, are repelled by Huniades 1450
Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., which ends the Eastern Roman empire 1453
Belgrade relieved by Huniades' victory over the Turks July, 1456
Greece made subject to the Mahometans (*see Greece*) 1458-60
The Turks penetrate into Italy, and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe 1480
Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries; he murders his father, brothers, &c. 1512
He takes the islands of the Archipelago 1514
He overruns Syria 1515
Gains Egypt by defeat of Mamelukes Aug. 1516
Solyman takes Belgrade, Aug. 1521; and Rhodes Dec. 1522
Defeats Hungarians at Mohatz 29 Aug. 1526
Repulsed before Vienna Oct. 1529
Cyprus taken from the Venetians Aug. 1571
Great battle of Lepanto (*which see*) 7 Oct. 1579
Treaty of commerce with England 1585
Turks driven out of Persia by Shah Abbas 1606
Great fire in Constantinople 1637
War with the Cossacks, who take Azof 1638
The Turks defeat the Persians and take the city of Bagdad 1669
The island of Candia, or Crete, taken from Venice, after a 25 years' siege 1683
Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV. but relieved by John of Poland Sept. 1699
Peace of Carlowitz Jan. 1703
Mustapha II. deposed 1715
The Morea retaken by the Turks 1716
The Turks defeated at Peterwaradin 1717
They lose Belgrade; and their power declines 1732
Peace of Erivan (with Persia) 1739
Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azof 1745
The Turks defeated at Kars 1770
Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish 1770
The Crimea ceded to Russia Jan. 1784
Dismastrous war with Russia and Austria, the Turks lose more than 200,000 men 1787-91
Cession of Oczacow 1791

War with the French, who invade Egypt 1798
Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo 1803
War against Russia and England 1807
Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss; *see Dardanelles* 19 Feb. "
Murder of Hali Aga 25 May, "
The Janissaries massacre the newly disciplined troops 1803
The Russians defeated at Silistria 1809
Treaty of Bucharest (*which see*) 28 May, 1812
A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 saved 9 Aug. "
Subjugation of the Wahabees (*which see*) 1818-9
Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent 1820
Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia 6 March, 1821
The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople 23 April, "
[For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, *see Greece*.]
Horrible massacre at Scio (*see Chios*) 23 April, 1822
Sea-fight near Mitylene; Turks defeated 6 Oct. 1824
New Mahometan army organised 29 May, 1826
Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople; they are suppressed and massacred 14-16 June, "
6000 houses burnt at Constantinople 30 Aug. "
Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia (*see Navarino*) 20 Oct. 1827
Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers from the empire 5 Jan. 1828
War with Russia 26 April, "
The czar Nicholas takes the field 20 May, "
Capitulation of Brailow 19 June, "
Surrender of Anapa 23 June, "
Eminences of Shumla taken by Russians 20 July, "
The czar arrives before Varna 5 Aug. "
Battle of Akhalzie 24 Aug. "
Fortress of Bajazet taken 9 Sept. "
The sultan proceeds to the camp with the sacred standard 26 Sept. "
Dardanelles blockaded 1 Oct. "
Surrender of Varna 15 Oct. "
Russians retreat from Shumla 16 Oct. "
Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French 30 Oct. "
Siege of Silistria raised by Russians 10 Nov. "
Victory of the Russians at Kulertscha, near Shumla 11 June, 1829
Battle near Erzeroum 2 July, "
Adrianople is entered by the Russians, 20 Aug.; armistice agreed on 29 Aug. "
Treaty of peace at Adrianople 14 Sept. "
Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the men of H. M. S. *Blonde* 22 Jan. 1830
The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece 25 April, "
Treaty with America 7 May, "
St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali 2 July, 1832
He defeats the army of the sultan at Koniah with great loss 21 Dec. "
3 C

TURKEY, *continued.*

- Ibrahim Pacha marches within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan has recourse to the aid of Russia . . . Jan. 1833
- The Russians enter Constantinople . . . 3 April, 1833
- Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive . . . 8 July, "
- Office of grand vizier abolished . . . 30 March, 1838
- Treaty of commerce with England, concluded by lord Ponsonby, ratified . . . 16 Aug. "
- [For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to Syria; see Syria.]
- Christians admitted to office in Turkey . . . June, 1849
- The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria . . . 16 Sept. "
- [The Porte (countenanced by England) firmly resists this demand.]
- Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte . . . 12 Nov. "
- The British fleet, under sir W. Parker, anchors in Besika bay . . . 13 Nov. "
- Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte resumed, the latter sending the refugees to Konieh . . . Jan. 1850
- Turkish Croatia in a state of rebellion . . . Jan. 1851
- Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places (which see) . . . 13 Feb. 1852
- Prince Menschikoff repairs to Constantinople as Russian negotiator, 28 Feb.; his pre-emptory demands rejected . . . 19 April, 1853
- Reschid Pacha becomes foreign minister; the ultimatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Constantinople . . . 21 May, "
- Hatti-sherif issued, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians . . . 6 June, "
- Russian manifesto against Turkey . . . 26 June, "
- Russian army crosses the Pruth . . . 2 July, "
- Grand national council—war to be declared if the principalities are not evacuated . . . 26 Sept. "
- War declared against Russia . . . 5 Oct. "
- [See Russo-Turkish War.]
- Insurrection in Epirus and Albania, favoured by the Greek government at Athens—Hellenic empire proclaimed . . . 27 Jan. 1854
- Volunteers from Athens join it . . . 24 March, "
- Rupture between Greece and Turkey 28 March, [Several conflicts ensue with varied success.]
- Osman Pacha storms Peta, the central point of the insurrection . . . 25 April, "
- English and French governments, after many remonstrances, send troops, which arrive at the Piræus; the king of Greece submits, and promises strict neutrality: the Greek volunteers are recalled . . . 25 and 26 May, "
- Abdi Pacha and Fuad Effendi take the intrenched camp at Kolampaka, and the insurrection shortly after ceases . . . 18 June, "
- Reschid Pacha, having retired (3 June), resumes his office . . . 1 July, "
- Convention between Turkey and Austria . . . 14 June, "
- The Russians retire from the principalities, which are thereupon occupied by the Austrians . . . Sept. "
- Peace with Russia by treaty of Paris . . . 30 March, 1856
- Austrians quit the principalities . . . March, 1857
- Misunderstanding among the allied powers respecting Moldavian elections, which are annulled . . . July, "
- Death of Reschid Pacha . . . 7 June, 1858
- Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by sir H. Lytton Bulwer; accredited . . . 12 July, "
- Indecisive conflicts in Montenegro between the natives and the Turks . . . July, "
- Massacre of Christians at Jedda (which see) . . . 15 June, "
- Turkish financial reforms begun . . . Aug. "
- The first Turkish railway opened (from Aden to Smyrna) . . . 19 Sept. 1855
- Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham, is suppressed . . . Oct. "
- The allied powers determine the Montenegrine boundaries . . . 8 Nov. "
- Prince Alexander Cousa elected hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia . . . 5 and 7 Feb. 1859
- [The Porte at first objects, but afterwards accedes to the double election.]
- Electric telegraph completed between Aden and Suez . . . May, "
- Great fire at Constantinople; 1000 houses destroyed . . . 10-14 Sept. "
- Conspiracy against the sultan, 17 Sept.; his brother implicated; several condemned to die; reprieved . . . Sept. and Oct. "
- Great agitation for financial reform . . . Oct. "
- Alleged ill treatment of Christians in Turkey; proposed intervention of the great powers, 5 May; the Turkish government promises investigation and redress; all the powers satisfied except Russia . . . 30 May, 1860
- War between the Druses and Maronites in Lebanon; massacres (see Druses) . . . June, "
- Massacre of Christians at Damascus (see Damascus, and Syria) . . . 9-11 July, "
- Convention on behalf of the Great Powers at Paris; armed intervention of the French agreed to . . . 2 Aug. "
- Inundations at Galatz; loss about 175,000 . . . 24 Feb. 1861
- Christians revolt in the Herzegovina, aided by the Montenegrins . . . March, "
- Great need of financial reform: the British ambassador, sir H. Lytton, proposes a scheme . . . April, "
- Discussion respecting the French occupation of Syria; it ceases . . . 5 June, "
- Death of the sultan, Abdul-Medjid; accession of Abdul Aziz, his brother . . . 25 June, "
- Economical reforms begun; Fuad Pacha made president of the council . . . July, "
- The late sultan's jewels sold in London . . . Aug. "
- New order of knighthood Nishan (Osmanieh) include civil as well as military persons . . . Sept. "
- Imperial guard re-organised . . . Oct. "
- Fuad Pacha made grand vizier . . . 22 Nov. "
- He puts forth a budget; treaties of commerce with Sweden, Spain, &c. . . March, 1862
- A Turkish loan (8,000,000*l.*) taken up in London . . . May, "
- Secularisation of the property of the mosques, (value about 3,000,000*l.*) said to be determined on . . . Oct. "
- Insurgents in the Herzegovina submit; peace made with Montenegro . . . 23 Sept. "
- Dispute with Servia (which see) settled . . . 7 Oct. "
- Ministerial crisis through the sultan's attempt at reaction; Fuad Pacha and others resign, but resume office . . . 7 Jan. 1863
- A new bank established . . . 28 Jan. "
- Fuad Pacha becomes seraskier . . . 12 Feb. "
- Exhibition of the produce of the empire, opened in March; closed . . . 26 July, "
- The sultan visits Egypt . . . 7-17 April, "
- Fuad Pacha made grand vizier . . . 1 June, "
- Great immigration of the Caucasian tribes April, 1864
- Financial reforms; conversion and verification of the Turkish debt . . . Aug. 1863
- Cholera rages at Constantinople, nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.; cholera sub-sides, Sept.; great fire there, about 2500 buildings (mosques, dwellings, &c.) destroyed . . . 6 Sept. "
- Fuad Pacha proposes confiscation of the property of the mosques; opposition of the Sheikh-ul-Islam . . . 21 Sept. "
- Lord Lyons, ambassador at Constantinople . . . Oct. "
- Revolt of the Maronites under Joseph Karam . . . 30 Dec. "

TURKEY, *continued.*

The grand vizier, Fuad Pacha, superseded by Ruchdi Mehemid Ali . . . 5 June, 1866
 Revolution in Bucharest (see *Danubian principalities*).
 Insurrection in Candia (*which see*) . . . Aug. "
 International conference respecting cholera at Constantinople . . . 13 Feb.-26 Sept. "
 European Turkey very unsettled . . . Jan. 1867
 Maronite revolt, under Joseph Karam, suppressed; his flight, Jan.; Turks leave 28 March, "
 Ministerial changes: Ali Pacha becomes grand-vizier; Fuad Pacha, foreign minister 11 Feb. "
 The recommendation of the European powers to the sultan to give up Candia finally declined. . . 31 March, "
 Omar Pacha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army . . . April, "

Destruction of the dockyards in the Golden-horn by fire . . . 2 April, 1867
 The sultan, with his son and nephew, visits Paris, 1-12 July; arrives at Buckingham-palace, London, 12 July; entertained by the queen at Windsor, 13 July; by the lord mayor, 18 July; at a ball at New India House, 19 July; gives 2500l. to the poor of London, 22 July; sails from Dover, 23 July; at Vienna, 27 July-1 Aug.; returns to Constantinople . . . 7 Aug. "
 Ministerial crisis; Fuad Pacha resigns, but resumes his office . . . Jan. 1868
 Meeting of the new council of state (including Jews and Christians), with legislative, but not executive, functions . . . 18 May, "

TURKISH EMPERORS.

1299. Othman, Osman, or Ottoman, retained the title emir, but ruled despotically.
 1326. Orchan, son, took the title "sultan."
 1360. Amurath (or Murad) I.: stabbed by a soldier, of which wound he died.
 1389. Bajazet I., son: defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned.
 1403. Solyman I., son: dethroned by his brother.
 1410. Musa Chelebi: strangled.
 1413. Mahomet I., son of Bajazet.
 1421. Amurath II., son.
 1451. Mahomet II., son: took Constantinople, 1453.
 1481. Bajazet II., son.
 1512. Selim I., son.
 1520. Solyman II., the Magnificent, son.
 1566. Selim II., son.
 1574. Amurath III., son: on his accession he caused his five brothers to be murdered, and their mother, in grief, stabbed herself.
 1595. Mahomet III., son: commenced his reign by strangling all his brothers, and drowning all his father's wives.
 1603. Ahmed (or Achmet) I., son.
 1617. Mustapha I., brother: deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned.
 1618. Osman II., nephew: strangled by Janissaries.
 1622. Mustapha I. again: again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.

1623. Amurath IV., brother of Osman II.
 1640. Ibrahim, brother: strangled by the Janissaries.
 1648. Mahomet IV., son: deposed by
 1687. Solyman III., brother.
 1691. Ahmed (or Achmet) II., son of Ibrahim, nephew.
 1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV.: deposed.
 1703. Ahmed (or Achmet) III., brother: deposed, and died in prison in 1736.
 1730. Mahmud I. (or Mahomet V.), son of Mustapha II.
 1754. Osman III., brother.
 1757. Mustapha III., brother.
 1774. Abdul-Ahmed, brother.
 1789. Selim III., son of Mustapha III.; deposed by the Janissaries.
 1807. Mustapha IV., son of Abdul-Ahmed; deposed, and, with the late sultan Selim, murdered.
 1808. Mahmud II., or Mahomet VI., brother.
 1839. Abdul-Medjid (son), July 2 (born 23 April, 1823); died 25 June, 1861.
 1861. Abdul-Aziz (brother), 25 June (born 9 Feb. 1830), the present sultan of Turkey.
His presumptive: Murad (son of Abdul-Medjid), born 21 Sept. 1840.

TURKEY TRADE, most lucrative at the time and long afterwards, commenced in the year 1550. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth, in 1579.

TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS, first brought to England about 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients.

TURKHEIM (E. France). Here the elector of Brandenburg and the Imperialists were defeated by the French under Turenne, 5 Jan. 1675.

TURKISH BATHS, see *Baths*.

TURKOMANS, see *White Sheep*.

TURNER'S LEGACIES. Joseph M. W. Turner, one of the greatest of landscape painters, was born in April 1775, and died 19 Dec. 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by him and deposited at his residence, 47, Queen Anne-street, London, on condition that a suitable gallery be erected for them within ten years; and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil-paintings (100 in number) and the drawings (1400) were obtained by the nation, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough-house for exhibition. In 1861, the pictures were removed from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery.

TURNING, see *Lathe*. In our dockyards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. (afterwards sir Mark Isambard) Brunel (died 1849); see *Blocks*.

TURNPIKES, see *Tolls*.

TURPENTINE TREE, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, came from Barbary, before 1656. Spirits

of turpentine were first applied, with success, to the rot in sheep; one-third of the spirit diluted with two-thirds water, 1772. *Annual Register*.

TURRET SHIPS, see *Navy of England*.

TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, a debased Doric, used in Tuscany for buildings, in which strength is principally intended, without regard to ornament or beauty. *Wotton*.

TUSCANY, formerly a grand duchy in Central Italy, the northern part of the ancient Etruria (*which see*). It formed part of the Lombard kingdom; at the conquest of which by Charlemagne, it was made a marquise for Boniface about 812 or 828. His descendant, the great Countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domains to the pope (1115). In the northern part (then called Tuscia), the cities, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, &c., gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the government of the Medici family; see *Florence*. The duchy in that family began in 1531; and the grand-duchy in 1569. After the extinction of the Medici in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (married to Maria Theresa of Austria in 1736), who had ceded his hereditary states to France. Population in 1860, 1,826,830.

The French enter Florence . . . 28 March, 1799
The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his domains given to Louis duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of king of Etruria . . . 1801
Tuscany incorporated with the French empire . . . 1807
The grand-duchy given to Eliza, sister of Napoleon . . . 1808
Ferdinand III. restored . . . 1814
Lucca united to Tuscany . . . 1847
Leopold II. grants a free constitution . . . Feb. 1848
Insurrection at Florence; republic proclaimed; the duke flies . . . 11 Feb. 1849
He is restored by the Austrians . . . July, 1850
Prosecution of the Medici . . . May, 1852
The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the king of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed . . . 27 April, 1859
The king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship . . . 30 April, "

The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni invested with the powers of government . . . 11 May, 1859
Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans, and erects his standard . . . 23 May, "
The grand-duke Leopold II. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand . . . 21 July, "
Tuscan constituent assembly meets . . . 11 Aug. "
It declares against the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia . . . Sept. "
Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan elected governor-general of central Italy; he declines; but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov.; who is accepted by the Tuscans . . . 8 Dec. "
Annexation to Sardinia voted by universal suffrage, 11, 12 March; decreed . . . 23 March, 1860
Prince Eugene appointed governor . . . 26 March, "
Florence made the capital of Italy, by decree published . . . 11 Dec. 1864
(See *Italy*, and *Florence*.)

SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY.

GRAND-DUKES.

1569. Cosmo I., Medici.
1574. Francis I.
1587. Ferdinand I.
1608. Cosmo II.
1621. Ferdinand II.
1670. Cosmo III. (visited England, and wrote an account of his travels).
1723. John Gaston (last of the Medici).
1737. Francis II. (duke of Lorraine), became emperor of Germany in 1745.
1765. Leopold I. (emperor in 1790).
1790. Ferdinand III. (second son of Leopold I.); expelled by the French in 1800.

KINGS OF ETRURIA.

1801. Louis I., duke of Parma.
1803. Louis II.

GRAND-DUCHESS.

1808-14. Eliza Bonaparte (married to Bacciochi, made prince of Lucca).

GRAND-DUKES.

1814. Ferdinand III. restored.
1824. Leopold II., 18 June (born 3 Oct. 1797; abdicated, 21 July, 1859).
1859. Ferdinand IV., 21 July (born 10 June, 1815).

TUSCULUM (now Frascati), a city of Latium (S. Italy). The Tuscans supported Tarquinius Superbus against the Romans, by whom they were totally defeated, 497 B.C. The Tuscans, on account of their friendship with Rome, suffered much from the other Latins, who took their city, 374, but were severely chastised for it. Here Cicero during his retirement wrote his "Tusculane Disputationes," about 46 B.C.

TWELFTH-DAY, the church festival called the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, 6 Jan.; see *Epiphany*.

TWELVE TABLES, see *Decemvirs*.

TYBURN (W. London), at the west end of Oxford-road (now street), the place in London for the execution of malefactors till 1783. Pennant (who died 1798) remembered Oxford-

* Much interest and sympathy were excited in England and other protestant countries of Europe, by the imprisonment at Florence of the Medici (husband and wife), who had embraced the English reformed religion, and read the Bible in due conformity with the teaching of their new faith. For this "crime" they were separately incarcerated in loathsome dungeons, and subjected to all the rigours of the Roman ecclesiastical law, May, 1852. A protestant deputation from England, headed by the earls of Shaftesbury and Roden, proceeded to Florence in October, 1852, with the view to their release from confinement; but the grand-duke refused to receive them. The Medici were set at liberty, by the interposition of the British government, in March, 1853. An annuity of 100l. was provided for them by subscription.

street as "a deep, hollow road, and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats."

"TYBURNIA" (a N.W. suburb of London), was built between 1839 and 1850, on the green fields and nursery grounds in Paddington belonging to the see of London.

TYLER'S INSURRECTION arose in opposition to the poll-tax imposed on all persons above 15, 5 Nov. 1380. One of the collectors acting with indecent rudeness to Wat Tyler's daughter, the father struck him dead June, 1381. His neighbours took arms to defend him, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties were in a state of insurrection, extorting freedom from their lords, and plundering. On 12 June, 1381, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men. On 14 June they murdered Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and sir Robert Hales, the royal treasurer. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley, which took place on the 15th at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. On this the mayor, Walworth, stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the king's knights dispatched him. Richard temporised with the multitude by promising a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when sir R. Knollys and a band of knights attacked and dispersed them with much slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the bishop of Norwich, and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES, see under *Printing*, 1842-62.

TYPE-FOUNDING, see under *Printing*, 1452, 1720.

TYRANT. In early Greek history, the term was applied to any man who governed with irresponsible power. Solon objected to the term, and chose the name Archōn (ruler), 594 B.C. The earliest tyrants were those at Sicily, beginning with Cleisthenes, in the 7th century B.C. Tyranny declined in Greece about 490 B.C., and revived after the close of the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C.; see *Thirty Tyrants*.

TYRE (Phœnicia), a great city, said to have been first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 (about 2267, *Hales*) B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, who retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, after a siege of seven months, July, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole. *Strabo*. Tyre was captured by the Crusaders, 7 July, 1124; by the French, 3 April, 1799; and by the allied fleet, during the war against Mahomet Ali, 1841.

TYRE, ERA OF, began on 19 Oct. 125 B.C., with the month of Hyperberetæus. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

TYROL, the eastern part of ancient Rætia, now a province of the Austrian empire, was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1359 by Margaret, the heiress of the last count. The province became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II., in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1805, and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper, who drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, thoroughly defeated some French detachments, but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government (to its great disgrace) 20 Feb. 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue in Inspruck in 1834. The Tyrolese riflemen were very effective in the Italian war in 1859.

TYRONE (near Ulster, N. Ireland), formerly the territories of the O'Neills, and the seat of the insurrection in 1641.

TYRRHENI, included the ancient Etruscans, and other tribes, said to have come from Lydia, Asia Minor.

U.

UBIQUITARIANS, a small German sect, originated by John Brentius about 1560, who asserted that the body of Christ was present everywhere (*ubique*).

UKRAINE (Polish for a frontier), a vast fertile plain in Russia, ceded to the Cossacks

by Poland in 1672, and obtained by Russia in 1682. The country was divided, Poland having the West side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country was assigned to Russia by the treaty of partition in 1795.

ULM, in Wurtemberg, S. Germany, where a PEACE was signed, 3 July, 1620, by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. After a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss by marshal Ney, Ulm surrendered with 28,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, 17-20 Oct. 1805.

ULPHILAS'S BIBLE, *see Bible*.

ULSTER, the N. division of Ireland. At the death of Strongbow, 1176, John de Courcy was made early of Ulster; Hugh de Lacy was earl, 1243; and Walter de Burgh, 1264; whose descendant, Elizabeth, married Lionel, son of Edward III., 1352. In 1611, the British colonisation of the forfeited lands (termed the Ulster settlements) began, much land being granted to the corporation of London. The rebellion of the Irish chieftains, Roger More, Phelim O'Neale, McGuire, earl of Inniskillen, and others, broke out on 23 Oct. 1641.

ULTRAMONTANISTS (from *ultra montes*, beyond the mountains), a term originally applied in France to those who uphold the extreme authority of the pope in opposition to the freedom of the Gallican church, which had been secured by various bulls, and especially by the concordat of 15 July, 1801. Ultramontanists now are those who maintain the official infallibility of the bishop of Rome.

UMBRELLA, described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas are very ancient, as they appear in the carvings at Persepolis. Niebuhr, who visited the southern part of Arabia, informs us that he saw a great prince of that country returning from a mosque, preceded by some hundreds of soldiers, and that he and each of the princes of his numerous family caused a large umbrella to be carried by his side. Old chinaware shows the Chinese shaded by an umbrella. It is said that the first person who generally used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.

For a long while it was not usual for men to carry them without being branded as effeminate. At first, a single umbrella seems to have been kept at a coffee-house for extraordinary occasions—lent as a coach or chair in a heavy shower, but not commonly carried by the walkers. The *Female Tatler* advertises: "The young gentleman belonging to the custom-house who, in fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella from Wilks's coffee-house, shall the next time be welcome to the maid's patten." As late as 1778, one John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out, 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The hack-

ney-coachmen and chairmen, with true *esprit de corps*, were clamorous against their portentious rival. The footman, in 1773, gives us some farther information:—"At this time there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady, if it rained, between the door and her carriage." This man's sister was compelled to quit his arm one day, from the abuse he drew down upon himself and his umbrella. But he adds, that "he persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use them; and then the English. Now it is become a great trade in London." *New Monthly Magazine*.

UNCTION, EXTREME, *see Anointing*.

UNDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT, supposes a progressive wavelike motion between the eye and the luminous body seen. It was propounded by Robert Hooke and Huyghens, about 1672; opposed by Newton; but confirmed by Thomas Young by experiments in 1801, and is now generally adopted; *see Emission*.

UNIFORMITY ACTS. That of 2 & 3 Edward VI., 15 Jan. 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship, drawn up by Cranmer and others, "with the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after 20 May. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II. c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship and same book of common prayer. Its enforcement on 24 Aug. 1662, termed Black Bartholomew's day, caused upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England, and laid the foundation of the dissenting interest. The day was commemorated by dissenters in 1862.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner," by Louis XIV. 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress. *Ashe*; *see under Navy*.

UNIGENITUS, *see Bull*.

UNINFLAMMABLE SALTS. At the British Association, 15 Sept. 1859, MM. Versmann and Oppenheim announced their discovery that fabrics steeped in solutions of turgate of soda, or sulphate or phosphate of ammonia, burn without flame.

UNION OF CALMAR, 1397; of Utrecht, 1579.

UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, 24 March, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms (as Great Britain) was attempted, but failed in 1604 and 1670; in the reign of Anne, commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding a great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the house of commons, and afterwards by the peers, 22 July, 1706; was ratified by the Scottish parliament, 16 Jan. 1707, and became law, 1 May, same year.

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, proposed in the Irish parliament, 22 Jan. 1799. Rejected by the commons of Ireland, 24 Jan. the votes being 105 for, to 106 against the union. The English house of commons on the same question divided, 140, 141, and 149 for the union; against it, 15, 25, and 28 respectively. Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union, in the Irish house of lords, founded on the resolutions of the British parliament thereon, 5 Feb. 1800. Votes of the commons agreeing to it, 161 against 115, 17 Feb.; and again, 152 against 108, 21 Feb. The houses of lords and commons wait on the lord lieutenant with the articles of union, 27 March. The act passed in the British parliament, 2 July, 1800. The imperial united standard was first displayed at the tower of London, and upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, in consequence of the act of legislative union becoming an operative law, 1 Jan. 1801. For attempts to *dissolve* this union, see *Repeal*.

UNION JACK. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, *i.e.*, white with a red cross, which, 12 April, 1606 (three years after James I. ascended the throne) was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, *i.e.*, blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in allusion to the union with Scotland, and the word Jack may be considered a corruption of the word "Jacques," or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, *i.e.*, white with a diagonal red cross, was thus amalgamated with it, and forms the present Union flag.

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, providing for the better distribution of the charge for relieving the poor in unions, was passed in June, 1865. One object of the act is the improvement of the dwellings of agricultural labourers.

UNION RELIEF ACT, passed in 1862, continued in 1863, to enable boards of guardians of certain unions to obtain temporary aid to meet the extraordinary expenditure for relief occasioned by the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.

UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND, see *Repeal of the Union*.

UNIONS, see *Poor*, and *Trades*.

UNIT, a gold coin, value 20s., issued by James I. in 1604.

UNITARIANS, began with Michael Servetus, a learned man, who printed a tract in disparagement of the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy. Servetus, refusing to retract his opinions, was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, 27 May, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. The Unitarians were numerous in Transylvania in the 17th century; they came to England about 1700, and many of the original English presbyterian churches became Unitarians about 1730. They were not included in the Toleration act till 1813. There were 229 congregations in England in 1851. Their tenets resemble those of the Arians and Socinians (*which see*). They believe in and worship one only self-existent God, in opposition to those who worship the Trinity in unity. They consider Christ to have been a mere man; and do not admit the need of an atonement or the complete inspiration of the Scriptures. The Unitarian marriage bill was passed, June 1827. In Dec. 1833, by a decision of the vice-chancellors the Unitarians (as such) lost the possession of lady Hewley's charity; the decision was affirmed on appeal in 1842.

UNITED BRETHREN, see *Moravians*.

UNITED IRISHMEN, a political society which met secretly, was formed to establish a republic about 1795. Theobald Wolf Tone, the founder, was captured by sir John Warren in the *Hoche*, one of six frigates destined to support the rebellion, in Oct. 1798. He anticipated his punishment by suicide in prison Nov. 1798.

UNITED KINGDOM. England and Wales were united in 1283; Scotland to both in 1707; and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801; see *Union*.—The UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, for the total suppression of liquor traffic, was founded 1 June, 1853.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Scotland, was formed 13 May, 1847; see *Burghers*, and *Relief Church*.

UNITED PROVINCES (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, and Guelderland), the deputies of which met at Utrecht, 23 Jan. 1579, and signed a treaty for their mutual defence; see *Holland*.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, near Whitehall, London, was established in 1830. Its museum contains many remarkable military and naval relics. The lectures given are reported in its journal, which first appeared in 1857.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA were so styled by the congress of the revolted British provinces, 9 Sept. 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the union, 20 June, 1777. The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each of the states has a separate and independent legislature for the administration of its local affairs, but all are ruled in matters of imperial policy by two houses of legislature, the senate and the house of representatives, to which delegates are sent from the different members of the confederacy. The president of the United States is elected every fourth year by the free voice of the people. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president on 4 Nov. 1860, was followed by the secession of eleven slaveholding states, and led to the great civil war, 1861-5; see *Confederates*.

The thirteen states of the union at the declaration of independence in 1776: the italics indicate the then slaveholding states; those with a * prefixed, seceded from the federal government in 1860 and 1861, and were subdued in 1865:—

New Hampshire.	<i>Delaware.</i>
Massachusetts.	<i>Maryland.</i>
Rhode Island.	* <i>Virginia.</i>
Connecticut.	* <i>North Carolina.</i>
New York.	* <i>South Carolina.</i>
New Jersey.	* <i>Georgia.</i>
Pennsylvania.	

The following have been added:—

Vermont (from New York)	1791
* <i>Tennessee</i> (from North Carolina)	1796
<i>Kentucky</i> (from Virginia)	1792
Columbia district (under the immediate government of congress) contains Washington, the seat of government	
Ohio (created)	1790-1
* <i>Louisiana</i> (bought from France in 1803)	1802
Indiana (created)	1816
* <i>Mississippi</i> (from Georgia)	1817
Illinois (created)	1818

* <i>Alabama</i> (from Georgia).	1819
Maine (from Massachusetts)	1820
* <i>Missouri</i> (from Louisiana)	1821
* <i>Arkansas</i>	1836
Michigan	1837
* <i>Florida</i> (ceded by Spain, 1820); made a state.	1845
* <i>Texas</i>	1846
Iowa	1846
Wisconsin	1848
California	1850
Minnesota (territory, 1849); state	1858
Oregon (territory, 1859); state	1859
Kansas (territory, 1854); state	1861
New Mexico (territory)	1850
Utah (territory)	"
Washington (territory)	1853
Nevada (territory, 1861); state	1864
Colorado (territory, 1861); state	1866
Dakota (territory)	1861
Arizona (territory)	1863
Idaho (territory)	"
West Virginia (from Virginia)	"
Montana (territory)	1864
Nebraska (territory, 1854); state	1867

POPULATION. See *Slavery in America*.]

	Slaves.	Total.		Slaves.	Total.		Slaves.	Total.
1776		2,614,300	1810	1,191,364	7,339,903	1850	3,204,313	23,191,876
1800	896,849	5,309,756	1830	2,009,050	12,858,670	1860	3,952,801	31,445,080

The senate is composed of 2 members for each state, elected for 6 years. The representatives in congress were formerly elected for 2 years in the ratio of 1 in 93,423 persons (five slaves were counted as three persons); but this system ended with the abolition of slavery.

Revenue. —Total receipts, 1 July, 1854, to 30 June, 1855		65,003,930 dollars.
ditto 1 July, 1858, to 30 June, 1859		53,405,071 dollars.
ditto 1 July, 1862, to 30 June, 1863		888,082,128 dollars.
ditto 1 July, 1865, to 30 June, 1866		1,273,960,215 dollars.
Expenditure. —1 July, 1854, to 30 June, 1855		56,368,393 dollars.
ditto 1 July, 1858, to 30 June, 1859		66,346,226 dollars.
ditto 1 July, 1862, to 30 June, 1863		714,709,926 dollars.
ditto 1 July, 1865, to 30 June, 1866		1,141,072,666 dollars.
Public Debt. —1 June, 1867, 2,515,615,936 dollars.		

ARMY.—That which achieved independence was disbanded at the end of the war. In 1783, a war department was established, and in 1790 the army consisted of 1216 men. In 1808, the militia was newly equipped. When war with Great Britain was declared on 18 June, 1812, 35,000 men were voted; and the army was disbanded at the peace in 1815. Armies were voted for the wars in 1833 and 1835, afterwards disbanded.

In 1855, Army, 11,658. Militia, 1,873,558. Fleet, 73 vessels (2200 guns).

In 1860, the United States Militia were 3,070,987. The Fleet consisted of 93 vessels (of all kinds); in Oct. 1862, of 256 vessels of war.

Federal Army, July 29, 1861, estimated at 660,071. In Dec. 1862, nearly 1,000,000 men. In April, 1865, about 1,500,000, at the end of the war, when the reduction began at once. Number of soldiers in 1867, 54,890. Fleet, in July, 1867, 261 vessels of all kinds, 2218 guns.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Act of the British parliament, imposing new and heavy duties on imports	11 March, 1764	Washington declared the first president	6 April, 1789
Obnoxious stamp act passed	22 March, 1765	Present departments of state established	27 July, "
First American congress held at New York, June; the stamp-act resisted	1 Nov. " 1766	Death of Benjamin Franklin	17 April, 1790
Stamp-act repealed	March, 1766	Bank instituted; capital, 10,000,000 dollars	7 June, 1791
British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, &c.	14 June, 1767	City of Washington chosen the capital of the States	8 July, 1792
Gen. Gates sent to Boston	Oct. 1768	Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin gives an immense impetus to the growth of American cotton	1793
840 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston, and 17 chests at New York	Nov. 1773	Re-election of general Washington as president, 4 March, 1793; resigns	17 Sept. 1796
Boston port bill (port rights annulled)	25 March, 1774	Washington dies amid universal sorrow	14 Dec. 1799
Deputies from the states meet at Philadelphia, 5 Sept.; Declaration of Rights issued	4 Nov. "	The seat of government removed to Washington	1800
First action between the British and Americans, at Lexington	19 April, 1775	Louisiana purchased from the French	1803
Act of perpetual union between the States	20 May, "	Discussion between England and America respecting the rights of neutrals	1807
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief, May; battle of Bunker's-hill	17 June, "	American ports closed to the British, July; trade suspended	9 Dec. "
America declared "free, sovereign, and independent"	4 July, 1776	Slave trade abolished	Jan. 1808
General Howe takes Long Island, 27 Aug.; New York, 15 Sept.; victor at White Plains, 29 Oct.; takes Rhode Island	8 Dec. "	War with Great Britain (New England States opposed to it, threatened to secede)	18 June, 1812
The Hessians surrender to Washington	25 Dec. "	Action between the American ship <i>Constitution</i> , and the British frigate <i>Guerriere</i> , an unequal contest	19 Aug. "
La Fayette and other French officers join the Americans	1777	Fort Detroit taken	21 Aug. "
Washington defeated at Brandywine	11 Sept. "	The British sloop <i>Frolic</i> taken by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	18 Oct. "
Lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia	Sept. "	The ship <i>United States</i> of 54 guns, great calibre (commandore Decatur), captures the British frigate <i>Macedonian</i>	25 Oct. "
Burgoyne victor at Germantown, 3 Oct.; surrounded; capitulates at Saratoga	17 Oct. "	Battles of Frenchtown (<i>which see</i>)	22-24 Jan. 1813
A federal government adopted by congress	15 Nov. "	The <i>Hornet</i> captures the British sloop of war, <i>Peacock</i>	25 Feb. "
The States recognised by France	Dec. "	Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British	27 May, "
Alliance with France	6 Feb. 1778	The American frigate <i>Cheapeake</i> captured by the <i>Shannon</i> frigate, captain Broke	1 June, "
The king's troops quit Philadelphia	June, "	At Burlington Heights, Americans defeated	6 June, "
Americans defeated at Brier's Creek, 3 March, 1779	13 May, 1780	H.M. sloop <i>Pelican</i> takes the sloop <i>Argus</i>	14 Aug. "
Charleston surrenders to the British, 13 May, 1780	16 Aug. "	Buffalo town burnt by the British	9 Dec. "
Cornwallis defeats Gates at Camden, 16 Aug. "	2 Oct. "	American frigate <i>Essex</i> taken by the <i>Phoebe</i> and <i>Cherub</i>	29 March, 1814
Major André hanged as a spy	2 Oct. "	The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict	2 July, "
[André (born 1751) was an adjutant-general in the British army, and was taken in disguise on his return from a secret expedition to the traitorous American general Arnold, 23 Sept. 1780. He was sentenced to execution as a spy by a court of general Washington's officers at Tappan, New York, and suffered death, 2 Oct. following. His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, 10 Aug. 1821, and interred in Westminster abbey. Impartial judges justify the severity of this punishment.]		[Several engagements with various success followed.]	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston founded	" "	The British, under Ross, defeat the Americans at Bladensburg; the city of Washington is taken and the public edifices burnt	24 Aug. "
The federal government accepted by all the states, 1 March; congress assembles, 2 Mar. 1781	15 Mar. "	The British sloop of war <i>Arca</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	8 Sept. "
Cornwallis defeats Green at Guilford, 15 Mar.; Arnold defeats the Americans at Eutaw	8 Sept. "	The British squadron on Lake Champlain captured	11 Sept. "
Surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to generals Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown	19 Oct. "	Attack on Baltimore by the British; general Ross killed	12 Sept. "
Arrival of sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, 5 May; provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners	30 Nov. 1782	Treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent	24 Dec. "
Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, 3 Sept. 1783; ratified by congress	4 Jan. 1784	The British repulsed at New Orleans	8 Jan. 1815
Samuel Seabury consecrated bishop of the episcopal church in America	" "	The British ship <i>Endymion</i> captures the <i>President</i>	15 Jan. "
John Adams, first American ambassador's first interview with the king of England, 1 June, 1785	1786	The Ghent treaty ratified	27 Feb. "
The cotton plant introduced into Georgia	" "	Centre foundation of the capitol of Washington laid	24 Aug. 1813
New constitution signed by a convention of States	17 Sept. 1787	The "Missouri Compromise" of Henry Clay, regarding slavery, passed	Feb. 1820
The same ratified	23 May 1788	Spain cedes Florida to the United States	24 Oct. "
The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves	1 Jan. "	The States acknowledge the independence of South America	8 March, 1822
New government organised	4 March, 1789	Treaty with Columbia	3 Oct. 1824
		Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

- Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States 4 July, 1826
- Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities for war 1812-14 13 Nov. "
- American Tariff Bill imposing heavy duties on British goods 13 May, 1828
- General Jackson, president 16 Feb. 1829
- Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte 7 May, 1830
- Ports re-opened to British commerce 5 Oct. 1832
- New Tariff laws 14 July, 1832
- Commercial panic
- Great fire at New York, 647 houses and many public edifices burnt; loss estimated at 20,000,000 dollars; see *New York* 15 Nov. 1835
- National debt paid off 1836
- In the Canadian insurrection, many Americans assist the insurgents Oct. to Dec. 1837
- The American steamboat *Caroline* is attacked and burnt by the British, near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States 29 Dec. "
- Proclamation of the president against American citizens siding the Canadians 5 Jan. 1838
- The *Great Western* steam-ship first arrives at New York 17 June, "
- American banks suspend cash payments, Oct. 1839
- Affair of Alex. Mac Leod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the *Caroline*; true bill found against him for murder and arson 6 Feb. 1841
- The United States bank again suspends payment 7 Feb. "
- Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. Mac Leod 12 March, "
- The case of Mac Leod is removed to the supreme court at New York 6 May, "
- A party of British volunteers from Canada carry off col. Grogan 9 Sept. "
- Resignation of all the United States ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster 11 Sept. "
- President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations 25 Sept. "
- Grogan is restored to the Americans 4 Oct. "
- Trial of MacLeod commences at Utica, 4 Oct.; acquitted 12 Oct. "
- Colossal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington 1 Dec. "
- Affair of the *Creole*, which leads to a dispute with England Dec. "
- [This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.]
- Announcement of Lord Ashburton's mission to the United States 1 Jan. 1842
- Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the *Caroline* affair 2 Feb. "
- Lord Ashburton arrives at New York 1 April, "
- Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive criminals; signed at Washington, by lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster 9 Aug. "
- The tariff bill is passed 30 Aug. "
- Lord Ashburton leaves United States 5 Sept. "
- Death of Dr. Channing 2 Oct. "
- War declared against the United States by Mexico, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas 4 June, 1845
- [Several actions are fought between the belligerents, adverse to Mexico.]
- Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon 30 April, 1845
- Annexation of New Mexico to the United States, after a protracted war 23 Aug. "
- Mexicans defeated by Taylor at Palo Alto 8, 9 May, "
- Treaty fixing the north-west boundary of the U. S. at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's island, the free navigation of the Columbia river, &c., signed 12 June, "
- The Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, at Buena Vista 27, 23 Feb. 1846
- Vera Cruz taken by storm, 29 March; the Mexicans everywhere worsted. Great battle of Sierra Gorda; the Mexicans signally defeated by gen. Scott 18 April, "
- Treaty between Mexico and the United States, ratified 19 May, 1846
- Riot at the theatre, New York, occasioned by the dispute between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready 10 May, 1847
- Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba 11 Aug. "
- [Lopez, a Spanish adventurer, landed 600 men at Cuba; after a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas; and soon after had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others embarked with Lopez in the *Creole* steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war steamer, the *Pizarro*, May, 1850.]
- The French ambassador dismissed from Washington 14 Sept. "
- Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama (see *Bulwer*), 19 April; ratified 4 July, 1850
- President Zachary Taylor dies; death of Mr. Calhoun 31 March, "
- California admitted a state 15 Aug. "
- Fugitive slave bill passed Aug. "
- President Fillmore issues a second proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition to Cuba, and the ship *Cleopatra*, freighted with military stores destined for that island, is seized 25 April, 1851
- Census of the United States taken; the population ascertained to amount to 23,347,884, in the whole union 16 June, "
- Hen. Clay, American statesman, dies, 29 June, "
- Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers; they are all defeated and taken; 51 are shot by the Cuban authorities, Lopez is garrotted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where after some negotiation, they are mercifully set at liberty (see *Cuba*) Aug.-Sept. "
- J. F. Cooper, American novelist, dies 14 Sept. "
- The president issues a proclamation against the sympathisers with the revolutionary movement in Mexico 25 Oct. "
- Part of the capitol of Washington, and the whole of the library of the United States congress, destroyed by fire 24 Dec. "
- M. Kossuth, the Hungarian chief, arrives at Washington, on the invitation of the United States legislature 30 Dec. "
- Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe 30 March, 1852
- The dispute with England relating to the Fisheries occurs about this time; Mr. Webster's note upon the subject 14 July, "
- Lone Star Society (see *Lone Star*) Aug. "
- The United States ship *Crescent City* boarded at Havannah, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers 3 Oct. "
- Death of the eminent statesman Daniel Webster in his 70th year 24 Oct. "
- Expedition to Japan "
- Address to the women of America on slavery.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, continued.

- adopted by the duchess of Sutherland and other ladies (signed afterwards by 576,000 Englishwomen) . . . 26 Nov. 1852
- Affair of Koszta at Smyrna (see *Koszta*) . . . 21 June, 1853
- Crystal palace opens at New York . . . 14 July, "
- Duel between M. Soult (American minister at Madrid) and M. Turgot . . . 18 Dec. "
- Great fire at New York—*Great Republic* clipper destroyed . . . 26 Dec. "
- Astor Library, New York, opened . . . 9 Jan. 1854
- Wm. Walker proclaims the republic of Sonora divided into two states—Sonora and Lower California . . . 18 Jan. "
- American steamer *Black Warrior* seized at Cuba . . . 28 Feb. "
- The Spanish government remitted the fine, but considered the seizure legal . . . April, "
- Commercial treaty concluded between Japan and United States by commodore Perry (sent there for the purpose) . . . 23 March, "
- Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and United States (respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, &c.) concluded . . . 7 June, "
- Captain Hollins in American sloop *Cyane*, bombards San Juan de Nicaragua . . . 13 July, "
- Negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands . . . Oct. "
- Dreadful election riots in Kansas, March and April, 1855
- Indian war: they are defeated . . . 25, 29 April, "
- Dispute with British government on enlistment (see *Foreign Legion*) . . . July, "
- Gen. Harney gains a victory over the Sioux Indians . . . 3 Sept. "
- Senator Charles Sumner savagely assaulted by senator Preston Brooks in the senate-house for speaking against slavery . . . 2 May, 1856
- Mr. Crampton, British envoy, dismissed, 28 May, "
- John C. Fremont nominated the "Republican" candidate for the presidency . . . 17 June, "
- Battle in Kansas; the slaves (under capt. Reid) defeat Brown and the abolitionists . . . 30 Aug. "
- James Buchanan elected president . . . 4 Nov. "
- The *Revolte* presented to queen Victoria (see *Franklin*) . . . 12 Dec. "
- Lord Napier appointed British envoy to United States (16 Jan.); warmly received, 18 March, 1857
- Central American question settled . . . March, "
- Judgment given in the "Dred Scott" case in the supreme court. He was declined as a slave in a free state: 2 judges declared for his freedom, 5 against it, which causes great dissatisfaction throughout the free states, March, "
- Disorganised state of Utah; troops march to support new governor . . . May and June, "
- Riots in Washington against Irish electors; and in New York on account of changes in the police arrangements . . . June, "
- Insurrection in Kansas quelled . . . July, "
- Commercial panic in New York . . . Aug. "
- Outrage at Staaten Island; quarantine house burnt . . . 7 Sept. "
- Dispute respecting right of search, settled May, 1858
- Tranquillity restored in Utah . . . June, "
- Great rejoicing at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph (see *Electric Telegraph*) . . . Aug. "
- Lieut. Moffat seizes the America slave ship *Echo* and takes her to Charleston . . . Sept. "
- Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian, 28 Jan. 1859
- Daniel Sickles, a government official, killing Philip Barton Key, for adultery with his wife, is acquitted of murder . . . 26 Feb. "
- The American commodore Tatnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the river Peiho, saying, "Blood is thicker than water" . . . 25 June, "
- Gen. Ward, the United States envoy, goes to Peking, but does not see the emperor . . . July, "
- Gen. Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers;" moderation of the British, who have a naval force at hand; governor Douglas also sends troops, 27 July, 1859
- Insurrection at Harper's Ferry . . . 16 Oct. "
- [John Brown, called captain Brown and old Brown, was a prominent leader in the violent conflicts in Kansas, during the agitation respecting the question of its becoming a slave state. He was a monomaniac on the slavery question, and contended that all means for annihilating slavery were justifiable. He gathered together a band of desperate characters, who so much annoyed Missouri and other slave states, that a reward was offered for his head. He had arranged for the successful issue of the insurrection above mentioned, so far as to devise a provisional government and a new constitution. On 16 Oct. he and his band, aided by a mob, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Baltimore, stopped the railway trains, and cut the telegraph wires; a conflict with the military ensued, when many of the insurgents were killed. Temporary panic in southern states.]
- Gen. Harney superseded by gen. Scott at San Juan, who makes conciliatory overtures; accepted by governor Douglas . . . Nov. "
- Death of Washington Irving . . . 28 Nov. "
- John Brown captured and tried; executed . . . 2 Dec. "
- Great agitation in the congress, Nov. 1859; no speaker elected till . . . 1 Feb. 1860
- President Buchanan protests against a proposed inquiry into his acts . . . 28 March, "
- Companions of John Brown executed . . . March, "
- The national republican convention meet at Chicago; Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency . . . 16 May, "
- Japanese embassy received by the president at Washington . . . 17 May, "
- Fresh disputes at San Juan, through general Harney, who is recalled . . . May, "
- William Goodrich (Peter Parley) dies . . . May, "
- The national democratic convention meet at Baltimore; a large number of delegates secede; the remainder nominate Stephen Douglas as president; the seceders nominate John Breckinridge . . . 18 June, "
- The *Great Eastern* arrives at New York, 23 June, "
- The prince of Wales arrives at Detroit in the United States, 20 Sept.; visits Washington, 3 Oct.; Philadelphia, 9 Oct.; New York, 11 Oct.; Boston, 17 Oct.; embarks at Portland . . . 20 Oct. "
- Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate, elected president (see *Southern Confederacy*) . . . 6 Nov. "
- [303 electors are appointed to vote for a president; 152 to be a majority. The numbers were, for A. Lincoln, 180; John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Stephen A. Douglas, 12.]
- Intense excitement at Charleston, South Carolina, and in other southern states . . . Nov. "
- South Carolina secedes* from the union . . . 20 Dec. "
- Major Anderson, of United States army, occupies Fort Sumter in Carolina . . . 26 Dec. "
- Delegates from South Carolina not received by the president . . . 30 Dec. "
- Vacillating policy of president Buchanan; the secretaries Cass, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson resign . . . Dec. 1860-Jan. 1861
- New York and other northern states protest against the secession; a general fast proclaimed; observed on . . . 4 Jan. "
- Vicksburg, Mississippi, fortified . . . 12 Jan. "
- Kansas admitted a state . . . 21 Jan. "

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

- Secession* (by convention) of Mississippi, 8 Jan.; Alabama, Florida, 11 Jan.; Georgia, 19 Jan.; Louisiana, 26 Jan.; Texas (by legislature), 1 Feb. 1861
- Jefferson Davis, elected by the six seceding states, 8 Feb.; is inaugurated president of the "southern confederacy," at Montgomery, Alabama 18 Feb. "
- New (Morrill) tariff bill passed (nearly prohibits commerce with England) 2 March, "
- President Davis prepares for war (100,000 men to be raised) March, "
- Abm. Lincoln, inaugurated president at Washington, says, "the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy" 4 March, "
- Southern commissioners not received by the president at Washington 12 March, "
- Gen. Winfield Scott, in a letter to president Lincoln, sets before him four courses: either, I., to surrender to slavery half the territory acquired or to be acquired; II., to blockade all revolted ports; III., to say to seceding states, "Wayward sisters, go in peace!" or IV., to conquer the south, which would require 300,000 men and afterwards a resident army [the letter became public Oct. 1862] March, "
- Great excitement at the operation of the new Morrill tariff, which begins 1 April, "
- The war begins:* Major Anderson refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, Charleston, when summoned, 11 April; it is taken by the secessionists, after a bloodless conflict 13 April, "
- President Lincoln summons the congress to meet on 4 July; issues a proclamation calling on the states to furnish a contingent of 75,000 men, &c. 15 April, "
- Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states zealously respond, with vigorous preparations for war; Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, decidedly refuse, asserting the proposed coercion to be wicked, illegal, and unconstitutional April, "
- The mob in Baltimore, Maryland, attack some Massachusetts regiments on their way to Washington; several persons killed in the conflict 19 April, "
- President Davis issues letters of marque, 17 April; president Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the ports of seceding states 19 April, "
- U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fired by command, and 15,000 stand of arms destroyed, 18 April; 9 ships of war and naval stores in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., burnt to prevent them falling into the hands of the southern confederates, who occupy the place 21 April, "
- Virginia (except West Virginia) secedes by ordinance (the 8th state) 25 April, "
- Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years, 3 May, and informs foreign powers of his intention to maintain the union by war 4 May, "
- The confederates under Beauregard and Johnston, in Virginia, threaten Washington, defended by the federals under generals Winfield Scott and George McClellan 5 May, "
- The British queen commands her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing war 13 May, "
- The federals enter Virginia; Beauregard calls on the Virginians to rise and expel them 1 June, "
- Formal *secession* of Arkansas, 6 May; North Carolina, 20 May; Tennessee (5th, 10th, and 11th) 8 June, "
- Several British vessels seized while endeavouring to break the blockade; the southern privateer *Savannah* captured 1 June, "
- Neutrality announced by the French emperor, 10 June, "
- Fast-day in confederate states 13 June, 1861
- Missouri.—Gen. Lyon raises a federal army, and defeats the state troops, 17 June; the federals successful at Carthage, 5 July; Fremont takes command in W. Missouri, 26 July; federals victorious at Athens, 5 Aug.; at Wilson's Creek (gen. Lyon killed), 10 Aug.; Fremont proclaims martial law, and freedom to slaves or rebels, 31 Aug.; Lexington surrenders to confederates, 20 Sept.; Fremont blamed, retires; succeeded by Hunter 2 Nov. "
- Virginia.—Federals defeated at Big Bethel, 10 June; occupy Harper's Ferry, evacuated by the confederates, 16 June; col. Pegram and 600 confederates surrender at Beverley 13 July, "
- [Very many skirmishes, with various results.]
- McClellan defeats confederates at Rich Mountain, 11 July; Paterson permits the junction of the confederates under Johnston and Beauregard near Manassas, 15 July; who are repulsed at Blackburn's Ford, near Centerville 18 July, "
- Battle of Bull Run (which see) or Manassas, Virginia; the federals, seized with panic, flee in utter disorder 21 July, "
- Meeting of U. S. Congress, 4 July; a loan of 250 million dollars authorised 17 July, "
- Meeting of confederate congress at Richmond, Virginia 20 July, "
- Passport system introduced into the northern states, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted Aug. "
- The charges in the Morrill tariff greatly raised; the confederates prohibit exportation of cotton except by southern ports Aug. "
- McClellan assumes command of the army of the Potomac 20 Aug. "
- Federal gen. Butler takes Fort Hatteras, N. Carolina (700 prisoners and 1000 stand of arms) 29 Aug. "
- Fast-day in federal states 20 Sept. "
- Garibaldi declines command in the federal army Sept. "
- Battle of Ball's Bluff; federals defeated and gen. Baker killed, near Leesburg, Virginia; hundreds drowned 21 Oct. "
- The federals and confederates enter Kentucky; the governor protests; many skirmishes Sept.-Dec. "
- Resignation of lieut.-gen. Scott, 31 Oct.; George McClellan made commander-in-chief of the federal army 1 Nov. "
- The federal general Sherman takes Fort Royal forts, S. Carolina 7, 8 Nov. "
- Capt. Wilkes, of federal war steamer *San Jacinto*, boards the Royal British mail packet *Trent*, and carries off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners, and their secretaries, 8 Nov., and conveys them to Boston 19 Nov. "
- Great rejoicings in the northern states at the capture of Mason and Slidell 19 Nov. "
- McClellan reviews 70,000 men 20 Nov. "
- Capt. Pegram, of confederate steamer *Nashville*, burns the federal ship *Harvey Birch*, 19 Nov. and brings the crew on to Southampton 21 Nov. "
- A secession ordinance passed by a party in Missouri, 2 Nov.; the same in Kentucky 30 Nov. "
- Dissensions increase between the republicans (abolitionists) and the democrats in New York, &c. Nov. "
- Jefferson Davis elected president of confederate states for six years 20 Nov. "
- President Lincoln states that the federal armies comprise 660,571 men 2 Dec. "
- Meeting of congress, which votes thanks to

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *continued.*

- capt. Wilkes, 2 Dec.; the foreign envoys at Washington protest against his act 3 Dec. 1861
- The federals commence sinking hulks filled with stones to block up Charleston harbour, S. Carolina (It created much indignation in England) 21 Dec. "
- Banks at New York, &c., suspend cash payments 30 Dec. "
- A firm despatch from the British government arrives, 18 Dec. 1861; Mason, &c., surrendered, sail for Europe 1 Jan. 1862
- Phelps' fruitless expedition to Ship Island, Mississippi Sound 3 Dec. 1861 Jan. "
- Confederate gen. Zollicoffer defeated by Thomas and slain at Mill Springs or Somerset, Kentucky 19 Jan. "
- Tennessee.—The federals (Grant) take Fort Henry, 6 Feb.; Fort Donnellson, with 15,000 prisoners, 16 Feb.; and Nashville 23 Feb. "
- Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Arkansas 6, 7, 8 March. "
- Confederate iron-plated ship *Merrimac* destroys federal vessels *Cumberland* and *Congress* in Hampton roads, March 8; is repulsed by federal iron-clad floating battery *Monitor* 9 March. "
- McClellan and his army (100,000) cross the Potomac and find the confederate camp at Bull Run evacuated 10 March. "
- McClellan resigns general command, and assumes that of the army of the Potomac only; Fremont that of the Mountain department; and Halleck that of the Mississippi 11 March. "
- Burnside's expedition sails, 11 Jan.; takes Roanoke, N. Carolina, 7, 8 Feb.; Newbern 14 March. "
- Capt. Wilson (British) boldly rescues his vessel, *Emily St. Pierre*, a merchantman, from the federals 21 March. "
- [She was sailing from Calcutta to New Brunswick, and while attempting to inquire whether a blockade existed, was captured off Charleston bar by a federal ship of war. Her captain, and his cook and steward, were permitted to remain on board on her voyage to Philadelphia. On 21 March, Wilson with his two associates succeeded, by stratagem and courage, in recovering the command of the vessel, overcoming two U. S. officers and 13 sailors, and brought her into Liverpool. The owners of the ship gave him 2000 guineas, and the Liverpool merchants presented him with a magnificent testimonial of their admiration of his gallantry. The British government refused to restore the vessel when claimed by the Americans.]
- Confederates defeated at Winchester, 23 March. "
- General Burnside occupies Beaufort and Fort Macon 1 April. "
- Slavery abolished in district of Columbia 4 April. "
- McClellan advances into Virginia, with the view of taking Richmond; he besieges York town, held by 30,000 confederates 5 April. "
- Correspondents of English newspapers excluded from federal army 5 April. "
- Great battles of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Tennessee; confederates victorious, but lose their able gen. Albert Johnston; they retire 6, 7 April. "
- Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave trade 7 April. "
- Federals take Fort Pulaska, on the Savannah, 11 April; and New Orleans 25-28 April. "
- Yorktown evacuated by confederates 3 May. "
- The Seward-Lyons treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for suppression of the slave trade, signed 7 April; ratified 30 May. "
- Confederates repulsed at Williamsburg, 5 May; their naval depot at Norfolk, Virginia, surrenders, 10 May; they burn the *Merrimac* 11 May. 1862
- Commodore Farragut with a flotilla ascends the Mississippi May. "
- Little Rock, Arkansas, taken by federals, May. "
- Stonewall Jackson defeats Banks at Winchester 18 May. "
- McClellan takes Hanover court-house, 27 May. "
- Skirmishes in Virginia; success varying, May. "
- Severe battles of Fair Oaks, before Richmond (indecisive) 31 May, 1 June. "
- Beauregard and the confederates retreat from Corinth, Tennessee, 30 May; pursued by Halleck and the federals June. "
- Memphis, on the Mississippi, taken 6 June. "
- Federals defeated near Charleston 16 June. "
- Federal forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, placed under Pope; Fremont resigns 27 June. "
- Federals suffer through several severe engagements in Virginia 25 30 June. "
- General Butler excites great indignation by his military rigour at New Orleans, May & June. "
- United States debt estimated at 100,000,000, June. "
- Seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy before Richmond; the confederate gen. Lee compels McClellan to abandon the siege and retreat 17 miles, taking up a position at Harrison's Landing, on James's river, 25 June 1 July. "
- The tariff still further raised July. "
- Many conflicts in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, through confederate guerilla parties June and July. "
- Lincoln visits and encourages the army of McClellan, and calls for 300,000 volunteers July. "
- Lincoln's assent to a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all rebels in arms after 60 days 17 July. "
- Halleck supersedes McClellan as commander-in-chief 26 July. "
- Slow volunteering; many emigrations to Canada and Europe; habeas corpus suspended; the president ordains a draft if the volunteers are not ready by 15 Aug. July. "
- Public debt of United States estimated at 1,222,000,000 dollars 1 July. "
- Pope takes command in Virginia 14 July. "
- Lincoln's proclamation of confiscation of property of rebels 26 July. "
- Fierce attack of Breckenridge (confederates) on Baton Rouge; the federals soon after retire 5 Aug. "
- Pope's troops ravage Virginia; Banks, his subordinate, defeated at Cedar Mountain by gen. Thos. "Stonewall" Jackson 9 Aug. "
- [According to some accounts he obtained the name by promising Beauregard, at the battle of Bull Run, that his brigade should stand like a "stone wall"; others say that Beauregard gave the name himself.]
- McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing (said to have lost 70,000 men, killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters) 16 Aug. "
- The federals surprised, and Pope loses his baggage 25 Aug. "
- Jackson turns the flank of Pope's army, and attacks him at Groveton, 29 Aug.; and when reinforced by Lee, defeats him and McDowell at Bull Run, 30 Aug.; Pope retreats to Centreville 1 Sept. "
- The remains of Pope's army flee behind the bluffs of Washington, 2 Sept.; he is removed to the north-west to act against the Indian Insurrection 3 Sept. "
- McDowell superseded; charged with treachery, he claims a trial Sept. "

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

- McClellan appointed commander-in-chief, saves Washington, and marches against the confederates under Lee, who have crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland 5, 6 Sept. 1862
- Severe conflicts at South Mountain Gap (or Middletown), 14-16 Sept.; confederates, after a great fight near Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg road, retreat 17 Sept.
- Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson, 15 Sept.; he crosses Potomac & joins Lee's army 17 Sept.
- Federal cause declining in the west; they lose Lexington, Aug.; and Munsfordville 17 Sept.
- Thanksgiving-day in southern states, 18 Sept.
- Rosencrans defeats the confederates at Iuka 19 Sept.
- Confederates re-enter Virginia laden with stores 22 Sept.
- Lincoln proclaims freedom to the slaves in the confederate states, on 1 Jan. 1863, if the states have not returned to the union 22 Sept.
- Secret convention of 16 governors of states at Altoona, Pennsylvania, approve Lincoln's policy 24 Sept.
- Draught of 40,000 men ordered in New York state by 15 Oct. Sept.
- Lincoln suspends habeas corpus writ, and authorises severe measures against disloyal persons 25-27 Sept.
- Desperate but indecisive conflicts near Corinth, Tennessee, 3-5 Oct.; and at Perryville, Kentucky 8 Oct.
- Confederate gen. Stuart crosses Upper Potomac, and enters Pennsylvania; enters Chambersburg and other places, carrying off horses, ammunition, &c.; rides round the federal army, and returns to his camp 10, 13 Oct.
- Gold at 20 premium at New York Oct.
- Great democratic meeting at New York, condemning the president's policy 12 Oct.
- At New Orleans Butler compels all persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to send in their names and register their property to the provost marshal 12 Oct.
- McClellan's head-quarters at Harper's Ferry 17 Oct.
- Raid of confederate gen. Morgan in Kentucky; he carries off 80 federal waggons of ammunition, &c. 18 Oct.
- Ten confederate prisoners at Palmyra shot by order of gen. McNeil in consequence of the disappearance of Abraham Allsman 18 Oct.
- Rosencrans supersedes Buell in the west, 30 Oct.
- M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on behalf of the French government, proposes joint mediation in the American conflict to Great Britain and Russia, 30 Oct.; declined by Gortschakoff, 8 Nov.; by earl Russell 13 Nov.
- The confederate steamer *Alabama*, capt. Semmes, captures many U. S. vessels, and excites much alarm at New York Oct.-Dec.
- Elections for next congress; great majority for the democratic (opposition) candidates in New York and several other states 4 Nov.
- McClellan, while advancing towards Richmond, is superseded by gen. Burnside, 5 Nov., who advances towards Richmond 7 Nov.
- President Davis threatens reprisals if general McNeil is not surrendered (see 18 Oct.) 17 Nov.
- Burnside summons Fredericksburg to surrender; confederate gen. Lee with about 80,000 men near 22 Nov.
- 100,000 federal soldiers on the sick list Nov.
- Great honour shown to McClellan; he is proposed as the next president Nov.
- The federal government orders release of disaffected persons in prisons 25 Nov.
- Annual session of U. S. congress; the president recommends compensated emancipation of all slaves in the loyal states before the year 1900 1 Dec. 1862
- Battle of Fredericksburg (which see); Burnside crosses the Rappahannock, 10 Dec.; bombards Fredericksburg, 11 Dec.; a series of desperate attacks on the confederates; Burnside totally defeated, 13 Dec.; recrosses the river 15 Dec.
- Engagements in Tennessee with varying results Dec.
- Discovery of frauds on the U. S. army financial accounts; public dissatisfaction with the government; secretaries Chase and Seward resign, but resume office Dec.
- Battles near Murfreesboro', or Stone River, between Rosencrans and the federals and Braxton Bragg and the confederates: begin 29 Dec.; severe but indecisive, 31 Dec.; battle continued, 1 Jan.; Bragg defeated, retreats, 2 Jan. 1863
- ["There have been about 2000 battles and skirmishes since the commencement of the war."—*American Almanack.*]
- President Lincoln proclaims the freedom of slaves in the rebel states, except in parts held by the U. S. army 2 Jan.
- Burnside superseded by Joseph Hooker in command of army of the Potomac 26 Jan.
- The French government's offer of mediation, 9 Jan. declined 6 Feb.
- The *George Grinnold*, a vessel containing provisions and other relief for the distressed cotton workers in Lancashire, arrives 9 Feb.
- A conscription bill (for men between 18 and 45) passed 25 Feb.
- The congress authorises the suspension of the habeas corpus act, 3 March; and establishes a National Academy of Sciences at Washington 4 March.
- Confederate loan for 3,000,000. well taken up in Europe March.
- Charleston, South Carolina, attacked by monitors and gunboats; the *Keokuk*, a monitor, sunk 7 April.
- Battle of Chancellorsville (which see); the federals under Hooker cross the Rappahannock, 28 April; defeated (gen. Stonewall Jackson is mortally wounded), 2-4 May; Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock 5 May.
- Stonewall Jackson dies 10 May.
- Grant's successful campaign in Tennessee; he defeats the confederates under Joseph Johnston at Jackson, 14 May; and under Pemberton at Champion Hills, 16 May; and invests Vicksburg, Mississippi, which is strongly fortified, 18 May; a dreadful assault on it repelled 22 May.
- Great peace meeting at Norfolk 5 June.
- Confederate invasion under Lee; invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and take various towns 14 June, & seq.
- The federal gen. Hooker superseded by George H. Meade 27 June.
- Meade advances against Lee; great battle of Gettysburg, indecisive; but the confederates evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland 1-3 July.
- Vicksburg bombarded, 3 July; surrendered by Pemberton to Grant and Porter 4 July.
- Port Hudson, a confederate fortress on the Mississippi, surrenders 8 July.
- Fierce riots at New York against the conscription; many negroes murdered, and much property destroyed 13-16 July.
- The Sioux defeated, 7 Aug.; gen. Pope reports that the Indian war is ended Aug.
- New York rioters tried and convicted, 12 Aug.; conscription going on peaceably 27 Aug.
- Siege of Charleston; defended by Beauregard—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

- attacks with varied success, July; Fort Sumter bombarded and destroyed (and so-called Greek fire employed); attacks on the ruins repulsed . . . 21, 22 Aug. 1863
- Knoxville occupied by Burnside . . . 10 Sept. "
- A Russian squadron warmly received at New York . . . Sept. and Oct. "
- Battles of Chickamauga, Tennessee; Rosecrans defeated by Bragg . . . 19, 20 Sept. "
- Mason, the confederate commissioner in England, protests against the mode of his reception, and quits . . . 22 Sept. "
- Confederates defeated at Blue Springs, Tennessee . . . 10 Oct. "
- Rosecrans' command of the federal army in Tennessee superseded by Grant and Thomas, and Sherman . . . 19 Oct. "
- The steam raider *El Tonnason* and *El Monassir*, built by Mr. Laird at Birkenhead, and suspected to be for the confederates, are placed under charge of a government vessel in the Mersey . . . 31 Oct. "
- Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers . . . 17 Oct. "
- British consuls dismissed from the southern states . . . Oct. "
- Meade captures a part of Lee's army on the N. side of the Rappahannock . . . 7 Nov. "
- The chief justices Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson declare that the Conscription act is unconstitutional . . . 12 Nov. "
- Longstreet defeats Burnside, and compels him to retire into Knoxville . . . 14-17 Nov. "
- Sherman and Thomas defeat Bragg at Chattanooga . . . 23, 24 Nov. "
- Longstreet's attack on Knoxville, defended by Burnside, fails, and he retreats into Virginia . . . 29 Nov. and 1 Dec. "
- The confederate general Bragg superseded by Hardee . . . 2 Dec. "
- Lincoln's message to congress warlike: he proffers amnesty to all except heads of governments, &c. . . 4 Dec.; Davis's message: firm, but acknowledging reverses . . . 7 Dec. "
- Gen. Joseph Johnston takes command of the confederate army in Georgia . . . 27 Dec. "
- President Lincoln orders a draft of 500,000 men in 3 years . . . 1 Feb. 1864
- Federal expedition into Florida; defeated at Olustee . . . 20 Feb. "
- Failure of attack of Kilpatrick and Dahlgren on Richmond . . . 27 Feb. "
- Ulysses Grant made commander-in-chief, succeeding Halleck . . . 12 March. "
- Confederate raids into the Western states March. "
- Sherman's expedition against Mobile, 2 March; defeated by Kirby-Smith . . . 5 April. "
- James E. Stuart, the celebrated confederate cavalry officer, killed . . . 11 May. "
- Campaign in Virginia; the army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan; advance of Lee (now supported by Longstreet), 2 May; severe battle in the "Wilderness" (near Chancellorsville); indecisive, 5, 6, May; battle of Spottsylvania; the federals remain on the field; much carnage . . . 10-12 May. "
- Sherman (in Georgia) beats the confederates at Rosacea, 14 May, and at Dallas . . . 28 May. "
- Fugitive slave act repealed by the house of representatives . . . 13 June. "
- After a succession of attacks on both sides, Grant compels Lee to retire gradually, and by a flank movement marches to the other side of Richmond, and faces Petersburg, 15 June; where, having taken the first intrenchments after desperate assaults, he is repulsed with considerable loss . . . 18 June. "
- The confederate steamer *Alabama* (capt. Semmes) attacked and sunk by the U.S. corvette *Kearsarge* (capt. Winslow) near Cherbourg, France . . . 19 June. "
- Mr. Chase, secretary to the U.S. treasury, resigns; succeeded by Mr. Fessenden . . . July 1864
- Part of Lee's army invades Maryland, 1 July; defeats Wallace near Monocacy river, 9 July; threatens Baltimore and Washington, and retreats . . . 12, 13 July. "
- Sherman's 3 battles at Atlanta (Georgia), 20, 22 July; victory remains with the federals . . . 28 July. "
- Confederates again invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and destroy Chambersburg . . . 30 July. "
- Grant orders the explosion of a mine at Petersburg, whereby 250 confederates are killed; but the assault following is repulsed with great slaughter . . . 30 July. "
- The *Tallahassee* confederate steamer (built in London) destroys many U.S. merchantmen . . . July, Aug. "
- Severe conflicts in the Shenandoah valley: the federals victors . . . Aug. "
- The confederate flotilla near Mobile destroyed by Farragut, 5 Aug.; Fort Gaines taken . . . 8 Aug. "
- McClellan nominated for the presidency by the "Democratic" Chicago convention . . . 1 Sept. "
- Sherman occupies Atlanta; the confederate general Hood retires . . . 1 Sept. "
- Sherman orders the depopulation of Atlanta . . . 7 Sept. "
- McClellan declares for maintaining the union; the democratic party divided . . . 13 Sept. "
- Sheridan (federal) defeats Early at Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, but with very great loss . . . 19 Sept. "
- Longstreet replaces Early in the command of the confederates . . . Oct. "
- Longstreet defeats the federals at Cedar Creek; Sheridan arrives, rallies his troops, and defeats the confederates . . . 19 Oct. "
- St. Alban's Raid.—Between 20 and 30 armed men enter St. Alban's, Vermont, rob the bank, and carry off horses and stores; fire on and kill several persons, and flee to Canada, 19 Oct.; where 13 of them are arrested . . . 21 Oct. "
- Lincoln re-elected president; McClellan resigns his command in U.S. army . . . 8 Nov. "
- Sherman destroys Atlanta, and begins his march through Georgia to Savannah, 13 Nov. "
- Hood's attack on Thomas (federal), at Franklin, repulsed with severe loss . . . 30 Nov. "
- Lincoln's message to congress considered "bold" . . . 6 Dec. "
- The St. Alban's raiders discharged by Judge Coursol; general Dix issues an intemperate order for reprisals (disannulled by the president) . . . 14 Dec. "
- Hood defeated by Thomas (federal) near Nashville . . . 14-16 Dec. "
- Sherman storms fort M'Allister, 13 Dec. "
- enters Savannah . . . 21 Dec. "
- Wilmington bombarded; the attack of general Butler and admiral Porter repulsed . . . 24, 25 Dec. "
- The St. Alban's raiders recaptured and committed for trial . . . 27 Dec. et seq. "
- The federal congress abolishes slavery in the United States . . . 1 Feb. 1865
- Fruitless meeting of president Lincoln and secretary Seward with the confederate secretary Stephens, and 2 commissioners to treat for peace at Fort Monroe . . . 2, 3 Feb. "
- The Canadian government surrenders Burley, a raider, to the federals . . . 3 Feb. "
- Lee takes the general command of the confederate armies; he recommends enlistment of negroes . . . 18 Feb. "
- Wilmington captured by Schofield; Charleston evacuated by the confederates: retreat of Beauregard . . . 22 Feb. "

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

- The confederate congress decrees the arming of the slaves . . . 22 Feb. 1865
- Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson inaugurated as president and vice-president . . . 4 March
- A new stringent tariff comes into operation . . . 1 April
- Three days' sanguinary conflict at Five Forks, began 31 March; Sheridan turns Lee's front, and totally defeats him, 1 April; Lee retreats . . . 2 April
- Richmond and Petersburg evacuated by the confederates and occupied by Grant . . . 2, 3 April
- Sheridan overtakes and defeats Lee at Sailor's Creek, 6 April; Lee surrenders with the army of Northern Virginia to Grant, at Appomattox courthouse . . . 9 April
- Mobile evacuated by the confederates . . . 12 April
- The Union flag replaced at Fort Sumter, Charleston . . . 14 April
- President Lincoln shot in the head at Ford's Theatre, Washington, about 11 o'clock, p.m., 14 April, by Wilkes Booth, who escapes; Mr. Seward, the foreign secretary, and his son, wounded in his own house by an assassin about the same time; Lincoln dies at 7.30 a.m., 15 April; Andrew Johnson, vice-president, sworn in as president . . . 15 April
- The convention between Sherman and Johnston (favourable to confederates), 17 April, disavowed by the government, 21 April; Johnston surrenders on same terms as Lee . . . 26 April
- Wilkes Booth shot, and his accomplice Harold captured, in a farmhouse . . . 26 April
- The confederate general Dick Taylor (near Mobile) surrenders . . . 4 May
- President Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinesville, Georgia; imprisoned . . . 10 May
- The confederate general Kirby Smith, in Texas, surrenders; end of the war . . . 26 May
- President Johnson proclaims a conditional amnesty . . . 26 May
- President Johnson proclaims the opening of the southern ports, 22 May; and an amnesty with certain exceptions . . . 29 May
- Solemn fast observed for death of president Lincoln . . . 1 June
- The armies on both sides rapidly disbanding; fierce riots at New York between the whites and negroes . . . June
- Galveston, Texas, the last seaport held by the south, surrendered by Kirby-Smith . . . 5 June
- The British and French governments rescind their recognition of the confederates as belligerents . . . 2, 6 June
- President Johnson, uniting with the democrats, and acting leniently towards the south; reorganisation of the state governments . . . June
- Close of the long trial of the conspirators, 29 June; execution of Payne, Atterott, Harold or Herold, and Mrs. Buratt . . . 7 July
- The president declines recognition of the emperor of Mexico . . . 18 July
- All southern prisoners of war to be released on parole on taking oath of allegiance . . . 29 July
- Federal debt declared 2,757,253,275 dollars . . . 31 July
- The confederate privateer *Shenandoah* (captain Waddell) captures and destroys many federal vessels (about 30) . . . Aug.
- Pacific policy of president Johnson; he declares himself opposed to centralisation and in favour of state rights; and is bitterly opposed by the radicals . . . Sept.
- Correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams (U.S. minister, London) respecting the *Alabama*, confederate privateer; proposal of a commission to whom claims for reparation shall be referred . . . 7 April-18 Sept. 1865
- Alex. Stephens and other southern officials pardoned . . . 11 Oct.
- Great meeting of Fenians at Philadelphia; the Irish republic proclaimed . . . 16-24 Oct.
- Much public discussion respecting equal negro suffrage . . . July-Oct.
- The national debt stated to be 600,000,000. . . Oct.
- General Robert Lee becomes president of Washington College, Virginia . . . 2 Oct.
- Several southern states pass ordinances annulling secession, abolishing slavery, and renouncing confederate debt . . . Sept. Oct. Nov.
- National thanksgiving for the peace . . . 2 Nov.
- Capt. Waddell arrives at Liverpool, 6 Nov.; surrenders the *Shenandoah* to the British government, stating that he had not heard of the end of the war till 2 Aug.; he and his crew paroled, 8 Nov.; the vessel given up to the American consul . . . 9 Nov.
- Capt. Wirz, after a long military trial, executed for cruelty to the federal prisoners at Andersonville . . . 10 Nov.
- A Negro convention at Charleston, appeals for justice and generosity . . . 25 Nov.
- Ex-president Buchanan publishes his justification . . . Nov.
- Habeas corpus act restored in N. states . . . 1 Dec.
- Close of correspondence between the British and U. S. governments respecting depredations of *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, &c. The earl of Clarendon maintains that "no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port, to cruise against the commerce of the United States" . . . 2 Dec.
- Congress and government protest against the French intervention in Mexico Nov. 6, 16 Dec.
- Opening of 36th congress; president Johnson's message conciliatory and firm (he requires from the southern states: repeal of their act of secession, abolition of slavery, and repudiation of confederate debt) . . . 4 Dec.
- The radical party, opposed to the president, and to clemency to the south, predominate in the congress, and move violent resolutions against restoration of southern states to the union . . . Dec.
- Estimated federal debt, 600,000,000.; revenue, 80,000,000. . . Dec.
- 85 members for the southern states excluded from congress; the conservative party support the president in his endeavours to reconstruct the union; the radicals violently oppose his policy, requiring the south to undergo previously a severe probation; the president has restored state government to all the southern states except Texas and Florida . . . 29 Dec.
- The radicals demand for the negroes, personal, civil, and political rights, equal to those of the whites; the president proposes gradual enfranchisement, in separate states . . . Feb. 1866
- The president vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau bill 21 Feb.; and the bill for the civil rights of the blacks . . . 27 March
- The president fiercely opposed by the radicals; the conservatives and democrats unite to support him . . . March
- He proclaims the rebellion at an end . . . 3 April
- The Civil Rights bill passed in spite of the veto . . . 9 April
- The veto on the admission of Colorado as a state, 15 May; set aside . . . May
- Fenian raids in Canada . . . 31 May-7 June
- The radical reconstruction clause termed the "constitutional amendment" (granting negro suffrage to be enforced by the different states; the whites and the blacks to be equal

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

- in the sight of the law, &c.), passed by the senate . . . 13 June, 1866
- Death of general Winfield Scott, aged 80, 13 June; and of Lewis Cass, aged 83 17 June, "
- Continued discussion between the president and the congress . . . July, "
- The representatives of Tennessee re-admitted to the congress (10 states still excluded) . . . July, "
- The Atlantic telegraph completed (see *Electric Telegraph*) . . . 27 July, "
- The congress adjourns . . . 28 July, "
- Great meeting at Philadelphia of the National Union Convention, consisting of delegates, the moderate men of all the parties, in every state, north and south, now termed the conservative party, whose object is to establish the national union, restore the south to its rights, and vindicate the president's policy . . . 14 Aug. "
- Tour of the president: he visits Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, &c.: he is very enthusiastically received; and speaks warmly, and often injudiciously . . . 28 Aug.-18 Sept. "
- Elections for congress go in favour of the republicans . . . Oct. "
- [They demand that three-fifths of the blacks in the south shall be entitled to vote; that where negro suffrage is not established, only whites shall count; and that all persons who have taken any part in the rebellion shall be disqualified to vote.]
- Death of Martin Van Buren, ex-president . . . Oct. "
- Trial of Jefferson Davis deferred till spring . . . Oct. "
- Elections in all the states except Delaware and Maryland in favour of the radicals (about 2,200,000 to 1,800,000); two coloured deputies elected in Massachusetts . . . Oct.-Nov. "
- Government policy declared to be "dead" Nov. "
- Meeting of congress; president's message; he declares that he adheres to his policy 3 Dec. "
- Bills to provide territorial governments in southern states; and restriction of president's appointing powers proposed 3 Dec. "
- The president charged with being "silent and motionless"; congress absorbs all the power . . . Dec. "
- A bill admitting negroes to the suffrage in district of Columbia passed . . . 13 Dec. "
- Veto of president set aside . . . Jan. 1867
- Supreme court decides that congress has not power to appoint military tribunals . . . Jan. "
- Impeachment of president by a judicial committee agreed to . . . 7 Jan. "
- Division among the radicals; Stevens successfully opposed by Ashley . . . 29 Jan. "
- Debt of the United States reported 2,543,000,000 dollars . . . 1 Feb. "
- Nebraska admitted as the 37th state, over president's veto . . . 9 Feb. "
- Bill for establishing military government in the southern states, divided into five districts, discussed . . . 13-15 Feb. "
- Modified and passed, 20 Feb.; vetoed by the president . . . 28 Feb. "
- Mr. Peabody gives 1,000,000 dollars to promote education in the south . . . Feb. "
- 40th congress opened . . . 4 March, "
- Supplementary reconstruction bill for the south passed . . . 20 March, "
- Russian America purchased for 7,000,000 dollars; treaty ratified by the senate . . . 9 April, "
- "Protection" rife: taxation on British manufactures 80 per cent.; much smuggling: public debt not diminishing; many strikes amongst operatives . . . April, "
- Jefferson Davis released on bail, 13 May; proceeded to New York, and thence to Canada . . . 20 May, "
- Long trial of John H. Suratt, for complicity in assassination of president Lincoln; jury not agreed on verdict . . . 10 Aug. 1867
- Insubordination of gen. Sheridan, favoured by Edwin Stanton, secretary of war, who refuses to resign at the requisition of the president, 5 Aug.; compelled to resign; succeeded by gen. Grant . . . 12 Aug. "
- Removal of gen. Sheridan from the government of Louisiana, and of Sickles from N. Carolina, for insubordination to the president . . . Aug.-Sept. "
- National cemetery at Antietam (*which see*) dedicated in presence of the president . . . 17 Sept. "
- Sir Fred. Bruce, British ambassador, died at Boston . . . 19 Sept. "
- Elections in the south give supremacy to the negroes; in the north, great majorities for the democrats . . . Oct.-Nov. "
- President's message, maintaining his principles on reconstruction . . . 3 Dec. "
- Revenue of the states fallen off; public debt about 320,000,000 . . . Dec. "
- Proposed impeachment of the president negatived in congress (108 to 57) . . . 8 Dec. "
- Treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies (St. Thomas and St. John), for 7,500,000 dollars, signed . . . Dec. "
- Great general storm of snow and sleet; many perish; many wrecks . . . 11-15 Dec. "
- President Johnson censured; and gen. Sheridan thanked by house of representatives (*see* Aug. 1867) . . . 4 Jan. 1868
- General Grant replaced by Stanton (*by the senate*) . . . 14 Jan. "
- The house of representatives declare that there is no valid government in the south; and transfer the jurisdiction from president Johnson to Grant, as general of the army . . . 21 Jan. "
- Great commercial depression: Mr. Wells, the revenue commissioner, recommends "peace, retrenchment, and reform" . . . Jan. "
- The inland cotton tax repealed about 1 Feb. "
- Edward Thornton, new British ambassador, and Charles Dickens, received by the president . . . 7 Feb. "
- Angry correspondence between the president and gen. Grant . . . 28 Jan.-14 Feb. "
- President Johnson orders dismissal of Stanton, and appoints gen. Thomas secretary of war . . . 22 Feb. "
- The impeachment of the president voted by house of representatives (126 to 47), 24 Feb.; reported at the bar of the senate by Thaddeus Stevens and Bingham . . . 25 Feb. "
- Nine articles of impeachment (for issuing order for removal of E. M. Stanton from war-office, and following proceedings) adopted by representatives (126 to 47) . . . 2 March, "
- Bill of impeachment of Johnson sent up to the senate by the house of representatives . . . 4 March, "
- Judicious speech of lord Stanley in the British house of commons on the Alabama claims . . . 6 March "
- Trial of president Johnson comes before the senate . . . 23 March, "
- Impeachment opened by gen. Butler, 30 March, Mr. Dickens sails from New York, after most affectionate parting . . . 22 April, "
- National republican convention at Chicago: announce their "platform"; approving the congress reconstruction policy; severely condemning president Johnson; denouncing repudiation of the debt; declaring for protection of naturalized citizens, &c., 20 May; and proposing general Ulysses Grant as the next president, and Mr. Colfax as vice-president . . . 21 May, "
- The senate reject the 11th article of the impeachment . . . 16 May, "

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Reject 2nd and 3rd articles; and adjourn *sine die*: intense excitement among republicans
26 May, 1868

Mr. Stanton resigns; succeeded by Mr. Schofield June, 1868

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1789. General George Washington, first president. Elected 6 April.
1793. General Washington again; assumed office, 4 March.
1797. John Adams. 4 March.
1801 & 1805. Thomas Jefferson. 4 March.
1809 & 1817. James Madison. 4 March.
1817 & 1821. James Monroe. 4 March.
1825. John Quincy Adams. 4 March.
1829 & 1833. General Andrew Jackson. 4 March.
1837. Martin Van Buren. 4 March.
1841. General William Henry Harrison. 4 March. Died 4 April, succeeded by
1841. John Tyler (formerly vice-president).
1845. James Knox Polk. 4 March.
1849. General Zachary Taylor. 4 March. Died 9 July, 1850, succeeded by the vice-president,
1850. Millard Fillmore.
1853. General Franklin Pierce. 4 March.
1857. James Buchanan. 4 March.
1861 & 1865. Abraham Lincoln. 4 March. Assassinated 14 April; died 15 April: succeeded by the vice-president,
1865. Andrew Johnson. 15 April.

UNIVERSALISTS, who believe in the final salvation of all men. This doctrine, declared in the Talmud, and ascribed to Origen, about 230, was advocated by other early fathers, but opposed by St. Augustin, about 420; and condemned by the 5th general council at Constantinople, May, June, 553. It was held by individuals from that time downward: was received by the Unitarians in the 17th century, and avowed by numerous clergymen of the church of England. James Rely, who published his "Union" in 1760, founded the sect of Universalists in Britain; and John Murray, in America, about 1770. The sect barely exists in Britain, but flourishes in America.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE (*Plebiscitum*), one of the six points of the charter (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in their constitution of 1791; and used in the election of their president in 1851, and of their emperor in 1852; and by the Italian States in voting for annexation to Sardinia in 1860, 1861, and 1866.

UNIVERSITIES. The most ancient in Europe are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the University and King's College were founded. The following dates are generally those given by Bouillet.

Aberdeen founded	1494	Dublin (see <i>Trinity College</i>)	1591	Montpellier	1246
Abo, Finland	1640	Edinburgh, founded by James VI.	1582	Moscow, 1754; again	1807
Andrews, St., Scotland	1411	Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged	1390	Munich	1268
Angers, chiefly law	1364	Erlangen	1743	Munster	1491
Anjou, 1349; enlarged	1836	Evora, Portugal	1533	Nancy	1750
Athens	1460	Florence, Italy, enlarged	1439	Nantes	1460
Basle, Switzerland	1460	Frankfort-on-the-Oder	1506	Naples	1212
Berlin	1810	Franeker	1585	Orange	1355
Besançon, Burgundy	1676	Fribourg, Germany	1460	Orleans, France	1395
Bologna, Italy	433	Geneva	1368	Oxford (see <i>Oxford</i>)	802(?)
Bonn	1818	Glasgow	1450	Paderborn	1398
Bordeaux	1472	Göttingen	1735	Padua, Italy	1252
Bourges	1465	Granada, Spain	1537	Palencia, 1209; removed to Salamanca	1346
Bruges, French Flanders	1665	Gripswald	1547	Palermo	1304
Brussels	1834	Groningen, Friesland	1614	Paris, 792; renovated	1200
Caen, Normandy, 1436; revived	1803	Halle, Saxony	1604	Parma	1461
Cambridge, began about 630; revived	915	Heidelberg	1386	Pau	1771
Cambridge, New England, projected	1630	Helmstadt	1575	Pavia, 1360; enlarged	1598
Cologne, in Germany, re-founded	1385	Ingolstadt, Bavaria	1573	Perpignan	1500
Compostella, Spain	1517	Jena, or Sala, Thuringia	1558	Portugia, Italy	1397
Coimbra, Portugal	1279	Kiel, Holstein	1665	Petersburg, St., 1747; again enlarged	1800
Copenhagen	1476	King's College, London (which see)	1829	Pisa, 1343; enlarged	1512
Cordova, Spain	968	Königsberg, Prussia	1544	Poitiers	1471
Corfu	1823	Leipsic, Saxony	1409	Prague	1243
Cracow, Poland, 700. revived	1722	Leyden, Holland	1575	Queen's University (Ireland)	1840
Dijon, France	1565	Lille	1816	Rheims, 1145; enlarged	1546
Dillingen, Swabia	1422	Lima, in Peru	1614	Rome	1245
Dole, Burgundy	1632	Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coimbra	1391	Rostock, Mecklenburg	1478
Dorpat	1568	London University (which see)	1826	Salamanca	1139
Douay, French Flanders	1694	Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged	1426	Salerno	1213
Dresden, Saxony	1694	Lyons, France	830	Saltzburg	1061
Drumcondra (catholic), Ireland	1862	Marburg	1527	Saragossa, Aragon	1474
		Mechlin, Flanders	1440	Seville	1380
		Ments	1477	Sienna	1300
				Sigüenza, Spain	1517
				Sorbonne, France	1213
				Strasbourg	1538

UNIVERSITIES, *continued.*

Stuttgart	1775	Upsal, Sweden	1476	Vienna	1365
Toledo, Spain	1499	Utrecht, Holland	1636	Wittenburg	1502
Toulouse	1229	Valence, Dauphiné	1454	Wurtzburg	1403
Treves, Germany	1473	Valencia	1209	Wilna	1803
Tubingen, Wirtemberg	1477	Valladolid	1346	Zurich	1832
Turin	1405	Venice	1592		

UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE. The contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the river Thames, began in 1829, and has been annual since 1856. In 1864, after 30 contests, the opposing parties were equal; but, on 8 April, 1865, 24 March, 1866, 13 April, 1867, and 4 April, 1868, Oxford won; the last time being the 8th in succession.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (London), see *London University*, and *Oxford*.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS, see *Dodson's Act*.

UNKNOWN TONGUES, see *Irvingites*, note.

UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT, see *Parliament*, 1404.

UPSAL (Sweden). The Swedish rulers were kings of Upsal till 1001. The university was founded in 1476, by Sten Sture, the "protector."

URANIUM, a brittle grey metal discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitch-blende. It has lately been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes.

URANUS, a planet with six satellites, was discovered by William Herschel, 13 March, 1781, first called Georgium Sidus, after George III.; next Herschel; and, finally, Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. The anniversary of its first revolution (in 84 years 7 days) since its discovery, was celebrated on 20 March, 1865. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune, in 1846. Uranus has 8 satellites; 6 discovered by Herschel, 2 in 1787, 2 in 1790, 2 in 1794; and 1 by Lassell, and 1 by Struve, in 1847.

URBANISTS, see *Clementines*, and *Clare*.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, see *Diffusion*.

URICONIUM, see *Wrozzeter*.

URIM AND THUMMIM, LIGHT AND PERFECTION (*Exodus* xxviii. 30). It is conjectured that these words are in some way connected with the breastplate worn by the high-priest when he entered into the holy place, with the view of obtaining an answer from God (1490 B.C.).

URSULINE NUNS (so called from St. Ursula), founded originally by St. Angela of Brescia, about 1537. Several communities existed in England; and some still exist in Ireland.

URUGUAY, BANDA ORIENTALE, a republic in South America; declared its independence, 25 Aug. 1825; recognised 4 Oct. 1828; constitution proclaimed 18 July, 1830. The president of the executive, G. A. Pereyra, elected in 1856, was succeeded in 1860 by B. P. Berro. A civil war broke out in consequence of the invasion of the ex-president, general Venancio Flores, 26 June, 1863. On 1 March, 1864, the vice-president Aguirre became president, who refused (in June) to modify his ministry according to the desire of general Flores, who marched towards the capital in June. In Feb. 1865, Flores became provisional president. F. A. Vidal was elected president on 1 March, 1866; on 4 Nov. 1866, general Flores deferred the election of a president for a year. During an insurrection of the Blanco party (headed by Berro), at Montevideo, general Flores was assassinated. The troops remained faithful. Insurrection soon suppressed, and Berro shot, 19 Feb. 1868. Gen. Lorenzo Battle elected president, 1 March. Population in 1865, about 350,000.

USHANT, an island near Brest, N.W. France, near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets.

(1.) On 27 July, 1778, after an indecisive action of three hours, the latter, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbour of Brest. Admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was attributed to admiral sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. Palliser preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried and acquitted, and the charge against him declared to be "malicious and ill-founded."

(2.) Lord Howe signally defeated the French fleet, taking six ships of the line, and sinking one of large force, and several others, 1 June, 1794. While the two fleets were engaged in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of prosecuting the war, got safely into Brest harbour, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships, and in killed and wounded, which was very great. The day was long termed the "glorious first of June."

USURY from a stranger was permitted to the Jews, but forbidden from their brethren, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xxii. 25, *Deut.* xxiii. 13.) This law was enforced by Nehemiah, 445 B.C. (*Neh.* v.) Usury was prohibited by the English parliament, 1341. Until the 15th century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted; see *Jews*. By the 37th of Henry VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent. 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI. but re-enacted 13 Eliz. 1570; see *Interest* for later legislation.

UTAH, a western territory of North America, was organised 9 Sept. 1850. The capital, Great Salt Lake City, is the chief seat of the *Mormonites* (*which see*).

UTICA (N. Africa), an ancient Tyrian colony, an ally of Carthage, named in the treaty with the Romans 348 B.C. Here Cato the younger, after the defeat of the partisans of Pompey at Thapsus, committed suicide, 46 B.C. Utica flourished greatly after the fall of Carthage, and was made a Roman city by Augustus on account of its favouring Julius Caesar. It suffered by the invasion of the Vandals, 439; and of the Saracens, about 700.

UTRAQUISTS, see *Calirtins*.

UTRECHT (the Roman *Trajectum ad Rhenum*) was the seat of an independent bishopric, founded about 695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his turbulent subjects, sold his temporal government to the emperor Charles V. in 1528. The union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*) 1579. The *treaty of Utrecht*, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, and all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire, 11 April, 1713. This treaty secured the Protestant succession in England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, 9 May, 1787; was acquired by the French, 18 Jan. 1795, and restored at the peace.

UXBRIDGE (W. Middlesex). On 30 Jan. 1645, commissioners met here to discuss terms of peace between Charles I. and the parliament; they separated without effect, 22 Feb. The latter required absolute control of the army and navy, and the abolition of the episcopacy, liturgy, &c.

V.

VACCINATION (from *Variola Vaccina*, the cow-pox), discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner. He was born in 1749, and educated for the medical profession, partially under John Hunter. Having heard that milkmaids who have had the cow-pox never take the small-pox, he, about 1780, conceived the idea of vaccination, which was then ridiculed by eminent physiologists. He made the first experiment by transferring to a healthy child, on 14 May, 1796, the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. He announced his success in a memoir published 1798, and vaccination became general in 1799, having been introduced 21 Jan. in that year. Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* from parliament for the discovery, 2 June, 1802, and 20,000*l.* in 1807. The first national institution for the promotion of vaccination, called the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded 19 Jan. 1807. The emperor Napoleon valued this service of Dr. Jenner to mankind so highly, that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English, making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed on moral and religious grounds, was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. Dr. Jenner died in 1823. The Vaccination Act, 3 & 4 Vict. passed 23 July, 1840. Vaccination was made compulsory in England in 1853, and in Ireland and Scotland in 1863. These laws were consolidated and amended by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84. 12 Aug. 1867; see *Small-pox*, and *Inoculation*. An important blue-book, entitled "Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination," edited by Mr. John Simon, was published by the board of health in 1857.

VADIMONIS LACUS, the Vadimonian lake, Umbria, central Italy, near which the Etruscans were totally defeated in two severe engagements by the Roman consuls: 1, by Fabius Maximus, 309 B.C.; 2, by Cornelius Dolabella, 283.

* Dr. Jenner died suddenly in 1823. A statue, subscribed for by all nations, was erected to his memory in Trafalgar-square, 30 April, 1858, in the presence of the prince consort. It was removed to Kensington in 1862. Another statue was erected by the French at Boulogne, and inaugurated 11 Sept. 1865.

VAGRANTS. By law, after being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 1535; and a third time convicted, death. A vagabond to be marked with a V, and be a slave for two years, 1327. Vagrants were punished by whipping, gaoling, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 1572. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The present Vagrant Act was passed in 1824. There were about 33,000 tramps in England and Wales in 1865.

VALENSESES, see *Waldenses*.

VALENÇAY, a château near Chateauroux, central France, where Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1813. His kingdom was restored to Ferdinand by a treaty signed 8 Dec. 1813.

VALENCIA (E. Spain), the *Valentia Edetanorum* of the Romans, the capital of a Moorish kingdom. Its university was founded, it is said, in the 13th century, and was revived in the 15th. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707. It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Monecy, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, 9 Jan. 1812.

VALENCIENNES (N. France). This city (founded about 399 B.C.) was besieged from 23 May to 28 July, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, 27-30 Aug. 1794; on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores.

VALENTIA, a Roman province, including the country between the walls of Severus and Adrian, was reconquered from the Picts and Scots by Theodosius, and named after Valentinian I. the reigning emperor, 368.

VALENTINE'S DAY (14 Feb.). Valentine is said to have been a bishop, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome; others say under Aurelian, in 271. 618,000 letters passed through the post-office on 14 Feb. 1856. 530,300 is the estimated number of valentines delivered in 1864. The origin of the ancient custom of "choosing a valentine" has been much controverted; see *post*.

VALENTINIANS, followers of Valentine, a priest, who, on being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, declaring there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Ages*. He taught in the 2nd century, and published a gospel and psalms: his followers added other errors.

VALLADOLID (Spain), the Roman Pincia and the Moorish Belad Walid: was recovered for the Christians by Ordoño II., the first king of Leon, 914-23. It became capital of Castile in the 15th century. It was captured from the French by the English, 4 June, 1813. Here died Christopher Columbus, 20 May, 1506.

VALMY (N.E. France). Here the French, commanded by Kellerman, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, 20 Sept. 1792. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the republicans.

VALOIS, a county (N. France) given by Philip III. to his younger son Charles, whose son Philip became king as Philip IV. in 1328; see *France*, p. 315.

VALPARAISO, principal port of Chili, South America, was bombarded by the Spanish admiral Mendez Nuñez, on 31 March, 1866, when much property was destroyed.

VALTELLINE (N. Italy), a district near the Rhaetian Alps, seized by the Grison league, 1512, and ceded to it, 1530. At the instigation of Spain, the catholics rose and massacred the protestants, 19-21 July, 1620. After much contention between the French and Austrians, the neutrality of the Valtelline was assured in 1639. It was annexed to the Cisalpine republic in 1797; to Italy, 1807; to Austria, 1814; to Italy, 1860.

VALVASOR or **VAVASSOR**. The first dignity beneath a peer was anciently that of *vidames*, *vicelomini*, or *valvasors*. Valvasors are mentioned by our ancient lawyers as *viri magnæ dignitatis*, and sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Now, the first personal dignity after the nobility is a knight of the order of St. George or of the Garter. *Blackstone*.

VANADIUM (from Vanadis, the Scandinavian Venus), a metal discovered by Sefström, in 1830, combined with iron ore. A similar metal, discovered in lead ore by Del Rio in 1801, and named *Erythronium*, was proved by Wöhler to be Vanadium. Vanadium was discovered in the copper-bearing beds in Cheshire, in 1865, by H. E. Roscoe, by whom its peculiarities were further studied, and published in 1867-8.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, North Pacific ocean, near the main land. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789, but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846, this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighbouring main land in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (*which see*). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857. The island was united with British Columbia by act passed in Aug. 1866.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. He sailed 7 Jan. 1791, and returned 24 Sept. 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the north-west coast of America, and died in 1798.

VANDALS, a Germanic race, attacked the Roman empire in the 3rd century, and began to ravage Germany and Gaul, 406-14; their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411; under Genseric they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, 429, and took Carthage, Oct. 439. They were subdued by Belisarius in 534. They were driven out by the Saracen Moors. The dukes of Mecklenburg style themselves princes of the Vandals.

VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

429. Genseric (see *Mecklenburg*).
477. Hunneric, his son.

484. Gundamund.
496. Thrasimund.

523. Hilderic.
531. Gelimer.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND (called Tasmania since 1853), was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, 24 Nov. 1642, and named after the governor of the Dutch East Indies.

Visited by Furneaux, 1773; Cook 1777	Bishopric of Tasmania established 1847
Proved to be an island by Flinders, who explored Bass's Straits 1799	Transportation abolished 1853
Taken possession of by lieut. Bower 1803	Visited by the duke of Edinburgh 7-18 Jan. 1868
Arrival of col. Collins, the first governor, with convicts; Hobart Town founded 1804	Population, 1857, 81,492; 1865, 95,201 (only 4 remained of the aborigines)
	Present governor, col. Thos. Gore Browne . . . 1866

VARENNES, a town in N.E. France, is celebrated by the arrest of Louis XVI., his queen, sister, and two children. They fled from the Tuileries on 21 June, and were taken here on the 22nd, 1791, and conducted back to Paris, mainly through Drouet, the postmaster, at an intermediate town, who recognised the king.

VARIABLE STARS. The variation of brightness in certain stars is said to have been first observed in a small star of Cetus, or the Whale, by Daniel Fabricius, 13 Aug. 1596. In Oct. of same year the star had vanished. Since then many similar variations have been observed by Goodricke, Herschel, and other astronomers; and Mr. Pogson has constructed a table of 38 variable stars. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the phenomena. *Eng. Cyc.*

VARNA, a fortified town and seaport in Bulgaria, European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, 10 Nov. 1444, between the Turks under Amurath II. and the Hungarians under their king Ladislaus, and John Hunniades. The latter were defeated with great slaughter: the king was killed, and Hunniades made prisoner. The Christians had previously broken the truce for ten years, recently made at Segedin. The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the head-quarters of his army, then besieging the place, 5 Aug. 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, 7 Aug.; and another on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, 11 Oct. 1828. It was restored at the peace in 1829; its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored. The allied armies disembarked at Varna, 29 May, 1854, and remained there till they sailed for the Crimea, 3 Sept. following. While at Varna they suffered severely from cholera.

VASSALAGE, see *Feudal Laws*, and *Slavery*.

VASSY (N.E. France). The massacre of the protestants at this place by the duke of Guise on 1 March, 1562, led to the civil wars which desolated France to the end of the century.

VATICAN (Rome), the ancient Mons Vaticanus, a hill of Rome. The commencement of the palace is ascribed to Constantine, Liberius, and Symmachus. It became the residence of the pope at his return from Avignon, 1377. The palace is said to contain 7000 rooms, rich in works of art, ancient and modern. The library, founded by pope Nicholas V., 1448, is exceedingly rich in printed books and MSS.—Pistolesi's description of the Vatican, with numerous plates, was published 1829-38.—The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican" was first used by Voltaire, 1748.—The ancient Vatican Codex of the Old and New Testament in Greek was published at Rome in 1857.

VAUD, a Swiss canton, after having been successively held by the Franks, kings of Burgundy, emperors of Germany, dukes of Zähringen, and dukes of Savoy, was conquered by the Bernese, Jan. 1536, and annexed, 1554. Vaud was made independent in 1798, and joined the confederation in 1815. A new constitution was obtained in 1830, after much agitation.

VAUDOIS, see *Waldenses*.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE, constructed of iron under the direction of Mr. Walker, at an expense of about 150,000*l.* (to be defrayed by a toll). The first stone was laid 9 May, 1811, by prince Charles, eldest son of the duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was opened on 4 June, 1816.

VAUXHALL GARDENS (London), were so denominated from the manor of Vauxhall, Fox-hall, or Faukeshall; but the tradition that this house or any other adjacent was the property of Guy Fawkes is erroneous. The premises were the property of Jane Vaux in 1615, and the mansion-house was then called Stockden's. From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr. Tyers in 1732. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public; but the New Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned by Pepys 1665, Wycherley 1672, and in the *Spectator* 1711, as a place of great resort. The gardens were opened for a "*Ridotto al fresco*" 7 June, 1732, by Jonathan Tyers, who spared no pains or expense to maintain his success. The greatest season of Vauxhall was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,590*l.* The greatest number of persons in one night was 2 Aug. 1833, when 20,137 persons paid for admission. The number on the then *supposed last night*, 5 Sept. 1839, was 1089 persons. Vauxhall was sold by auction, 9 Sept. 1841, for 20,200*l.* The last performances at Vauxhall took place on 25 July, 1859. The ground has been sold for building purposes.

VEDAS, the sacred books of the Hindoos, in Sanskrit, were probably written about 1000 B.C. Veda means knowledge. These books comprise hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulæ. The edition by professor Max Müller, printed under the patronage of the East India Company, appeared in 1849-62. Four volumes of a translation by H. H. Wilson appeared in 1850-67.

VEGETABLES for the table were brought from Flanders about 1520; see *Gardening*.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, founded 1847, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet, held their fifteenth anniversary in London, 4 Sept. 1862.

VEHMIC TRIBUNAL (*Vehmgerichte*, *Fehmgerichte*, or *Femgerichte*), secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace, had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance in 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the Archbishop of Cologne. Persons of the most exalted rank were subjected to their decisions, being frequently seized, tried, and executed. The emperors endeavoured to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. The last court, it is said, was held in 1568. Sir W. Scott has described them in "*Anne of Geierstein*." A remnant of this tribunal was abolished by Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, in 1811.

VEII, an independent Latin city near Rome. Between the Romans and Veientes frequent wars occurred, till Veii was utterly destroyed, after ten years' siege, 396 B.C. The Roman family, the Fabii, who had seceded from Rome for political reasons, were surprised and destroyed at the river Cremera, by the Veientes, 477 B.C.

VELLORE (S.E. India) became the residence of the family of the dethroned sultan of Mysore, and was strongly garrisoned by English troops, 1799. The revolt of the sepoys, in which the family of the late Tippoo took an active part, took place 10 July, 1806. The insurgents were subdued by colonel Gillespie, and mostly put to the sword; about 800 sepoys were killed.

VELOCIPEDES, vehicles of German construction, first appeared in England in April, 1818, and obtained the name from being impelled by the feet with great celerity, the mover of the vehicle sitting astride upon it as upon a rocking-horse.

VENAISSIN COMTAT, or COMTAT (S. France), after various changes, was ceded to pope Gregory X. 1274; and retained by his successors till 1791, when, with Avignon, it was reunited to France.

VENDEE, see *La Vendée*.

VENETI, maritime Gauls inhabiting Armorica, N.W. France, who rose against the Romans 57 B.C., and were quelled by Julius Cæsar, who defeated their fleet, 56, and cruelly exterminated an active commercial race.

VENETIA, see *Venice*.

VENEZUELA, the seat of a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state in July, 1814, declared in congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, which was recognised in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Columbia till 1831, when it separated from the federal union, and declared itself sole and independent. General D. T. Monagas was elected in 1855 president, and continued so till March, 1858, when a revolution broke out, and Don Jose Castro became president, who also was compelled to resign in Aug. 1859; and Dr. Pedro Gual assumed the government. A new constitution was promulgated in Dec. 1858. General José Páez was elected president, 8 Sept. 1861. He resigned on 17 June, 1863, and Juan E. Falcon succeeded him, 17 June. General Febres Cordero protested, and set up a rival government at Porto-Cabello, which broke up in Oct. following. Marshal J. C. Falcon was proclaimed president, 18 March, 1865. The population in 1859 was about one million and a half; see *Columbia*.

VENI, VIDI, VICI,—“I came, I saw, I conquered;” see *Zela*.

VENICE (N. Italy). The province of Venetia, held by the Veneti, of uncertain origin, was invaded by the Gauls about 350 B.C. They made an alliance with the Romans, 215 B.C., who founded Aquileia, 181, and gradually acquired the whole country. Under the empire, Venetia included Padua, Verona, and other important places. Population of the city of Venice in 1857, 118,172.

Venice, founded by families from Aquileia and Padua fleeing from Attila, about . . . A.D. 452
 First doge (or duke) chosen, Anafesto Paululio Bishopric founded . . . 697
 The doge Orso slain; an annual magistrate (maestro di militi, master of the militia) appointed . . . 733
 Diodato, son of Orso, made doge . . . 737
 Two doges reign: Maurizio Galbano, and his son Giovanni . . . 743
 The Rialto made the seat of government . . . 777
 Venice becomes independent of the eastern empire, and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and Istria . . . 811
 Its navy and commerce increase . . . 1000-1100
 The Venetians aid at the capture of Tyre and acquire the third part, 1124; and ravage the Greek archipelago . . . 1125
 Bank of Venice established . . . 1157
 Ceremony of wedding the Adriatic instituted, about . . . 1177
 Zara captured by the Venetians . . . 24 Nov. 1202
 The Venetians aid the crusaders with men, horses, and ships . . . “
 Crete purchased . . . 1204
 Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constantinople, and obtains power in the East . . . 1204-5
 The four bronze horses by Lysippus, brought from Constantinople, placed at St. Mark's by the doge Pietro Ziani, who died . . . 1229
 The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negropont . . . 1263
 War with Genoa . . . 1293
 The Venetian fleet severely defeated by the Genoese in the Adriatic, 8 Sept. 1298; peace between them . . . 1299
 Louis of Hungary defeated at Zara . . . 1 July, 1346
 Severe contest with Genoa . . . 1350-81
 The doge Marino Faliero, to revenge an insult, conspires against the republic; beheaded . . . 17 April, 1355
 The Venetians lose Istria and Dalmatia . . . 1358
 War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians at Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigorously defended . . . 1377
 The Genoese fleet is captured at Chiozza . . . 1380
 And peace concluded . . . 1381
 Venice flourishes under Antonio Vernieri, 1382-1400
 Venice takes an active part in the Italian war . . . 1425-54
 The city suffers from the plague . . . 1447
 War with the Turks; Venice loses many of its eastern possessions . . . 1461-77

The Venetians take Athens, 1466; and Cyprus, 1475
 Venice helps to overcome Charles VIII. of France . . . 1493
 Injured by the discovery of America (1492), and the passage to the Indies . . . 1497
 The Venetians excite the Turks against the emperor Charles V. . . 1504
 And are nearly ruined by the league of Cambray . . . 1508
 They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto . . . 7 Oct. 1571
 The Turks retake Cyprus . . . 1577
 Destructive fire at Venice . . . 1577
 The Rialto bridge and the Piazza di San Marco erected, about . . . 1592
 Paul V.'s interdict on Venice (1606) contemptuously disregarded . . . 1607
 Naval victories over the Turks; at Scio, 1651; and in the Dardanelles . . . 1655
 The Turks take Candia, after 24 years' siege . . . 1669
 Venice recovers part of the Morea . . . 1683-99
 But loses it again . . . 1715-39
 Venice occupied by Bonaparte, who, by the treaty of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine republic . . . 1797
 The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg . . . 26 Dec. 1805
 All Venice transferred to the empire of Austria 1814
 Venice declared a free port . . . 24 Jan. 1830
 Insurrection begins 22 March, 1848; the city, defended by Daniel Manin, surrenders to the Austrians after a long siege . . . 22 Aug. 1849
 [During the Italian war in 1859, the country was much disorganised, and many persons emigrated in 1860-1.]
 Venetian deputies will not attend the Austrian parliament at Vienna . . . May, 1861
 Venetia was surrendered to France for Italy (by the treaty of Vienna, signed 3 Oct.), and transferred to Italy . . . 17 Oct. 1866
 Plebiscitum: 651,758 votes for annexation to Italy; 69 against . . . 21 Oct. “
 Result returned by Venetian deputies, and the iron crown given to the king at Turin, 4 Nov. “
 He enters Venice . . . 7 Nov. “
 Master-piece of Titian (“Death of Peter Martyr”) destroyed at the burning of a chapel . . . 15 Aug. 1867
 The remains of Daniel Manin (brought from Paris) buried in St. Mark's . . . 23 March, 1868
 [Venice has had 122 doges: Anafesto, 697, to Luigi Manliu, 1797.]

VENLOO (Holland), surrendered to the allies, under Marlborough, 23 Sept. 1702; and to the French, under Pichegru, 26 Oct. 1794.

VENNER'S INSURRECTION, see *Anabaptists*, 1661.

VENTILATORS were invented by the rev. Dr. Hales, and described to the Royal Society of London, May, 1741; and the ventilator for the use of ships was announced by Mr. Triewald, in November, same year. The marquess of Chabanne's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London about 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1834) and others followed. Dr. Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838. A commission on warming and ventilation issued a report in 1859.

VENTRILOQUISM (speaking from the belly). The phenomena are evidently described in *Isaiah* xxix. 4 (about 712 B.C.). Among eminent ventriloquists were baron Mengen and M. Saint Gille, about 1772 (whose experiments were examined by a commission of the French Academy); Thomas King (about 1716); Charles Mathews (1824); and M. Alexandre (1822).

VENUS. Her transit over the sun on 24 Nov. 1639 was first ascertained by Horrox in 1633. The astronomer-royal Maskelyne observed her transit at St. Helena, 6 June, 1761. Capt. Cook made his first voyage in the *Endeavour*, to Otaheite, to observe a transit of Venus, 3 June, 1769; see *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1667. The transit on 9 Dec. 1874 may be observed in Eastern Europe and in Asia.

VERA CRUZ (Mexico), built about 1600; was taken by the Americans in 1847, and by the allies on 17 Dec. 1861 during the intervention; retaken by the liberals, under Juarez, 27 June, 1867.

VERCELLI, the ancient Vercellæ, Piedmont, near which Marius defeated the Cimbri, 101 B.C. It was the seat of a republic in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was taken by the Spaniards, 1630; French, 1704; and allies, 1706; and afterwards partook of the fortunes of Piedmont.

VERDEN (Hanover). Here Charlemagne massacred about 4500 Saxons, who had rebelled and relapsed into idolatry, 782.

VERMANDOIS (N. France), a county given by Charlemagne to his second son Pepin, whose family held it till the 11th century; in 1156 it came, by marriage, to the counts of Flanders; and in 1185 it was seized by Philip II., and incorporated with the monarchy in 1215.

VERMONT, a northern state in North America, was settled by the French, 1724-31; and ceded to Great Britain in 1763. It was freed from the authority of New York, and admitted as a state of the union in 1791.

VERNEUIL (N.W. France), the site of a battle fought 17 Aug. 1424, between the Burgundians and English under the regent duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the count de Narbonne, the earls of Douglas and Buchan, &c. The French at first were successful; but some Lombard auxiliaries, who had taken the English camp, commenced pillaging. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack; and the French and Scots were totally defeated, and their leaders killed.

VERNON GALLERY. The inadequate manner in which modern British art was represented in the National Gallery was somewhat remedied in 1847 by the munificent present to the nation, by Mr. Robert Vernon, of a collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by first-rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr. Vernon's house in Pall-mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterwards at Marlborough House, and are now at the South Kensington Museum. In 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks followed Mr. Vernon's example; see *Sheepshanks' Donations*.

VERONA (N. Italy) was founded by the Gauls or Etruscans; see *Campus Raudius*. The amphitheatre was built by Titus, A.D. 82. Verona has been the site of many conflicts. It was taken by Constantine 312; on 27 Sept. 489 Theodoric defeated Odoacer, king of Italy. About 1260 Mastino della Scala was elected podestà, and his descendants (the Scaligeri) ruled, till subdued by the Visconti, dukes of Milan. Verona was conquered by the Venetians 1405, and held by them with some intermissions till its capture by the French general Massena, 3 June, 1796. Near to it Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians 6 May, 1848. Verona is one of the four strong Austrian fortresses termed the Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral, and here the emperor Francis Joseph, on 12 July, 1859, in an order of the day announced to his army that he must yield to circumstances unfavourable to his policy, and thanked his people and army for their support. It was surrendered to the Italian government, 16 Oct. 1866; and the king was received by 70,000 persons in the amphitheatre, 18 Nov. 1866.

VERSAILLES (near Paris). In the reign of Louis XIII. Versailles was only a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting-seat about

1632. Louis XIV. between 1661 and 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. By the treaty of peace between Great Britain and British North America, signed at Paris, the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, 3 Sept. 1783. On the same day a treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which Pondicherry and Carical, with other possessions in Bengal, were restored to France, and Trincomalee restored to the Dutch. Here was held the military festival of the royal guards 1 Oct. 1789, which was immediately followed (on the 5th and 6th) by the attack of the mob, who massacred the guards and brought the king back to Paris. It was afterwards the residence of Louis-Philippe, and is still a royal palace. The historical gallery was opened in 1837.

VERSE, see *Poetry, Hexameter, Elegy, Iambic, &c.* Surrey's translation of part of *Virgil's Æneid* into *blank verse* is the first English composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language (published in 1547). The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima* (as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser in his *Faery Queene*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso. Boccaccio introduced it into Italy in his *Teseide*, having copied it from the old French *chansons*. Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508. *Vossius*.

VESERONCE (S.E. France), near Vienne. Here Gondemar, king of the Burgundians, defeated and killed Clodomir, king of Orleans, and revenged the murder of his brother Sigismund and his family, 524. This conflict is called also the battle of Voiron.

VESPER, see *Sicilian Vespers*. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, termed the *Fatal Vespers*, occurred 26 Oct. 1623. *Stowe*.

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, on 29 March, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.

VESTALS were priestesses of Vesta, who took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to her worship. The mother of Romulus was a vestal. Numa, in 710 B.C., appointed four and Tarquin added two. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high-priest was entrusted with the care of them. Minutia was buried alive for breaking her virgin vow, 337 B.C.; Sextilia, 273 B.C.; and Cornelia Maximiliana, A.D. 92; see *Chastity*.

"VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION," a work which upholds the doctrine of progressive development as a hypothetic history of organic creation, first appeared in 1844.

VESUVIUS. By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum (*which see*) were overwhelmed A.D. 79, and more than 200,000 persons perished, among them Pliny the naturalist. Numerous other disastrous eruptions have occurred. In Dec. 1631 the town of Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, and a great part of the surrounding country, were destroyed. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, 24 Nov. 1759. The violent burst in 1767 was the 34th from the time of Titus. One in 1794 was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. Eruptions in May, 1855; May and June, 1858, and June, 1859, caused great destruction, and in the spring and summer of 1860. A series of violent eruptions causing much damage occurred in Dec. 1861, and in Feb. 1865. Torre del Greco was again destroyed in Dec. 1861. Another eruption began 12 Nov. 1867, and continued increasing in grandeur and danger, March, 1868. The phenomena were observed by professors Tyndall and Miller, sir John Lubbock, and other scientific men, in April, 1868.

VETERINARY COLLEGE (London), was established at Camden-town, 1791; and Albert Veterinary College was opened in 1865.

VICE, an instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other implements, 420 B.C.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS ACT, 1863, was extended and amended in 1867.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, an equity judge, appointed by parliament, first took his seat 5 May, 1813. A new court was erected about 1816 contiguous to Lincoln's inn-hall. Two additional vice-chancellors were appointed under act 5 Vict., Oct. 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of England ceased in August, 1850, and a third vice-chancellor was appointed in 1851, when two more equity judges, styled *lords justices*, were appointed.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1813. Sir Thomas Plumer, 13 April.
 1818. Sir John Leach, 13 Jan.
 1827. Sir Anthony Hart, 4 May.
 1827-50. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, 1 Nov. THE LAST.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1852. Sir John Stuart.
 1853. Sir Wm. Page Wood, made a justice of appeal, 1868.
 1866. Sir Richard Malins.
 1868. Sir Geo. Markham Giffard.

VICENZA (the ancient Vicentia, N. Italy) was the seat of a republic in the 12th century. It greatly suffered by the ravages of Alaric, 401, and Attila, 452. Having joined the Lombard league, it was sacked by Frederic II. 1236. After many changes it was subjected to Venice, and with it fell under the French domination, 1796; and was given to Austria in 1814. Having revolted, it was retaken by Radetzky, 11 June, 1848. It was annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Oct. 1866.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. This office was abolished in 1867, and a secretary with a seat in parliament substituted.

VICKSBURG, see *United States*, 1863.

VICTORIA, formerly PORT PHILLIP (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia, the most successful colony in that region. In 1798, Bass, in his whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours; and in 1802 Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay.

Colonel Collins lands with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land. 1804

Messrs. Hume and Hovell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explore part of the country, but do not discover its great advantages. 1824

Mr. Henty imports some sheep from Van Diemen's Land. 1834

Mr. John Batman enters between the heads of Port Phillip, and purchases a large tract of land from the aborigines for a few gewgaws and blankets: he shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobart, took possession of 600,000 acres in the present Geelong country May, 1835

The Launceston associates and Mr. John Pascoe Fawkener ascend the Yarra-Yarra (or overflowing) river, and encamp on the site of Melbourne. "

The colonists (450 in number) possess 140,000 sheep, 2500 cattle, and 150 horses; sir R. Bourke, governor of New South Wales, visits the colony, determines the sites of towns, and causes the land to be surveyed and re-sold, setting aside many contending claims; he appoints captain Lonsdale chief-magistrate (see *Melbourne*). 1837

The colony named Victoria. 1839

Its prosperity brings great numbers to it, and induces much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency. 1841-2

Mr. C. J. Latrobe appointed lieutenant-governor under sir G. Gipps. 1839

The province declared independent of New South Wales; a reward of 2000. offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked. Aug. 1851

7000 persons were at Ballarat, Oct.: 10,000 round Mount Alexander. Nov. "

From 30 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1851, 20,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from 20 Oct. to 31 Dec. 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total 124,835 ounces.

The production was still very great. 1859

VICTORIA, see *Hong Kong*, *Vancouver's Island*, *Wrecks* 1852, and *Docks*.

VICTORIA CROSS, a new order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 5 Feb. 1856. It is a Maltese cross made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. The queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on Friday, 26 June, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, 2 Aug. 1858.

VICTORIA PARK (E. London) was originated by an act passed in 1841, which enabled her majesty's commissioners of woods and forests to purchase certain lands for a royal park,

Immense immigration to Melbourne (see *Melbourne*). 1852
 A representative constitution granted. 1855
 Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor. 1856
 The parliament was opened. 26 Nov. 1857
 Four administrations had been formed in 1857-1860
 Exhibition of the products of the colony opened by the governor. 1 Oct. 1861
 Sir Charles Darling appointed governor, May: arrives. 10 Sept. 1863
 Great opposition to reception of convicts in any part of Australia; a ship containing them sent back. Oct. 1864
 Important land act passed. 22 March, 1865
 The assembly passes the new government tariff, Jan., which is rejected by the legislative council; the governor raises money for the public service irregularly. July, "
 The crisis still continues: appeal to the queen proposed. Oct. "
 Parliament prorogued. Dec. "
 Sir Charles Darling recalled. 26 Feb. 1866
 Ministerial difficulties: Mr. McCulloch becomes premier. April, "
 The assembly votes 20,000. to lady Darling; sir Charles departs. May, "
 New governor, sir John H. T. Manners Sutton, arrived. 13 Aug. "
 Intercolonial Exhibition opened. 25 Oct. 1, "
 Vote of 20,000. to lady Darling rejected by legislative council. 20 Aug. 1867
 Ministerial crisis: dispute continues between the assembly and the council. Oct. "
 Duke of Edinburgh arrives; great rejoicings. 23 Nov. "
 Parliament dissolved. 30 Dec. "
 New parliament: ministry resigned because the governor objected to insertion of the Darling grant in the appropriation bill. 12 March, 1868
 Population of the colony in 1836, 224; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1851, 77,345; 31 Dec. 1852, about 200,000; in March 1857 there were 258,116 males and 145,403 females; in all 403,519. In 1859, in all 517,366; in 1861, 540,322; Dec. 1865, 626,639.

with the sum of 72,000*l.* raised by the same act, by the sale of York-house to the duke of Sutherland. The act described the land to be so purchased, containing 290 acres, situate in the parishes of St. John, Hackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and St. Mary, Stratford-le-bow, at the east end of London. The park was completed and opened to the public in 1845. Miss Burdett Coutts presented a handsome drinking fountain, and was present at its inauguration, 28 June, 1862.

VICTORIA RAILWAY-BRIDGE, on the tubular principle, over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected by Mr. James Hodges, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was completed and formally opened by the prince of Wales, 25 Aug. 1860. It forms part of the Grand Trunk railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about $7\frac{1}{4}$ times longer than Waterloo bridge, and ten times longer than new Chelsea bridge; the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river and the under surface of the central tube. It is supported by 24 piers. The cost was 1,700,000*l.* On 5 Jan. 1855, while constructing, the bridge was carried away by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

VICTORIA REGIA, the magnificent water-lily brought to this country from Guiana by sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1838, and named after the queen. Fine specimens are at the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, &c. It was grown in the open air in 1855, by Messrs. Weeks, of Chelsea.

VICTORY, MAN-OF-WAR, of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the race of Alderney, and its admiral, sir John Balchen, and 100 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, 8 October, 1744.—The *Victory*, the flag-ship of Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, is kept in fine preservation at Portsmouth.

VICTUALLERS, an ancient trade in England. The Vintners' company of London was founded 1437; their hall rebuilt in 1823.

None shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1*d.* and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*d.* . . . 1603
The power of licensing public-houses was granted to sir Charles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchell . . . 1621
The number in England then was about 13,000 . . .
In Great Britain about 76,000 public-houses . . . 1790
England, 59,335; Scotland, 15,081; Ireland, 14,080; total, 88,496 in . . . 1850

Public-houses allowed to be opened on Sundays from 1 o'clock till 3, and from 5 till 11 P.M. . . 1868
The prescribed time enlarged . . . 1855
127,352 licences were issued for the sale of beer, cider, and perry in the United Kingdom, producing a revenue of 304,688*l.*; and 93,936 licences for the sale of spirits: revenue, 560,557*l.* . . 1858
Licensed Victuallers' School established . . . 1803
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum established, 22 Feb. 1807

VICTUALLING OFFICE (London), managed the victualling of the royal navy; was instituted Dec. 1663. The number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. The various departments on Tower-hill, St. Katherine's, and Rotherhithe, were removed to Deptford in Aug. 1785, and the office to Somerset-house, 1783. In 1832 the office of commissioners was abolished, and the victualling-office made one of five departments under the lords of the admiralty.

VIENNA (the Roman *Vindebona*), was capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984; capital of the German empire, 1278; and since 1806 the capital of the Austrian dominions only. Population in 1857, 476,222; in 1865, about 560,000; see *Austria*.

Vienna made an imperial city in . . . 1136
Walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000*l.* . . . 1194
Besieged by the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops . . . 1529
Besieged . . . July, 1683
The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who defeats the Turkish army of 100,000 . . . 12 Sept. "
Vienna taken by the French under prince Murat . . . 14 Nov. 1805
Evacuated . . . 12 Jan. 1806

Again captured by the French . . . 13 May, 1809
Restored on the conclusion of peace . . . 14 Oct. "
Congress of sovereigns at Vienna . . . Nov. 1814
Imperial Academy of Sciences founded . . . 1546
The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna . . . 13 March, 1848
The emperor retires, 17 May: returns Aug. "
A second insurrection: count Latour, the war minister, is murdered . . . 6 Oct. "
The emperor again takes flight . . . 7 Oct. "
Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, 28 Oct.; its capitulation, 30 Oct. "
Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish war held at Vienna . . . 1853-5

* A conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, was held 24 July, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, 31 July. This note was accepted by the czar, 10 Aug., but the sultan required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, 7 Sept. The sultan's note (31 Dec.) contained four points:—1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definite settlement of the convention respecting the holy places. It was approved by the four powers, and the conferences closed on 16 Jan. 1854.—A new conference of plenipotentiaries, from Great Britain (lord John Russell), France (M. Drouyn de l'Huys), Austria (count Buol), Turkey (Afr

VIENNA, *continued.*

The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified . . . 1857-8
 The imperial parliament (Reichsrath) assembled here . . . 31 May, 1860
 The Prussians encamp near Vienna; state of siege proclaimed . . . July, 1866
 Visited by the sultan . . . 27 July, 1867

TREATIES OF VIENNA.

1. The treaty between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of; and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. 30 April, 1725.
2. Treaty of alliance between the emperor of Germany, Charles VI., George II., king of Great Britain, and the states of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22nd of July.) Signed 16 March, 1731.
3. Treaty of peace between the emperor Charles VI. of Germany and the king of France, Louis XV., by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed 18 Nov. 1738; see *Pragmatic Sanction*.
4. Treaty between Napoleon I. of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia. 14 Oct. 1809.
5. Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, 1 Mar. 1814. Signed 23 March, 1815.
6. Treaty between the king of the Netherlands on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange. 31 May, 1815.
7. Treaty by which Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg. 4 June, 1815.
8. Commercial treaty for twelve years between Austria and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, 10 Feb. 1852.
9. Treaty for the maintenance of Turkey, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia. Signed 9 April, 1854.
10. Treaty between Austria and Prussia and Denmark, by which Denmark ceded the duchies. 30 Oct. 1864.
11. Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy; Venetia given up to Italy. 3 Oct. 1866.

VIENNE, the ancient Vienna Allobrogum (S.E. France). Here the emperor Valentinian II. was put to death by Arbogastes, 15 May, 392, and a short reaction in favour of paganism followed. Vienne was capital of the kingdom of Burgundy in 432 and 879, and sometimes gave its name to the kingdom. A general council was held here in 1311. Vienne was annexed to the French monarchy, 1448.

VIGO (N.W. Spain) was attacked and burned by the English, under Drake and Norris, in 1589. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men of war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, 12 Oct. 1702. Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was again taken by the British, 27 March, 1809.

VILLA FRANCA. Near here, and Llerena, Spain, the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton Cotton, defeated the French cavalry under marshal Soult, 11 April, 1812.—VILLA FRANCA, a small port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought for a steam-packet station by a Russian company, about Aug. 1858, which caused some political excitement.—At VILLA FRANCA, in Lombardy, the emperors of France and Austria met, on 11 July, 1859 (after the battle of Solferino), and on 12 July signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (*which see*).

VILLA VICIOSA. 1. in Portugal. Here the Portuguese, under the French general, Schomberg, defeated the Spaniards, 1665. 2. in Castile, Spain. Here the struggle for the Spanish crown was decided in favour of Philip V. by Vendôme's victory over Staremberg and the Austrians, 10 Dec. 1710.

VILLAIN, *see Slavery in England.*

VIMEIRA (in Portugal), where the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, defeated the French and Spanish forces, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, 21 Aug. 1808. The attack, made with great bravery, was gallantly repulsed; it was repeated by Kellerman at the head of the French reserve, which was also repulsed. And the French, being charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners.

VINCENNES, a strong castle near Paris; a residence of the French kings from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Henry V. of England died at the Bois de Vincennes, 31 Aug.

Effendi, and Russia (count Gortschakoff), took place, March, 1854. Two points, the protectorate of the principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, were agreed to; but the proposals of the powers as to the reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea were rejected by the czar, and the conference closed, 5 June, 1855. The English and French envoys' assent to the Austrian propositions was not approved of by their governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

1422. In the fosse of the castle, Louis duc d'Enghien was shot by order of Napoleon, after a hasty trial, early on the morning of 22 March, 1804.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. (S.W. Portugal). Admiral Rooke, with twenty men-of-war and the Turkish fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were taken or destroyed by the French, 16 June, 1693. Near here admiral Rodney destroyed several Spanish ships, 16 Jan. 1780; see *Rodney's Victory*. The celebrated battle was fought 14 Feb. 1797, between the Spanish and British fleets of the cape; the latter commanded by admiral sir John Jervis, who took (after a well-fought battle) four line-of-battle ships, and considerably damaged the rest of the Spanish fleet, 14 Feb. 1797. Two of the captured ships were of 100 guns each, and the other two each of 74. From this cape the earl had his title.

VINCENT, ST. (West Indies), long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Souffrier mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812. Population in 1861, 31,755.

VINCENT DE PAUL, ST.,* CHARITABLE SOCIETY, founded in 1833, in France, by twelve young men. It extends its extremely beneficial operations even into Britain. Its power excited the jealousy of the French government, which suppressed its central committee at Paris, in Oct. 1861.

VINE. The vine was planted by Noah, 2347 B.C. *Gen. ix. 20*. A colony of vine-dressers from Phocæa, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think that vines are aboriginals of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. The vine was planted in England in 1552; and in the gardens of Hampton-court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe; see *Grapes*, and *Wine*. The Tokay vines were planted in 1350.

Vine Disease. In the spring of 1845, Mr. E. Tucker, of Margate, observed a fungus (since named *Oidium Tuckeri*) on grapes in the hot-houses of Mr. Slater, of Margate. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit.

The spores of this *oidium* were found in the vineries at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850 many lost all their produce.

In 1852, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the cur-

rants, reducing the crop to one-twelfth of the usual amount.

Through its ravages, the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years.

Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of this disease, but without much effect. Sulphur dust is the most efficacious remedy.

The disease had much abated in France, Portugal, and Madeira, in 1863. In 1862 Californian vines were introduced into the two latter.

VINEGAR. Known nearly as early as wine. The ancients had several kinds of vinegar, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers (1312 B.C.), a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy.

VINEGAR-HILL (near Enniscorthy, in Wexford, S. E. Ireland). Here the Irish rebels, headed by father John, a priest, encamped and committed many outrages on the surrounding country. They were gradually surrounded by the British troops, commanded by Lake, 21 June, 1798, and after a fierce struggle, with much slaughter, totally dispersed.

VINTNERS, see *Victuallers*.

VIOL AND VIOLIN. The lyre of the Greeks became our harp, and the viol of the middle ages became the violin. The violin is mentioned as early as 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II. Stradivarius (or Stradivarius) of Cremona was a renowned violin-maker (1700 to 1722). The eminent violinist Paganini died 27 May, 1840.

* He was born, 1576; established the congregation of Lazarists, or Vincentines, 1605; Sisters of Charity, 1634; a foundling hospital, 1648. He died 1660.

VIRGINIA, see *Rome*, 449 B.C.

VIRGINIA, the first British settlement in North America, was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and was taken possession of and named by Raleigh, after the virgin-queen Elizabeth, 13 July, 1584. Vain attempts were made to settle it in 1585. Two expeditions were formed by patent in 1606, and others in 1610. In 1626, it reverted to the crown; and a more permanent colony was established soon afterwards. George Washington was delegate for Virginia in the congress of 1774. Eastern Virginia seceded from the Union, 25 April, 1861, but Western Virginia declared for the Union, 13 Feb. and elected a governor, 20 Feb. 1861. Virginia was the chief seat of the war; see *United States*, and *Richmond*.

VIRGIN ISLANDS (West Indies), an eastern group (discovered by Columbus, 1494): Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, &c., and the Danish Isles, St. Thomas and St. John. Governor of the British Isles, sir Carlo A. Rumbold, 1866.

Tortola settled by Dutch buccaners about 1648; expelled by the English (who have held it since) 1666

St. Thomas settled by Danes 1672, and St. John a few years after; held by the British 1801-2; 1807-15: sold to the United States for 1,500,000*l.* to be made a "territory." Danish proclamation 25 Oct. 1867
By a dreadful hurricane off St. Thomas, the

Royal Mail steamers *Rhone* and *Wye* were entirely wrecked; the *Conway* and *Derwent*, and above 50 other vessels, driven ashore; about 1000 persons said to have perished. Much suffering occasioned in Tortola; houses blown down or unroofed, &c. (a report reached London that the isle was submerged) 29 Oct. 1867
Earthquake at St. Thomas's and other Isles; much damage; few lives lost . . . Nov. "

VIRGIN MARY. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, 15 Aug. A.D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated 21 Nov., said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the 11th century; its institution in the West is ascribed to pope Gregory XI. 1372; see *Annunciation*, and *Conception*, *Immaculate*.

VIRTUE, LEAGUE OF, see *Tugendbund*.

VISCONTI, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from about 1277 to 1447; the heiress of the family was married to Francesca Sforza, who became duke 1450.

VISCOUNT (*Vice Comes*), anciently the name of an officer under an earl, who being oftentimes required at court, was his deputy, to look after the affairs of the county. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry VI. created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, 10 Feb. 1440. *Ashmole*. This title, however, is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II. 1385. *Beatson*.

VISIBLE SPEECH, a term applied by Mr. Alex. Melville Bell to his "Universal Self-Interpreting Physiological Alphabet," comprising thirty symbols representing the conformations of the mouth when uttering sounds. He stated that about fifty different types would be required to print all known languages with these symbols. He expounded his system to the Society of Arts, London, 14 March, 1866; and published a book in 1867.

VISIGOTHS, separated from the Ostragoths about 330; see *Goths*. The emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They founded their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; conquered the Alani, and extended their rule into Spain, 414; expelled the Romans in 468; and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muza, in 711, when their last king, Roderic, was defeated and slain; see *Spain* for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

VITTORIA (N. Spain), the site of a brilliant victory obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and marshal Jourdan, 21 June, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and fearful battle, the French were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion. The British loss was 22 officers and 479 men killed; 167 officers and 2640 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 waggons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his bâton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun.

VIVARIUM, see *Aquarivarium*.

VIVISECTION. Physiological experiments upon living animals, having much increased, the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Dresden and Paris in 1859 requested the opinion of a committee of eminent scientific men on the merits of the knowledge thus acquired. Their judgment was not unanimous. The London society took up the question

in 1860; and printed a pamphlet by Mr. G. Macilwain against vivisection. In Aug. 1862 an international conference to discuss the question was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The subject was discussed in 1866, and a prize awarded by the London society. Sir Charles Bell's opinion of vivisection was, that it either obscured the subject it was meant to illustrate, or misled men into practical errors of the most serious character.

VIZIER, GRAND, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed about 1326. The office was abolished in 1838; but since revived.

VLADIMIR (central Russia), a city founded in the 12th century, and the capital of a grand duchy from 1157 to about 1328.

VOIRON, see *Vesuvius*.

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth there are above 200 volcanoes which have been active in modern times; see *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Iceland*. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out 13 Sept. 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, 1 May, 1808.

VOLHYNIA, a Polish province, annexed to Russia 1793.

VOLSCI, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Corioli, Caius Martius (who defeated them about 490 B.C.) derived his name Coriolanus. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen; of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterwards sparing the city at the entreaties of his mother, Volumnia (487 B.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci and their allies totally defeated at Sutrium by the consul Valerius Corvus (346 B.C.), and incorporated with the Roman people about 338 B.C.

VOLSINII, the inhabitants of an Etrurian city, who, after a sharp contest, were completely overcome by the Roman consul Titus Coruncanus, 280 B.C.

VOLTAIC PILE or **BATTERY**, was constructed in consequence of the discoveries of Galvani; see *Galvanism* in article *Electricity*. The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honoured. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of Mr. W. R. Grove was constructed in 1839; the carbon battery of Professor Robert Bunsen in 1842. The former is very much used in this country; that of Bunsen on the continent.

VOLTURNO, a river in S. Italy, near Capua, near to which Garibaldi and his followers held a strong position. This was furiously assailed by the royal troops on 1 Oct. 1860, who were finally repulsed after a desperate struggle, the fiercest in which Garibaldi had yet been engaged. He was aided greatly by a band of Piedmontese from Naples. On 2 Oct. general Bixio completed the victory by capturing 2500 fresh Neapolitan troops and dispersing others.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed 10,000*l.* *Annual Register*; see *Patriotic Fund*. In 1862 nearly a million pounds were subscribed in the British empire for the relief of the Lancashire cotton spinners; see *Cotton*.

VOLUNTEERS were enrolled in England in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1793-4. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidised 40,000 Germans, raised our militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers; the yeomanry formed cavalry regiments. Between 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish.* On 26 Oct. 1803, king George III. reviewed in Hyde Park 12,401 London volunteers, and on 28 Oct. 14,676 more. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on 1 Jan. 1804; see *Naval Volunteers*. In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of volunteer corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom.

* The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the duke of Leinster, 12 Oct. 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 20,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect;

VOLUNTEERS, *continued.*

[The first Middlesex volunteers were formed in 1803 as the duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters. They retained their organisation as a rifle club, when other volunteers were disbanded. In 1835 they were permitted by the duchess of Kent to take the name of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club.]

National Volunteer Association for promoting the practice of Rifle-shooting, was established in London, under the patronage of the queen and prince consort, Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, secretary at war, president, and the earl of Derby and other noblemen vice-presidents. (Annual subscription one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas)

16 Nov. 1859
2500 Volunteer officers presented to the queen: a dinner followed, with the duke of Cambridge in the chair; and a ball. 7 March, 1860
The queen reviews about 18,450 volunteers in Hyde-park. 23 June, "

[Mr. Tower, of Wealdhall, Essex, aged 80, was present as a private; he had been present as an officer in a volunteer review in 1803.]

First meeting of the National Association for rifle shooting held at Wimbledon; captain Edwd. Ross obtained the queen's prize of 250*l.* and the gold medal of the association 27 July, "

[M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtained a prize.]
Successful sham-fight at Bromley, Kent 14 July, "

Above 20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Edinburgh. 7 Aug. "

Above 10,000 Lancashire volunteers reviewed by the earl of Derby at Knowsley 1 Sept. "

Lord Herbert stated that the association had a capital of 3000*l.* and an annual income of 1500*l.* 16 Feb. 1861

Volunteers in Britain estimated at about 160,000 May, "

Second meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Jopling gains the queen's prize and the association medal 4-10 July, "

Review of 11,504 volunteers at Wimbledon, 13 July; of 9000 at Warwick 24 July, "

Registered number of volunteers 162,681 1 April, 1862

20,000 volunteers reviewed by lord Clyde at Brighton. 21 April, "

Third meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Pixley gains the queen's prize, &c. 1-14 July, "

A commission recommends that an annual grant of either 20*0*., 30*0*., or 34*0*., be given to each volunteer according to circumstances Oct. "

Fourth meeting at Wimbledon, 7 July, &c.; queen's prize, &c., won by sergeant Roberts,

of the 12th Shropshire rifle volunteers 14 July, 1862

An act to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the volunteer force of Great Britain was passed 21 July, 1863

22,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde-park (great improvement noticed) 28 May, "

Fifth meeting at Wimbledon, 11 July, &c.; the queen's prize, &c., won by private John Wyatt, of the London rifle brigade 23 July, 1864
Volunteers estimated at 165,000 in 1864.

Sixth meeting at Wimbledon, began 11 July; the queen's prize was won by private Sharman of the 4th West York Rifle Volunteers, 18 July: the meeting ended with a review by the duke of Cambridge 22 July, 1865

Seventh meeting at Wimbledon began 9 July; queen's prize won by Angus Cameron, of the 6th Inverness rifles, 17 July: the value of about 7000*l.* distributed in prizes; and review by duke of Cambridge 21 July, 1866

The volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales at Brighton, 2 April; at York, 11 Aug.; by duke of Cambridge at Hyde-park 23 June, Estimate of volunteers: 135,000 infantry, 27,000 artillery, and 4000 engineers. *Times*. 9 Oct. "

About 1100 volunteers visit Brussels, headed by col. Lloyd Lindsay; warmly received: first prize gained by Curtis, of the 11th Sussex rifles 11-22 Oct. "

Parliamentary vote for volunteers, 361,000*l.* 7 June, 1867

Metropolitan and Berkshire volunteers reviewed in Windsor Great park 10 June, "

Eighth meeting at Wimbledon, began 8 July; Belgian Garde civique and volunteers (above 2000) received by prince of Wales, 13 July; resignation of lord Elcho, chairman of the council; succeeded by earl Spencer, 18 July; grand review by prince of Wales, the sultan, &c.: the queen's prize given to sergeant Lane, of Bristol, by the princess of Teck 20 July, "

Grand review in New Sefton park, Liverpool 5 Oct. "

About 28,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Windsor 20 June, "

Ninth meeting at Wimbledon, to begin on 13 July, 1868

EASTER MONDAY reviews and sham fights.—Brighton, 21 April, 1862, and 5 April, 1863; Guildford, 28 March, 1864; Brighton, 17 April, 1865; and 2 April, 1866; Dover, 22 April, 1867; Portsmouth (the most successful hitherto, 29,490 volunteers present) 13 April, "

VOSSEM, PEACE OF, between the elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV. of France; the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector; signed 6 June, 1673.

VOTING PAPERS, see *Dodson's Act*. The proposal to use them was negatived in the debates on reform in 1867.

VOUGLÉ or VOUILLÉ, S. W. France (near Poitiers), where Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, 507. Clovis immediately after subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and thus his kingdom became firmly established. A peace followed between the Franks and Visigoths, who had been settled above one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterwards made Paris the capital of his kingdom. *Hinault*.

VOYAGES. By order of Pharaoh-necho, of Egypt, some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabian Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the

manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trifling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.

Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C. *Herodotus*. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish) in 1519-20; see *Circumnavigators*, and *North-West Passage*.

VULCANITE (vulcanised india-rubber), also termed *Ebonite*.

VULGATE (from *vulgatus*, published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures, which is authorised by the council of Trent (1546), and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about 384. The older version, called the *Italic*, is said to have been made in the beginning of the 2nd century. A critical edition was printed by order of pope Sixtus V. in 1590, which being considered inaccurate, was superseded by the edition of pope Clement V. in 1592. The earliest printed Vulgate is without date, by Gutenberg and Fust, probably about 1455; the first dated (Fust and Schæffer), is 1462.

W.

WADHAM COLLEGE (Oxford). Founded by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife, in 1613. In this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins (over the gateway), the founders of the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1658.

WAGER OF BATTLE, see *Appeal*.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3d. per day (about 9d. of our money); and their servants 1d. *Viner's Statutes*.

By the 23rd Hen. VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s. with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d.; woman-servant, 10s., clothing, 4s. 1444

By the 11 Hen. VII., a like rate of wages with a little advance: as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver or joiner, was allowed from Easter to

Michaelmas to take 6d. a day without meat and drink; or, with meat and drink, 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed 1d. a day extra 1495

In 1866 the annual amount of wages paid in the United Kingdom was estimated by Mr. Gladstone at 250,000,000l.; by Mr. Bismarck at 350,000,000l.; and by professor Leone Levi at 418,300,000l., earned by 10,697,000 workers, ages 20 to 60.

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Year.		s. d.	Year.		s. d.	Year.		s. d.
In 1350 . . .	per diem	0 1	In 1716 . . .	per diem	0 9	In 1800 . . .	per diem	2 0
1460 . . .	"	0 2	1740 . . .	"	0 10	1811 . . .	"	2 1½
1563 . . .	"	0 4	1760 . . .	"	1 0	1850 . . .	"	3 0
1632 . . .	"	0 6	1788 . . .	"	1 4	1857 . . .	"	5 0
1688 . . .	"	0 8	1794 . . .	"	1 6	Since then increased.		

WAGGONS were rare in the last century. They, with carts, &c., not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783. The carriers' waggons are now nearly superseded by the railways.

WAGHORN'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. Lieut. Waghorn devoted a large portion of his life to connect India with England. On 31 Oct. 1845, he arrived in London, by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th, and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steamboat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, *via* Marseilles, reached London 2 Nov. following.* Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to the *Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. He died 8 Jan. 1850.

WAGRAM, a village near Vienna, the site of a battle fought 5-6 July, 1809, between the Austrian and French armies, in which the latter was completely victorious. The

* The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on 1 Dec. 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London by way of Marseilles and Paris. This speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was shorter and better.

slaughter on both sides was dreadful : 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia. An armistice was signed on the 12th ; and on 24 Oct. by a treaty of peace, Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France ; the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense ; part of Poland in Galicia was ceded to Russia ; and Joseph Bonaparte was recognised as king of Spain.

WAHABEES or **WAHABITES**, a warlike Mahometan reforming sect, considering themselves the only true followers of the prophet, arose in Arabia in about 1750, under the rule of Abd-el-Wahab. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition headed by the caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son, Abdallah, long resisted Mahommed Ali, pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 he was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect now flourishing is well described by Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave in his "Journey and Residence in Arabia in 1862-3," published in 1865.

WAHLSTATT, see *Katzbach*.

WAITS, the night minstrels who perform shortly before Christmas. The name was given to the musicians attached to the king's court. We find that a company of waits was established at Exeter in 1400 to "pipe the watch." The waits in London and Westminster were long officially recognised by the corporation.

WAKEFIELD (W. Yorkshire), an ancient town. Near it is the site of a battle between Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field, 31 Dec. 1460. The death of the duke, who aspired to the crown, seemed to fix the good fortune of Margaret ; but the earl of Warwick espoused the cause of the duke's son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war was continued. An art and industrial exhibition was opened at Wakefield, 30 Aug. 1865.

WALBROOK CHURCH (London), reputed the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren, completed in 1679. There was a church here in 1135, and a new church was erected in 1429.

WALCHEREN (an island at the mouth of the Scheldt, Holland). The unfortunate expedition of the British to this isle in 1809 consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the earl of Chatham, and the fleet under sir Richard Strachan. For a long time the destination of the expedition remained secret ; but before 28 July, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Perhaps a more powerful and better appointed armament had never previously left the British ports, or ever more completely disappointed public expectation. Flushing was invested in August ; a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken 15 Aug. ; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with as many of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated, 23 Dec. 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and lord Chatham resigned his post of master-general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace ; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved. The following epigram appeared at the time :—

"Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn, Stood waiting for sir Richard Strachan ;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em, Stood waiting for the earl of Chatham."

WALDECK and **PYRMONT**, united German principalities, established in 1682. The late reigning family claim descent from the Saxon hero, Witikind, who flourished about 772. Prince George Victor succeeded his father, George, on 15 May, 1845 ; abdicated ; and on 22 Oct. 1867, the states approved a treaty of annexation, and the administration was transferred to Prussia, 1 Jan. 1868. Population in Dec. 1861, 58,604.

WALDENSES, a sect (also called Valdenses, Vallenses, and Vaudois) inhabiting the Cottian Alps, derives its name, according to some authors, from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible, and allied themselves to the Albigenses, and were much vilified and persecuted, which led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. Pope Innocent III. commissioned some monks to preach against the heresies of the Waldenses in Narbonne and Provence ; but the French bishops were at first jealous of this mission, armed as it was with great power, and the feudal chiefs refused to obey the orders of the legates, 1203-4. One of the monks, the first inquisitor, Peter Chateauneuf, having been assassinated, the aspiring pontiff called on all the neighbouring powers to march into the heretical district. All obstinate heretics were placed at the disposal of Simon

de Montfort, commander of this crusade, and the whole race of the Waldenses and Albigenses were ordered to be pursued with fire and sword; see *Albigenses*. They settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently dreadfully persecuted, especially in the 17th century, when Charles I. of England interceded for them (1627-9), and Oliver Cromwell (1655-6) obtained them some degree of toleration. They were permitted to have a church at Turin, Dec. 1853. In March, 1868, it was stated that there were in Italy 28 ordained Waldensian ministers, and 30 other teachers.

WALES (Cambria), called by the Romans, *Britannia Secunda*. After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain. He invited over the Saxons to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain. Many of the Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in their inaccessible mountains, about 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independence by the death of Llewelyn, the last prince.* The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen gave birth to a son at Caernarvon in 1284, whom Edward styled prince of Wales, which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 1536; see *Britain*.

The supreme authority in <i>Britannia Secunda</i> intrusted to Suetonius Paulinus	A. D. 58
Conquests by Julius Frontinus	70
The Silures totally defeated	"
The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain	78
Bran ab Ilyr, surnamed the Blessed, dies about	80
Reign of Caswallon	443
The ancient Britons defeat the Saxons	447-448
The renowned Arthur elected king	517
Dynwal Moelmud, a great monarch, comes from Armorica, and becomes king of the Cymry	about 640
Reign of Roderic the Great	843
He unites the petty states of Wales into one principality: his death	877
Division of Wales—into north, south, and central (or Powys-land)	"
The Welsh princes submit to Alfred	885
The Danes land in Anglesey	900
Laws enacted by Howel Dha, prince of all Wales	about 911
He acknowledges the supremacy of Athelstan	926
Civil wars at his death	about 948
Great battle between the sons of Howel Dha and the sons of Edwal Voel: the latter victorious	952
Edgar invades Wales	963
Danes invade Wales, and lay Anglesey waste .	980
Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eineon	990
The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales	1000
Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewelyn	1015
Rhun, the fierce Scot, defeated near Caernarthen	1020
The joint Irish and Scots forces defeated with great slaughter	1021
Jestyn, lord of Glamorgan, rebelling, is defeated and slain	1039
Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold	1055
Rhys overthrown and slain	1056
William I. claims feudal authority over Wales	1070
Rhys ab Owain slain	1074
Ravaging invasion of the earl of Chester . .	1079
Invasion of the Irish and Scots	1080
William I. invades Wales	1081
Battle of Llechryd	1087
[In this conflict the sons of Bloddyn ab	

Cynvyn were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince].	
Rhys ab Tewdwr slain	1087
The Welsh destroy many Norman castles . .	1090
Insurrection of Payne Tuberville	1094
Invasion of the English under the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury	1096
The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings	1106
Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bloddyn	1107
Cadwgan conquered by Strongbow	1110
Cadwgan assassinated	1110
Gruffydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty	1113
Another body of Flemings settle in Pembrokeshire	"
[The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs].	
Henry I. erects castles in Wales	1114
Revolt of Owen Gwynedd on the death of Hen. I.: part of South Wales laid waste . .	1135
The Welsh ravage the borders	1136
Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke,	1136
Henry II. invades Wales, which he subsequently subdues, after a stout resistance by Owen Gwynedd	1157
Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their lost rights and independence	1164
Prince Madoc said to have emigrated to America, about	1169
Anglesey devastated	1173
The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury	1178
Powys castle besieged	1191
The earl of Chester's inroad into North Wales.	1220
King John invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities	1217-17
Revolt of the Flemings	1220
Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages	"
Death of Maelgwyn ap Rhys	1230
Powys castle taken by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth	1231
William, earl of Pembroke, slain	1234
Prince David ravages the marshes, &c. . . .	1244
Invasion of Henry III.	1245

* The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddlan, 10 March, 1284, alleges that—"Divine Providence has now removed all obstacles, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king's dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal right." The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes; but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force. *Annals of England*.

WALES, *continued.*

Anglesey again devastated	1245	Monmouth made an English county; counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed, 1535
Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince	1246	Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Hen. VIII.
Welsh nobility combine against the English	1258	Wales incorporated into England by parliament
Hay and Brecknock castles taken by prince Edward	1265	Divided into twelve counties
Peace with the English	1267	Dr. Ferrars, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy
Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster; on his refusal to come, deposes him; and invades Wales	1277	Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour
The sons of Gruffydd treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer	1281	The bible and prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language
Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewelyn and his brother David; they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles	1282	First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales;avasour Powel apprehended while preaching
Great battle between Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last prince, and the English: Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by De Franctan	12 Dec. "	Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I. Powys castle taken by sir Thos. Myddelton, Oct. 1644
Wales finally subdued by Edward I., after a severe contest	"	Dr. Laud, formerly bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower-hill
Prince David surrenders, and is executed	1283	Surrender of Hawarden castle to the parliament general Mytton
The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon castle (see <i>Princes of Wales</i> , p. 790)	25 April, 1284	Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh
Statute of Wales (see p. 788) enacted, 10 March,	"	Rhuddlan castle surrenders
The insurrection of Llewelyn ap Madoc; checked, 1294; suppressed	1316	Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton
Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owon Glendower (grandson of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences	1400	Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant 8 May, 1648
Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr	1401	Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell
He besieges Caernarvon	1402	Pembroke castle taken; colonel Poyer shot*
And seizes Harlech castle	1404	" 25 April, 1649
Harlech castle retaken by the English forces	1408	The French land in Pembrokeshire, and are made prisoners
Owain Glyndwr dies	1415	Rebecca or "Becca" riots broke out against toll-gates, Feb.; an old woman, a toll-keeper, was murdered 10 Sept.; many persons were tried and punished
Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., takes refuge in Harlech castle	1459	Oct. 1843
Town of Denbigh burnt	1460	Cambrian Archaeological Association founded, 1846
The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh	Aug. 1485	Subscriptions begun for establishing a university in Wales
Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished by Henry VIII.	1535	Dec. 1863

SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

640. Dyrnwal Moelmud, king of the Cymry.	1137. Owain Gwynedd.
688. Idwallo.	1169. David ap Owain Gwynedd.
720. Rhodri, or Roderic.	1194. Llewelyn the Great.
755. Conan.	1240. David ap Llewelyn.
818. Mervyn.	1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, last prince of the blood; slain after battle, in 1282.
843. Roderic, surnamed the Great.	

PRINCES OF NORTH WALES.

877. Anarawd.
913. Edwal Voel.
939. Howel Dha the Good, prince of all Wales.
948. Jevaf, or Jevav, and Iago.
972. Howel ap Jevaf.
984. Cadwallon ap Jevaf.
985. Merodith ap Owen ap Howel Dha.
992. Edwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel.
998. Aedan, a usurper.
1015. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
1021. Iago ap Edwal ap Meyric.
1038. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
1061. Bleddyn and Rygwallon.
1073. Trahaearn ap Caradoc.
1079. Griffith ap Conan.

PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES.

877. Cadeth or Cadell.	1137. Owain Gwynedd.
907. Howel Dha the Good.	1169. David ap Owain Gwynedd.
948. Owain ap Howel Dha, his son.	1194. Llewelyn the Great.
987. Meredith ap Owain.	1240. David ap Llewelyn.
993. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.	1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, last prince of the blood; slain after battle, in 1282.
1021. Rhytherch ap Jestyn, a usurper.	
1031. Hywel and Meredydd.	
1042. Rhydderch and Rhys, the sons of the usurper.	
1061. Meredydd ap Owain ap Edwyn.	
1073. Rhys ap Owain, and Rhydderch ap Caradoc.	
1077. Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr.	
1094. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.	
1115. Griffith ap Rhys.	
1137. Rhys ap Gruffydd, or Griffith.	
1196. Gruffydd ap Rhys.	

* At the commencement of the civil war, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was entrusted to the command of col. Langhorne. In 1647, he, and colonels Powel and Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their head quarters; after the defeat at St. Fagan's, they retired to the castle, followed by an army led by Cromwell. They capitulated, after having endured great sufferings from want of water. Langhorne, Powel, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favour, and three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words, "Life given by God;" the third was left blank. The latter was drawn by colonel Poyer, who was shot accordingly on the above mentioned day. *Pennant.*

WALES, *continued.*

1202. Rhys ap Gruffydd.
 1222. Owain ap Gruffydd.
 1235. Meredith ap Owain: he died in 1267.

PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWY-LAND.

877. Mervyn.
 Cadeth; also prince of South Wales.
 927. Howel Dha, the Good.
 985. Meredydd ap Owain.
 1061. Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.
 1073. Meredydd ap Bleddyn.
 1087. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
 1132. Madoc ap Meredydd.
 1160. Griffith ap Meredydd.

1256. Gwenwinwin, or Gwenwynwyn.
 „ Owain ap Gruffydd.

ENGLISH PRINCES OF WALES.*

1301. Edward Plantagenet (afterwards king Edward II.), son of Edward I., born in Caernarvon Castle on the 25th April, 1284. It is asserted that immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English, "This is your man," but signifying, "This is your countryman and king." See, however, "*Ich Dien*."
 1343. Edward the Black Prince.
 1376. Richard, his son (afterwards Richard II.)
 1399. Henry (afterwards Henry V.), son of Henry IV.
 1454. Edward, son of Henry VI.; slain at Tewkesbury, 4 May, 1471.
 1471. Edward (afterwards Edward V.), son of Edward IV.
 1483. Edward, son of Richard III.; died in 1484.
 1489. Arthur, son of Henry VII.; died in 1502.
 1503. Henry his brother (afterwards Henry VIII.)

1537. Edward, his son (afterwards Edward VI.) was duke of Cornwall, and not prince of Wales.
 1610. Henry Frederic, son of James I.; died 6 Nov. 1612.
 1616. Charles, his brother (afterwards Charles I.)
 1630. Charles, his son (afterwards Charles II.), never created prince of Wales.
 1714. George Augustus (afterwards George II.)
 1729. Frederic Lewis, his son; died 20 March, 1751.
 1751. George, his son (afterwards George III.)
 1762. George, his son (afterwards George IV.): born 12 Aug.
 1841. Albert-Edward, son of queen Victoria: born 9 Nov.
 Travelled on the continent, and studied at Oxford and Edinburgh in 1859.
 Visited Canada, with the dignity of a viceroy, and the United States, 1860.
 Entered the university of Cambridge in Jan.: attended the camp at Dublin, July to Sept.: opened New Middle Temple Library, 31 Oct. 1861.
 Ordered to be prayed for as Albert-Edward, instead of Albert, 8 Jan.; visited the continent, Syria, and Egypt, March-June, Germany and Italy, Aug-Dec. 1862.
 Admitted to the house of peers, 5 Feb.; privy councillor, 8 Dec. 1863.
 Married to princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10 March, 1863.
 Visited Denmark and Sweden, Sept-Oct. 1864; Russia, Nov.-Dec. 1866.
 Visited International Exhibition, Paris, May, 1867.
 Visited Ireland; arrived at Dublin, 15 April, 1868.
 Installed knight of St. Patrick, 18 April, 1868.
 Opened Leeds Fine Arts Exhibition, 19 May, 1868.
 Issue: Albert-Victor, born Jan. 1864; George-Frederick, born 3 June, 1865; Louisa-Victoria, born 20 Feb. 1867.

WALHALLA or VAHALLA (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected by Louis, king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany, commenced 18 Oct. 1830, and inaugurated 18 Oct. 1842. The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING, see *Pedestrianism*.

WALLACHIA, see *Danubian Principalities*. On 23 Dec. 1861, the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

WALLER'S PLOT. Edmund Waller, the poet, and others, conspired to disarm the London militia and let in the royalists. The plan was detected and punished, June-July, 1643. Waller betrayed his confederates, and was suffered to enigrate.

WALLIS'S VOYAGE. Captain Wallis sailed from England on his voyage round the world, 26 July, 1766; and returned to England, 19 May, 1768.

WALLOONS, descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the Low Countries. Some of them fled to England from the persecution of the duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain, 1566. A church was given to them by queen Elizabeth. Their language is considered to be based on that of the ancient Gauls.

WALLS, see *Roman Walls*.

WALNUT-TREE has long existed in England.† The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to these countries from North America before 1629.

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of

* WALES, PRINCESS OF. This title was held, some authors say, during the early period of her life, by the princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, they state, by her father princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was, they add, the first and only princess of Wales in her own right; a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards Edward VI., born in 1537. This is however denied by Banks.

† Near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record; it was felled in 1667, and from it were cut nineteen loads of planks; and as much was sold to a gunsmith in London as cost 10*l.* carriage; besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing it covered 70 poles of ground; a space equal to 2209 square yards, statute measure.

Orford) was born in 1676; became secretary-at-war in 1708; was expelled the house of commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, 1711; committed to the Tower, 17 Jan. 1712; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking fund bill on the day of his resignation. On the earl of Sunderland retiring in 1721, he resumed his office, and held it till 1742. He died 18 March, 1745.

SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (1721).

Sir Robert Walpole, *first lord of the treasury*.
Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, *lord chancellor*.
Henry lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire), *lord president*.
Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord Trevor), *privy seal*.
James, earl of Berkeley, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Charles (viscount Townshend), and John, lord Carteret (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), *secretaries of state*.
Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), *ordnance*.
George Treby (succeeded by Henry Pelham), *secretary-at-war*.
Viscount Torrington, &c.

WALRUS. One placed in the Zoological Gardens in 1853 lived a few days only; another was placed there in the autumn of 1867, and died 25 Dec.

WALTZ, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neuman and others in 1813. *Raikes*.

WANDEWASH (S. India). Here the French, under Lally, were severely defeated by colonel Eyre Coote, 22 Jan. 1760.

WANDSWORTH, near London. Here was opened a meeting-house, the first place of worship for dissenters in England, 20 Nov. 1572. In Garratt-lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, to which Foote's dramatic piece, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763), gave no small celebrity.

WAR, called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Osymandyas of Egypt, the first warlike king; he passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C. *Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. It is computed that, up to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 of men have perished on the field of battle; see *Battles*.

FOREIGN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE CONQUEST.

<i>War with</i>	<i>Peace.</i>	<i>War with</i>	<i>Peace.</i>	<i>War with</i>	<i>Peace</i>
Scotland . . . 1068 . . .	1092	France . . . 1422 . . .	1471	Spain . . . 1624 . . .	1629
France . . . 1116 . . .	1118	France . . . 1492 same year.		France . . . 1627 . . .	1629
Scotland . . . 1138 . . .	1139	France . . . 1512 . . .	1514	Holland . . . 1651 . . .	1654
France . . . 1161 . . .	1180	France . . . 1522 . . .	1527	Spain . . . 1655 . . .	1660
France . . . 1194 . . .	1195	Scotland . . . 1522 . . .	1542	France . . . 1666 . . .	1668
France . . . 1201 . . .	1216	Scotland . . . 1542 . . .	1546	Denmark . . . 1666 . . .	1668
France . . . 1224 . . .	1234	Scotland . . . 1547 . . .	1550	Holland . . . 1666 . . .	1668
France . . . 1294 . . .	1299	France . . . 1549 . . .	1550	Algiers . . . 1669 . . .	1671
Scotland . . . 1296 . . .	1323	France . . . 1557 . . .	1559	Holland . . . 1672 . . .	1674
Scotland . . . 1327 . . .	1328	Scotland . . . 1557 . . .	1560	France . . . 1689 . . .	1697
France . . . 1339 . . .	1360	France . . . 1562 . . .	1564	Peace of Ryswick, 20 Sept. 1697	
France . . . 1368 . . .	1420	Spain . . . 1583 . . .	1604		

War of the Succession, commenced 4 May, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, 13 March, 1713.

War with Spain, 16 Dec. 1718. Peace concluded, 1721.

War; *Spanish War*, 23 Oct. 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 30 April, 1748.

War with France, 31 March, 1744. Closed also on 30 April, 1748.

War; the *Seven Years' War*, 9 June, 1756. Peace of Paris, 10 Feb. 1763.

War with Spain, 4 Jan. 1762. General peace, 10 Feb. 1763.

War with the United States of North America, 14 July, 1774. Peace of Paris, 30 Nov. 1782.

War with France, 6 Feb. 1778. Peace of Paris, 20 Jan. 1783.

WAR AFFAIRS. On account of the war with Russia, the duke of Newcastle, previously colonial secretary, was appointed a secretary for war affairs, and a cabinet minister, 9 June 1854; see *Secretaries*. An act for the protection of war department stores was passed in 1867.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION. Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII. 1493. Some writers consider that Warbeck was not an impostor.

Warbeck attempted to land in Kent, with 600 men, 150 were taken prisoners, and executed, 1495. Recommended by the king of France to James IV.

of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year. James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION, *continued.*

Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV., 1497.

Taken prisoner by Henry VII., 1498.

Set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, June, 1499.

Plotted with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant Aug.; the plot failed, and he was hanged at Tyburn, 28 Nov. 1499.

WARBURG (N. Germany). Here the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the allies, 31 July, 1760.

WARDIAN CASES. In 1829, Mr. N. B. Ward, from observing a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle, in which he had placed a chrysalis covered with moist earth, was led to construct his well-known *closely glazed* cases, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and exclude deleterious gases, smoke, &c. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were first employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, &c., with great success, and Professor Faraday lectured on the subject in 1838.

WARDMOTES, meetings of the citizens of London in their wards, where they elect annually their common councilmen. The practice is said to have begun in 1386. They had previously assembled in Guildhall.

WARRANTS, GENERAL, do not specify the name of the accused. They were declared to be illegal by lord chief justice Pratt, 6 Dec. 1763, in relation to the seizure and committal of Mr. Wilkes for a libel on the king; see *North Briton*.

WARRIOR, see under *Navy of England*, 1860.

WARSAW, the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1566, and it became the seat of government in 1689. Population in 1859, 162,777.

The Poles defeated in a three days' battle by the Swedes . . . 28-30 July, 1656

Alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which, John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (on the 18th of September following), signed . . . 31 March, 1683

Warsaw surrenders to Charles XII. . . 1703

Treaty of Warsaw between Russia and Poland . . . 24 Feb. 1768

The Russian garrison placed here in 1794; expelled by the citizens with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon . . . 17 April, 1794

The Poles defeated by the Russians at Maciejowice . . . 4 Oct. "

The king of Prussia besieges Warsaw, July; compelled to raise the siege, Sept.; it is taken by the Russians . . . Nov. "

Suwarow, the Russian general, after the siege

and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood . . . 24 Nov. 1794

Warsaw constituted a duchy, and annexed to the house of Saxony . . . Aug. 1807

The duchy overrun by the Russians; Warsaw made the residence of a Russian viceroy . . . 1813

The last Polish revolution commences at Warsaw . . . 20 Nov. 1830

Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men . . . 25 Feb. 1831

Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians; and great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin . . . 6-8 Sept. "

The czar meets the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia; no result . . . 20-25 Oct. 1860
(See *Poland*, 1861-5.)

WARTBURG, a castle in Saxony (N. Germany), where Luther was conveyed for safety after the diet of Worms, April, 1521, and where he translated the Bible into German.

WASHING MACHINES, see *Patent*.

WASHINGTON (in Columbia district, partly in Virginia and Maryland, on the bank of the Potomac, N.E. of Virginia) the capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and made the seat of government in 1800.

The house of representatives opened . . . 30 May, 1808
Washington was taken by the British forces under general Ross, after his victory at Bladensburg; its superb structures and national library burnt . . . 24 Aug. 1814

General Ross killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, . . . 12 Sept. "

Smithsonian institute (*which see*) founded . . . 1846

Part of the capitol and the whole of the library of the United States' congress destroyed by fire . . . 24 Dec. 1851

The prince of Wales entertained by the president here . . . Oct. 1860

Washington fortified in . . . April, 1861

President Lincoln shot by Brooke in Ford's theatre, 14 April; died . . . 15 April, 1865

See *United States*.

WASIUM (named from the royal house of Wasa or Vasa), a supposed new metal, discovered by F. Bahr, of Stockholm, in 1682. In Nov. 1863 Nicklès declared it to be a compound of didymium, yttrium, and terbium.

WASTE LANDS. The inclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Inclosures were again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1785. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation, 2,837,476 acres before June, 1801. In 1841, there were about

6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement; see *Agriculture*.

WATCH OF LONDON, at night, appointed 1253, proclaimed the hour with a bell before the introduction of public clocks. *Hardie*. The old watch was discontinued, and a new police (on duty day and night) commenced, 29 Sept. 1829; see *Police*.

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about 1310.

Watches first used in astronomical observations by Purbach . . . 1500
 Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock . . . 1530
 Watches first brought to England from Germany in . . . 1577
 A watch which belonged to queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London.
 Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so-called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huyghens

by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clock-maker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch about 1658; manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., "Rob. Hooke, inven. 1658; T. Tompion, fecit, 1675."
 Repeating watches invented by Barlowe . . . 1676
 Harrison's first time-piece produced (see *Harrison*) . . . 1735
 Watches and clocks were taxed in . . . 1797
 The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

WATER. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, considered water to be the original principle of everything, about 594 B.C. *Stanley*. In the Roman Church water was first mixed with the sacramental wine, A.D. 122. *Langlet*.

In freezing, water contracts till it is reduced to 42° or 40° Fahr.; it then begins to expand till it becomes ice at 32°.

Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Henry III. 1237. *How*. It took nearly fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in . . . 1285

The New River water brought to London from Amwell in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Myddelton, in . . . 1613

The city was supplied with its water by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company was incorporated, 1600. So late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate-pump.

The water-works at Chelsea completed, and the company incorporated . . . 1722

London-bridge ancient water-works destroyed by fire . . . 29 Oct. 1779

Cavendish and Watt demonstrated that water is composed of 8 parts of oxygen and 1 part of hydrogen . . . 1781

Water was decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen gases by the voltaic battery by Nicholson and Carlisle, 1800; by the heat of the oxy-hydrogen flame by W. R. Grove . . . 1846
 An act to supply the metropolis with water,

15 & 16 Vict. c. 84, was passed . . . 1 July, 1852
 [The supply is now considered to be much improved in quality and quantity.]

A company was formed to carry out Dr. Normandy's patent for converting salt water into fresh, in . . . Jan. 1857

Commissioners for metropolitan water supply appointed; met . . . 20 Feb. 1867

London supplied by nine companies: the New River (the best), East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, West Middlesex, Lambeth, and South Essex; who deliver about 108,000,000 gallons daily 1867

New schemes for supplying London with water, 1867:—

1. Mr. Bateman; from the sources of the Severn.
2. Messrs. Hemans and Hassard; from the Cumberland lakes.
3. Mr. Telford Macneill; Thames water filtered through Bagshot sands.
4. Mr. Bailey Denton; storage reservoirs near the sources of the Thames.
5. Mr. Remington; from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire hills.

The water from the first two sources analysed and highly approved by professors Frankland and Odling . . . April, 1868

See *Artesian Wells*.

WATER-BED, CLOCKS, see *Bed, Clocks*.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTING was gradually raised from the hard dry style of the last century to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Fielding, Sandby, Varley, the great Turner, Pyne, Cattermole, Prout, &c., within the present century. The exhibition was founded in 1805.

WATER-GLASS, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silex) and one of the alkalies (potash or soda). Glauber (*De Lithiase*) mentions a similar mixture in 1644. Dr. Von Fuchs, the modern inventor, gave an account of his process in 1825; and Mr. Frederick Ransome of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuchs' discovery, patented a mode of preparing water-glass in 1845, which he has since greatly improved upon. In 1857, M. Kuhlmann of Lille published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water-glass in hardening porous stone and in stereochromy (*which see*). It has been applied to the exterior of many buildings in France and England. The memoirs of Von Fuchs and Kuhlmann were translated and printed in England in 1859 by direction of the prince consort.

WATER-MILLS, used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

WATERFORD (S. Ireland), built 879, was totally destroyed by fire in 981. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399: in 1600, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, 18 April, 1792. The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Osmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, 1096. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363. It was valued in the king's book, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Irish per annum. By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. the see of Waterford and Lismore was united by the Irish Church Temporalities act with the see of Cashel and Emly, 14 Aug. 1833. The interior of the cathedral, organ, &c., were destroyed by fire, 25 Oct. 1815.

WATERLOO,* in Belgium, the site of the great battle on Sunday, 18 June, 1815, between the French army, of 71,947 men and 246 guns, under Napoleon, and the allies, commanded by the duke of Wellington; the latter, with 67,661 men and 156 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from ten in the morning until five in the afternoon. About that time, 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle; and by seven, the force under Blücher amounted to above 50,000 men, with 104 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army. A total rout ensued, and the carnage was immense. Of the British (23,991), 93 officers and 1916 men were killed and missing, and 363 officers and 4560 men wounded—total, 6932; and the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4206 killed, 14,539 wounded, and 4231 missing, making 22,976 *hors de combat*. Napoleon, quitting the wreck of his flying army, returned to Paris; and, finding it impossible to raise another, abdicated the throne of France. *P. Nicholas.*

WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON. A bridge over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1806, when Mr. G. Dodd procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. Rennie, who completed this noble structure. It was commenced 11 Oct. 1811, and finished 18 June, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince regent, the duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages, were present at the opening. Its length within the abutments is 1242 feet; its width within the balustrades is 42 feet; and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet.†

WATERSPOUT. Two waterspouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hantenbach and many other villages; many persons perished, 13 July, 1827. A waterspout at Glanflesk, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, destroying farm-houses and other buildings; seventeen persons perished, 4 Aug. 1831. The estimated length of one seen near Calcutta, 27 Sept. 1855, was 1000 feet. It lasted ten minutes, and was absorbed upwards. One seen on 24 Sept. 1856, burst into heavy rain.

WATER TOFANA, see *Poisoning*.

WATLING-STREET, see *Roman Roads*.

WATTIGNIES (N. France). Here Jourdan and the French republicans defeated the Austrians under the prince of Coburg, and raised the siege of Maubeuge, 14-16 Oct. 1793.

WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION, see *Tyler*.

WAVE PRINCIPLE (in accordance with which the curves of the hull of a ship should be adapted to the curves of a wave of the sea) formed the subject of experiments begun by Mr. John Scott Russell in 1832, with the view of increasing the speed of ships. Colonel Beaufoy is said to have spent 30,000*l.* in researches upon this matter. It was also taken up by the British Association, who have published reports of the investigations. The principle has been adopted by naval architects; see *Undulatory Theory*.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. The publication of the series began with "Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years since," in 1814, and closed with "Tales of my Landlord," fourth series, in 1831. The authorship was acknowledged by sir Walter Scott, at a dinner, 23 Feb. 1827.

* The British forces have been twice signally successful over those of France on the same ground—Waterloo; and by the side of the very chapel of Waterloo, which was remarked for being uninjured by shot or shell on 18 June, 1815, did Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces opposed to him on 17 Aug. 1705. The conquerors on the same field are the only commanders in the British service whose military career brought them to dukedoms.

† On Oct. 9, 1857, two youths, named Kilsby, found on one of the abutments of the bridge a carpet bag, containing human bones and flesh, which had been cut up, salted, and boiled, and some foreign clothes. After much investigation no clue could be found respecting the name of the individual, and the remains were interred in Woking cemetery.

The original MSS. of several of Scott's poems and novels were sold by auction by Christie and Manson for 1255 guineas, 6 July, 1867.

WAWZ or **WAWER** (Poland). The Poles under Skrzynecki attacked the Russians at Wawz, and after two days' hard fighting, all the Russian positions were carried by storm, and they retreated with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners, 31 March, 1831. The loss of the Poles was small, but their triumph was soon followed by defeat and ruin.

WAX came into use for candles in the 12th century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries; see *Candleberry*. The wax tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.—**SEALING-WAX** was not brought into use in England until about 1556. Its use has been almost superseded by the introduction of adhesive envelopes, about 1844.

WE. Sovereigns generally use *we* for *I*, which style began with king John, 1199. *Coke*. The German emperors and French kings used the plural about 1200.

WEATHER, see *Meteorology*.

WEAVING appears to have been practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis; the Greeks to Minerva; and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Copac. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Calmel's Dictionary*, under the word *Vestments*. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects" (1331). Flemish dyers, cloth drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567; see *Loom*, and *Electric Loom*.

WEDDING-RINGS, were used by the ancients, and put upon the wedding finger, from a supposed connection of a vein there with the heart. According to Pliny they were made of iron; in the time of Tertullian of gold. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold, by statute, 1855; see *Adriatic*.

WEDGE-LIKE CHARACTERS, see *Cuneiform*.

WEDGWOOD WARE, pottery and porcelain produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, in 1762. His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771. Previously to 1763, much earthenware was imported from France and Holland.

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon idol Woden or Odin, worshipped on this day. Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans.

WEDDON INQUIRY (Northamptonshire). Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Elliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment at this place, in July, 1858, and commenced sitting in September. Many of the statements, afterwards disputed, caused much dissatisfaction.

WEEK, the space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks—the first, the common one of seven days; the second of years, which was seven years; the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

<i>Latin.</i>		<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Solis,	Day of the Sun,	Sunday,	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ,	Day of the Moon,	Monday,	Moon's day.
Dies Martis,	Day of Mars,	Tuesday,	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii,	Day of Mercury.	Wednesday,	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis,	Day of Jupiter,	Thursday,	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris,	Day of Venus,	Friday,	Friga's day.
Dies Saturni,	Day of Saturn,	Saturday,	Saturne's day.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. These and the stamping of gold and silver money, were invented by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 895, B.C. *et seq.*; see *Arundelian Marbles*. Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain. *Chalmers*.

The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar, 972.

Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 9 Rich. I. 1197.

A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do

justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. (Stow) 1309.

Edward III. ordered that there should be "one weight, measure, and yard," throughout the kingdom, 1353.

First statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, of 24 Hen. VIII. 1532.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued.*

Weights and measures ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter-sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1795.
Again regulated, 1800.

Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, 1824, took place throughout the United Kingdom, 1 Jan. 1826.

New acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 1835, 1855, and lastly in 1859.

16 & 17 Vict. c. 29, regulates the weights to be used in the sale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce, 1853.

WEIMAR, capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar (*which see*).

WEINSBERG, *see Guelpha.*

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of Viscount Goderich, Jan. 1828, and resigned 16 Nov. 1830.

Duke of Wellington, *first lord of the treasury.*

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor.*

Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer.*

Lord Bathurst, *president of the council.*

Lord Ellenborough, *privy seal.*

Mr. (afterwards sir) Robert Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. Wm. Huskisson, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*

Viscount Melville, *board of control.*

Mr. Charles Grant, *board of trade.*

Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war.*

J. C. Herries, *master of the mint.*

A committee of the house of commons recommended that the decimal system should be legalised, but not made compulsory until sanctioned by general approval, 1862.

A commission (consisting of Mr. G. B. Airy, gen. E. Sabine, lord Rosse, Mr. T. Graham, and others), appointed to examine the standards, 9 May, 1867.

(*See Standard; and Metrical System.*)

Earl of Aberdeen, *duchy of Lancaster.*

Mr. Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant quitted the ministry, and various changes followed in May and June same year.

The earl of Aberdeen and sir George Murray became, respectively, *foreign and colonial secretaries.*

Sir Henry Hardinge, *secretary-at-war.*

Sir Vesey Fitzgerald (afterward lord Fitzgerald), *India board.*

Lord Lowther, *first commissioner of land revenues, &c.,* May and June, 1828.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, &c.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE (Sandhurst), was erected by subscription in memory of the great duke of Wellington. It was instituted for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers. The first stone was laid by the queen on 2 June, 1856; and the building was opened by her majesty on 29 Jan. 1859. Out of the 159,000*l.* subscribed, 55,000*l.* were expended on the building, and the rest invested for the maintenance of the institution.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA, the largest tree in the world, a native of California, was discovered by Mr. Lobb in 1853, and first described by Dr. John Lindley. When full grown it is about 450 feet high, and 116 feet in circumference. The prince consort (5 June, 1861) and the queen (24 July, 1861) planted Wellingtonias at the new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, &c. For details, see separate articles.

Arthur Wellesley was born, according to some authorities, in March: to others 1 May, 1769
Appointed to command in the Mahratta war in India; takes Poonah and Ahmednuggur, 12 Aug.; and gains his first victory at Assaye, 23 Sept.; defeats Scindiah at Argaum, Nov.; and at Gawalghur . . . 13 Dec. 1803
Becomes Secretary for Ireland . . . 1807
Takes the command in Portugal, defeats Junot at Vimeira . . . 21 Aug. 1808
Defeats Victor at Talavera, 28 July; created viscount Wellington. 4 Sept. 1809
Repulses Massena at Busaco, 27 Sept.; and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras 10 Oct. 1810
Defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onore, 5 May; takes Almeida . . . 10 May, 1811
Passage of the Douro and defeat of Soult 12 May, 1812
Storms Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan.; and Badajoz, 6 April; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, 22 July; enters Madrid . . . 12 Aug. "
Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan at Vittoria, 21 June; storms St. Sebastian, 31 Aug.; enters France . . . 8 Oct. 1813
Defeats Soult at Orthez, 27 Feb.; and at Toulouse . . . 10 April, 1814
Created duke of Wellington, with an annuity of 13,000*l.* and a grant of 300,000*l.* . . . May, 1814
Commands the army in the Netherlands; repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, 16 June; defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, 18 June; invests Paris . . . 3 July, 1815

Commands the army of occupation in France 1815 till Nov. 1818
His assassination attempted by Cantillon, who escapes . . . 10 Feb. 1819
Appointed master-general of the ordnance . . . 1819
The Wellington shield and supporting columns designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above-mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Green and Ward, and cost 11,000*l.*) . . . 16 Feb. 1822
The duke appointed commander-in-chief, 27 Jan.; resigns . . . 30 April, 1827
Becomes first minister . . . Jan. 1828
Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation bill April, 1829
Asserts that no reform in parliament is needed, 2 Nov.; resigns . . . 16 Nov. 1830
Transacts all the business of the country after the resignation of lord Melbourne, till the arrival of sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov.; and becomes foreign secretary under sir R. Peel, Dec. 1834; resigns . . . April, 1835
Dies at Walmer castle. . . 14 Sept. 1852
His body removed to Chelsea hospital, where it lay in state . . . 10 Nov. "
Removed to the Horse Guards . . . 17 Nov. "
Public funeral at St. Paul's cathedral 18 Nov. "
A multitude of all ranks, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle.

WELLINGTON VICTORIES, *continued.*

The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 2nd battalion of the rifles, a battalion of the Royal Marines, the 33rd regiment, the 17th Lancers, and the 18th Light Dragoons, with the regiment of Scots Greys.

There were besides a body of Chelsea pensioners, and men of different arms of the East India Company.

The body was placed, early in the morning of the 18th, by means of machinery, upon a lofty and sumptuous funeral car, drawn by twelve horses

richly caparisoned, and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd.

The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral.

In 1857 a number of models for the tomb were exhibited in Westminster Hall; none chosen.

The stone sarcophagus, completed in 1858, cost 1100*l*. Memorial by Marochetti erected by his son and tenants at Strathfieldaye, July, 1866

WELLS were dug by Abraham, 1892 B.C., and Isaac, 1804 (*Gen.* xxi. 30, and xxvi. 19). Danais is said to have introduced well-digging into Greece from Egypt. The "tube-well" is the invention of Hiram J. Messinger, Stephen Brewer, and Byron Mudge, Americans of the state of New York. The apparatus consists of an iron tube perforated with holes at the lower end, and shod with a steel point, which readily enters the hardest soil when forcibly driven. It was used with great advantage during the civil war 1861-4, and by the British in their campaign in Abyssinia in 1867-8.

WELLS (Somerset). The cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Several other of the West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 909, during the reign of king Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, the 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop of Wells was Æthelm or Adelmus (afterwards bishop of Canterbury). *Beatson*. The see was united with Bath (*which see*) in 1088.

WENDS, a branch of the Slavonic family which spread over Germany in the 6th century, and settled especially in the north-eastern parts.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS, a large sect founded by John Wesley (born 1703, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1727 with a few other students formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. On account of their strictness of life they were called *Methodists*, in 1729. John Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, in 1738, he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding many churches shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with George Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which Wesley rejected, they separated in 1741; see *Whitefield*. Wesley was almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His two leading doctrines were the instantaneousness of conversion, and Christian perfection, or deliverance from all sin. His society was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. "His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu." *Macaulay*. In 1851 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers, and about 920 itinerant preachers, and 6579 chapels.

The Conference, the highest Wesleyan court, is composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually. It was instituted by John Wesley in 1784. At the centenary of the existence of Methodism 216,000*l*. were collected, to be expended in the objects of the society . . . 1839

Out of the original connection have ceded:—

Chapels in 1851 . . . 301
New Connection (in 1796) . . . 2871
Primitive Methodists (1810) . . . 403
Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815) . . .

Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834) . . . 329
Wesleyan Methodist Reformers (1849) . . . 2000

The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body (1844-8). The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members. —This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.

WESSEX, *see* *Britain*.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS—Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos. Governor, Arthur E. Kennedy, 1867.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, formerly SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT, which was projected by colonel Peel in 1828. Regulations issued from the colonial office, and captain Stirling, appointed lieutenant governor, Jan. 17, 1829, arrived at the appointed site in August following. The three towns of Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford were founded same year. In March, 1830, fifty ships, with 2000 emigrants, with property amounting to 1,000,000*l*., had arrived before hardly any dwellings had been erected or land surveyed. The more energetic settlers left for home or the neighbouring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank

in life, proving unfit for the rough work of colonisation. In 1848, the colonists requested that convicts might be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated. The best results ensued. By 1853, 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth had requested that 1000 should be sent out annually. The reception of convicts is to cease in after years, in consequence of the energetic opposition of the other Australian colonies (1865).—The settlement of King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years. In 1830, the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River. Since the establishment of steam communication, the little town of Albany here, employed as a coaling station, has become a thriving sea-port. It possesses an excellent harbour, used by whalers. A journal called the *Freemantle Gazette* was published here in March, 1831. Population of Western Australia in 1859, 14,837; Jan. 1862, 15,555, Jan. 1866, 20,260. Governor John Stephen Hampton, appointed 1861; succeeded by sir Benjamin Pine, May, 1868.

WESTERN CHURCH (called also the **LATIN** or **ROMAN**) broke off communion with the Greek or Eastern Church, 653; see *Greek Church*. The history of the Western Church is mainly comprised in that of the popes and of the several European kingdoms; see *Popes*. This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500; and by the Pelagian about 409; by the introduction of image-worship about 600; by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monastic orders about 649; by the contests between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures between 1073 and 1173; by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists in the 17th and 18th centuries; and by the progress of modern philosophy and rationalism in the 19th; see *Roman Catholics*.

WESTERN EMPIRE. The Roman empire was first divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in 296; but was reunited under Constans in 340. It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, of whom the former had the Western portion, or Rome, properly so called, 364; see *Eastern Empire, Italy, and Rome*.

EMPERORS.

- 364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother Valens the Eastern empire.
- 367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father.
- 375. Valentinian II., another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with Gratian, who is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383. Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392.
- 392. Eugenius, a usurper, assumes the imperial dignity; he and Arbogastes are defeated by
- 394. Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor.
[Andragathius threw himself into the sea, and Arbogastes died by his own hand.]
- 395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423.
- 423. Usurpation of John, the Notary, defeated and slain near Ravenna.
- 425. Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great: murdered at the instance of his successor.
- 455. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites

- the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.
- 455. Marcus Maecilius Avitus; forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.
- 457. Julius Valerius Majorianus: murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises
- 461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power. Severus is poisoned by Ricimer.
- 465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.]
- 467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army; murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.
- 472. Flavius-Anicius Olybrius: slain by the Goths soon after his accession.
- 473. Glycerius: forced to abdicate by his successor,
- 474. Julius Nepos: deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salona.
- 475. Romulus (called Augustulus, or Little Augustus), son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by
- 476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli: takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western empire.
See *Italy, Rome, and Germany*.

WEST INDIES, islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the New World, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492. The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadaloupe; see the *Islands respectively*.

WESTMINSTER, so called on account of its western situation with regard to St. Paul's cathedral, or from there being formerly a monastery named East Minster, on the hill now called Great Tower-hill. This city joins London at Temple-bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island: and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, which was burnt in 1263. Westminster and London were one mile asunder so late as 1603, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London. *Hovel's Londinopolis*; see *Palace of Westminster, and Parliament*.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The miraculous stories concerning this pile of buildings were questioned by sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon close examination, found nothing to countenance the belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. Historians have fixed the era of the first abbey in the 7th century, and ascribed to St. Seburt, king of Essex, the honour of erecting it.

The church becoming ruinous was splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1055-65) and filled with monks from Exeter. (Pope Nicholas II. constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England.) Dedicated . . . 28 Dec. 1065
The church once more built in a magnificent and beautiful style by Henry III. . . 1220-69
In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II. the great cloisters, abbot's house, and principal monastic buildings, erected.
The western parts of the nave and aisles rebuilt between . . . 1340 and 1483
The west front and the great window built by Richard III. and Henry VII.; the latter commenced the chapel which bears his name; the first stone laid . . . 24 Jan. 1502-3
The abbey dissolved and made a bishopric,

1540; finally made a collegiate church by Elizabeth . . . 1560
Made a barrack for soldiers, July, 1643. *Mercurius Rusticus*.
The great west window and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II. . . 1714-60
The choir injured by fire . . . 9 July, 1803
Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts at an expense of 42,000*l.* in . . . 1809
A fire, without any serious injury . . . 27 April, 1829
The evening services for the working classes, when a sermon was preached by the dean, Dr. Trench, commenced on . . . 3 Jan. 1858
The 800th anniversary of the foundation celebrated . . . 28 Dec. 1865
7000*l.* voted by parliament to restore the chapter-house . . . 1 May, 1866

WESTMINSTER BISHOPRIC AND DEANERY. At the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster abbey was valued at 3977*l.* per annum; king Henry VIII. in 1539, erected it into a deanery; and in 1540 into a bishopric, and appointed John Thirleby prelate. But he, having wasted the patrimony allotted by the king for the support of the see, was translated to Norwich in 1550, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster; Middlesex was the diocese, being restored to London. The dean continued to preside until the accession of Mary, who restored the abbot; but Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath, in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honour has been continued. Dr. Nicholas Wiseman was created archbishop of Westminster by the pope Pius IX. in 30 Sept. 1850; see *Papal Aggression*. Dr. Wiseman died 8 Feb. 1865; Henry Manning was consecrated his successor 8 June, following.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGES. The old bridge was accounted one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. It was begun (after a design of M. Labelye), 13 Sept. 1738, the first stone was laid 29 Jan. 1738-9; and it was opened for passengers 17 Nov. 1750; cost 426,650*l.* It was built of Portland stone, and crossed the river where the breadth is 1223 feet. Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrades on both sides were removed, to relieve the structure of its weight.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 (4 Aug. 1853), the estates of its commissioners were transferred to her majesty's commissioners of works, who were empowered to remove the then existing bridge, and build a NEW BRIDGE (near the old one), which was shortly after begun. The contract required the completion of the works by 1 June, 1857. The driving of the first elm pile commenced on 3 July, and the driving of the iron piles and plates in September. The works were suspended for a time, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Mare the contractors. The government eventually undertook the building, which they entrusted to Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer. One half of the new bridge was opened for use early in 1860; the whole on 24 May, 1862.

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH AND CATECHISMS were drawn up by the "Assembly of Divines" (partly consisting of laymen), who sat by authority of parliament in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647. These have ever since been the doctrinal standards of Scotch Presbyterians.

WESTMINSTER HALL (London). One of the most venerable remains of English architecture, first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banquetting-hall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II. who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236 Henry III. on New-year's day caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation; and here Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000. *Stone*. The courts of law were established here by king John. *Idem*. Westminster hall was stated to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars: it is 270 feet in length, 74 feet broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many

improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent hall. The Volunteer Rifle corps were drilled in the hall in the winter of 1859, and since.

WESTMINSTER PALACE, see under *Palace of Westminster*, and *Parliament*.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL or **ST. PETER'S COLLEGE**, was founded by queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen's scholars, who are prepared for the university. It is situated within the abbey enclosure. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction. A proposal in 1860 to remove the school was disapproved of in 1861.

WESTMINSTER STATUTES, see *Acts of Parliament*.

WESTMORELAND. This county and Cumberland were granted as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland by Edward the Elder in 945; and resumed by Henry III. in 1237. Neville, earl of Westmoreland, revolted against Elizabeth in 1569, and was attainted in 1570.

WESTPHALIA (Germany). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and afterwards became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. On the secularisation of 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt; and in 1814, was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe, was created by decree 18 Aug. 1806, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king, 1 Dec. 1807. Hanover was annexed to it, 1 March, 1810. The kingdom was abolished in 1813, and the countries restored to their former rulers.

WESTPHALIA or **MUNSTER, PEACE OF**, signed at Munster and at Osnaburg, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised; Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden: the Elector Palatine restored to the Lower Palatinate; the religious and political rights of the German states established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany, 24 Oct. 1648.

WEST SAXONS, see *Wessex*, in *Britain*.

WHALE-FISHERY, it is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians in the ninth century. *Lenglet*. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only till 1578; the use of their fins and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer quaintly adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1598; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, &c. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tuns. The quantity in 1826, when gas-light became general, was reduced to 25,000 tuns; so that the consumption of oil had become, on this account, greatly diminished. In 1840 the quantity was about 22,000 tuns; in 1850, 21,360 tuns; in 1861, 19,176 tuns; in 1864, 14,701 tuns; in 1867, 15,945 tuns.

WHARNCLIFFE MEETINGS of public companies (held to give enlarged powers under certain prescribed conditions), are so called because the standing orders of the house of lords, under which they are held were introduced by lord Wharncliffe, about 1846.

WHEAT. The Chinese ascribe to their emperor, Ching-Noung, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the 6th century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi. *Roberts*. The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, thereby to encourage its being raised at home. Imported into the United Kingdom in 1854, 2,656,455 qrs. of wheat, and 6,329,038 cwts. of flour; in 1861, 6,912,815 qrs. of wheat, and 6,152,938 cwts. of flour; in 1864, 23,196,714 cwts. of wheat, and 4,975,935 cwts. of flour; in 1866, 23,156,329 cwts. of wheat, and 4,972,280 cwts. of flour; see *Corn Laws*, and *Bread*. In 1862 attention was drawn to the probable utility of considering the pedigree of wheat.

Value of Wheat imported into the United Kingdom.

1854	£11,693,737	1859	£8,713,532	1864	£10,694,664
1855	9,679,578	1860	16,554,083	1865	9,775,464
1856	12,716,349	1861	19,051,464	1866	12,965,000
1857	9,563,099	1862	23,203,800	1867	24,965,095
1858	9,050,467	1863	12,015,006		

WHEEL, BREAKING ON THE. A barbarous mode of death, of great antiquity, ordered by Francis I. for robbers, about 1515; see *Ravaillac*, &c.

WHEEL-WORK, see *Spinning*, *Looms*, *Automaton*.

WHIGS. In the reign of Charles II. the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by

the court party to their antagonists for holding the principles of the "whigs," or fanatical covenanters in Scotland; and the name *Tory* was given to the court party, comparing them to the Tories, or popish robbers in Ireland. *Baker*. This distinction arose out of the discovery of the Meal-tub plot (*which see*) in 1678. Upon bringing up the meal plot before parliament, two parties were formed: the ones who doubted the plot styled those who believed in it *Whigs*; these styled their adversaries *Tories*. In time these names, given as marks of opprobrium, became honoured distinctions. *Hume*. The Whigs brought about the revolution of 1688-9, and established the protestant succession. They were instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the slave trade and slavery, the repeal of the Test and Corporation act, Catholic emancipation, parliamentary and municipal reform, and the repeal of the corn laws. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; one of its original members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802. For the principal Whig ministries, see *Godolphin, Halifax, Walpole, Rockingham, Grenville, Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Palmerston*.

WHISKY, the spirit distilled from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, of which about eight millions of gallons have been distilled annually in the former, and upwards of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article has produced an annual revenue of about three millions. The distillation of whisky in these countries is referred to the 16th century; but some authors state it to have been earlier; see *Distillation*. In 1855 the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equalised with those distilled in England.

WHITEBAIT DINNER, when the cabinet ministers meet at the end of each session, is said to have begun at the end of the last century, through sir Robert Preston and sir George Rose inviting Mr. Pitt and his colleagues to dine at Dagenham, and afterwards at Greenwich. Another account dates its origin in 1721. The whitebait (*clupea alba*) is a subject of controversy. Albert Günther, of the British Museum, in his Catalogue of Fishes, says the whitebait is "a purely nominal species," and that all the examples which he has examined were young herrings (1868).

WHITEBOYS, a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761, but were suppressed by a military force, and their ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose into insurrection again and were suppressed 1786-7. Whiteboys have appeared at various times since, committing the most frightful crimes. The insurrection act was passed on their account in 1822.

WHITEFIELDITES. George Whitefield, the founder of the "*Calvinistic Methodists*," was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a servitor at Oxford in 1732, and became a companion of the Wesleys there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. His first tabernacle was built. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736, and he commenced field preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. His followers are termed "the countess of Huntingdon's connection," from his having become her chaplain in 1748, and her energetic support of the sect, and by establishing a college at Trevecca. There were 109 chapels of this connection in 1851; but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He was born in 1714, and died in 1770; see *Tabernacle*.

WHITE FRIARS, see *Carmelites, White*.

WHITEHALL (London), built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It afterwards devolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond in 1603, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written:

"The queen was brought by water to Whitehall, At every stroke the oars did tears let fall.
More clung about the barge: fish under water Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swam blind after.
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs, Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes;
For howsoever thus much my thoughts have scan'd, She had come by water, had she come by land."

Whitehall was partly burnt 9, 10 April, 1691; and all destroyed by fire, 4 Jan. 1697-8, except the banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded 30 Jan. 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

WHITE HATS, a party in the Low Countries formed about 1377, against Louis, count of Flanders. The struggle lasted till 1384, when it was settled by Philip, duke of Burgundy.

WHITE HOODS, see *Catechumens*.

WHITE HOUSE (Washington), built of freestone, the residence of the president, gives name to the United States government, as St. James's palace does to that of Great Britain.

WHITE PLAINS (N. America), where a battle was fought 28 Oct. 1776, between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe. It terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who suffered considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

WHITE SHEEP, a name given to the Turcomans who conquered Persia about 1468; and persecuted the Shiites, but were expelled by Ismail, who founded the Sophi dynasty in 1501.

WHITE TOWER, the keep or citadel in the Tower of London, a large square, irregular building, erected in 1070, by Gaudolph, bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height: the walls, which are 11 feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover Castle. It contains the sea armoury, and the volunteer armoury—the latter for 30,000 men. Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret at the N.E. angle, the highest of the four by which the White Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsteed previously to the erection of the royal observatory at Greenwich.

WHITSUNTIDE, a festival appointed to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles: the newly-baptised persons or catechumens, used to wear white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is moveable, being always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week (*which see*) is the week before Whitsunday. Whitsunday 1868, 31 May; 1869, 16 May; 1870, 5 June; 1871, 28 May.

WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES. Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London, served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. Many false stories are connected with his name, and his munificent charities are little known. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, in 1424; and his almshouses in 1429; the latter stand on Highgate-hill, near the supposed site of the famous stone which commemorated the legend of his return to London, after leaving it in despair, the church bells chiming him back by the promise of his future greatness.

WHITWORTH FOUNDATIONS. Mr. Joseph Whitworth, the eminent engineer, in a letter to the first lord of the treasury, dated 18 March, 1868, offered to found 30 scholarships of the annual value of 100*l.* each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of engineering and mechanical industry in this country; and he expressed hopes that means might be found for bringing science and industry into closer relation with each other than at present obtains here. This offer was accepted by the lords of the committee of the privy council, 28 March, 1868.

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wickliffe (born 1324), a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He was the father of the reformation of the English Church from popery, being among the first who opposed the authority of the pope, transubstantiation, the celibacy of the clergy, &c. Wickliffe was protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, yet virulently persecuted by the church, and rescued from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, 31 Dec. 1384, in his 60th year. The council of Constance, in 1414, decreed his bones to be disinterred and burnt, which was done by the bishop of Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the river Swift, 1415. Wickliffe's English version of the Bible was commenced in 1380; an edition of it was printed at Oxford in 1850.

WIDOWS. The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow (1490 B.C.). For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttees*. Among the numerous associations in London for the relief of widows are, one for the widows of musicians, instituted in 1738; one for widows of naval men, founded in 1739; one for widows of medical men, 1788; a law society, for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817; and a society for artists' widows, 1827. —**WIDOWERS** were taxed in England as follows: a duke, 12*l.* 10*s.*; lower peers, smaller sums; a common person, 1*s.*; 7 Will. III. 1695.

WIG, see *Peruke*.

WIGAN (Lancashire). In the civil war the king's troops commanded by the earl of Derby, were defeated and driven out of the town in 1643 by the parliamentary forces under

sir John Smeaton. The earl was again defeated by colonel Ashton, who razed the fortifications of Wigan to the ground, same year; and once more by a greatly superior force commanded by colonel Lilburne, 1651. In this last engagement, sir Thomas Tildersley, an ardent royalist, was slain; a pillar was erected to his memory in 1679. The colliers in the neighbourhood struck, and acting riotously 17, 18 April, 1868, were quelled by the military. Arrangements were soon after made with the employers.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, the Roman *Vecta* or *Vectis*, was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of Claudius. It was conquered by the Saxons under Cerdic about 530; in 787 by the Danes; and in 1001, when they held it for several years. It was taken by the French, 13 July, 1377, and has several times suffered from invasions by that people. In the year 1442, Henry VI. alienated the Isle of Wight to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier earl of England and then duke of Warwick, with a precedence of all other dukes but Norfolk, and afterwards crowned him king of the Isle of Wight, with his own hands; but this earl dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown. Charles I., after his flight from Hampton-court, was a prisoner in Carisbrook castle, in 1647. In the time of Charles II. timber was so plentiful, that it is said a squirrel might have travelled on the tops of the trees for many leagues together; but it is now much reduced, through supplying the dockyards for the British navy. In this isle is the queen's marine residence, Osborne-house.

WILDERNESS BATTLES, see *United States*, May 1864.

WILKES' NUMBER, 45, see *North Briton*, and also *Warrants, General*.

WILLOW-LEAVES, see *Sun*.

WILLS and TESTAMENTS are of very high antiquity, see *Genesis* xlviii. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B.C. There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran. Trebatius Testa, the civilian, was the first person who introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 B.C. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will and testament of the owner was confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I. 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system, which were taken off by the statute of 32 Henry VIII. 1541. *Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II. 1399; Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills thereby amended.* The present PROBATE COURT (*which see*) was established in 1857. An office for the reception of the wills of living persons was opened in Jan. 1861; see *Thellusson's Will*.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.†

[He died 5 May, 1821, eleven days after he had signed these documents. The original in French occupies about twenty-six pages in Peignot's "*Testaments Remarquables*," 1829.]

"This day, 24 April, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will:

"I leave to the comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To St. Denis, 100,000 francs. To Novarre, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chandelle, *idem*.

"To the Abbé Vignali, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino. To the comte Las Cases, 100,000 francs. To comte Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon

in chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known. To general Brayer, 100,000 francs.

"To general Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs. To general Brouet, 100,000 francs. To general Cambronne, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Mouton Duvernaix, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Lukétyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Chartrand, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To general Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastilles, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Menevalle, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

"To colonel Marlet, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French

* By this act the testator must be above 21, not a lunatic or idiot, not deaf and dumb, not drunk at the time of signing, not an outlawed or unpardoned felon. All kinds of property may be devised. The will must be written legibly and intelligibly, and signed by the testator, or by his direction, in the presence of two or more witnesses, who also must sign. A married woman may bequeath only her pin money or separate maintenance, without the consent of her husband.

† These documents, dated from 15-24 April, which had been deposited since 1621 in England, have been, at the request of the French government, given up to the authorities at Paris, to be deposited among the archives of that capital.

WILLS, *continued*.

Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand, and by Marchand.

The following are part of the eight *Codicils* to the preceding will of the emperor:—

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets of which the viceroy is the depositary, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*paraphe*) of his mother's inheritance.

"From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (*Las Casas*) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in legacies of conscience.

"10,000 francs to the sub-officer Cantillon, who has undergone a prosecution, being accused of a desire to assassinate lord Wellington, of which he

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON.

"24 April, 1821, Longwood."

has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that oligarch, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena, &c. &c., &c.

LETTER TO M. LAFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFITTE,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that He may have you in His holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, 25 April, 1821."

WILMINGTON (N. Carolina, U. S.) was held by the confederates; resisted severe attacks of the federals in Dec. 1864. Fort Fisher was taken by assault on 15 Jan., and Wilmington was evacuated by the confederates, 22 Feb. 1865.

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of sir Robert Walpole, Feb. 1742.

Earl of Wilmington, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

Earl of Harrington, *resident of the council*.

Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*.

Mr. Sandys, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, *secretaries of state*.

Earl of Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Duke of Argyll, *commander of the forces and master-general of the ordnance*.

Mr. Henry Pelham, *paymaster of the forces*.

With several of the household lords.

[On lord Wilmington's death, 26 July, 1743, Mr. Pelham became prime minister; and in Nov. 1744, he formed the "Broad-bottom" administration; see Pelham.]

WINCHESTER (Hampshire), a most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, though the alleged date of its foundation, 892 B.C. is manifestly unworthy of attention. It was made the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Cerdic, about 520; and of England by Egbert, 827; it became the residence of Alfred 879-901. In the reign of William I., though Winchester was still a royal residence, London began to rival it; and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superiority exist in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bushel, &c., the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. The bishopric is of great antiquity. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Cyneigils, or Kenegilsus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. Becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by bishop Walkelyn, the 34th bishop, 1073. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterwards to St. Swithin, once bishop here. Dedicated to the Holy Trinity by Henry VIII. St. Birinus was the first bishop of the West Saxons, his seat Dorchester, 636; Wina, in 660, was the first bishop of Winchester. The see is valued in the king's books at 2793*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* annually. Present income, 10,500*l.*

Taken by the Danes, 871-3; ravaged by Sweyn 1013
William Rufus buried here . . . 1100

Hospital of Holy Cross, founded by bishop
Henry de Blois . . . 1132

Winchester school, founded by bishop William
of Wykeham . . . 1382-7

Winchester several times taken and re-taken,
1641-3; taken by Cromwell and the castle
dismantled . . . 1645

Charles II. began a palace here by Wren . . . 1663

Winchester Cross restored . . . 1806

WINCHESTER, *continued.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER. (Prelates of the Order of the Garter.)
1781. Peterbrough North, died 12 July, 1820.

1820. George Pretymann Tomline, died 1827.
1827. Charles Richard Sumner (PRESENT bishop).

WINCHESTER SCHOOL, the oldest of our great schools, "Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre." the charter of which is dated Oct. 1382, was founded in 1387, by William (Long) of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who had established a school here in 1373. The ancient statutes were revised in 1855.

WINDING-UP ACTS (to facilitate the winding up the affairs of joint-stock companies which are unable to meet their engagements) were passed in 1848, 1857, and 1862.

WINDMILLS are of great antiquity, and some writers state them to be of Roman or Saracen invention. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades. *Baker.* Windmills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299. *Anderson.* Wind saw-mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

WINDOWS. There were glass windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the 3rd century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Bennet, 633. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported, 1177. *Anderson.* In England, in 1851, about 6000 houses had fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 had ten windows and upwards; and 725,000 had seven windows, or less than seven.

Window-tax first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coinage of gold . . . 1695

The tax increased, 5 Feb. 1746-7; again in 1778; and again on the commutation-tax for tea . . . 1 Oct. 1784

The tax again increased in . . . 1797, 1802, and 1808

Reduced . . . 1823
The revenue derived from windows was in 1840 about a million and a quarter sterling; and in 1850 (to April 5), 1,832,684.
The tax repealed by act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (which act imposed a duty upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof) . . . 24 July, 1851

WINDSOR CASTLE (Berkshire), a residence of the British sovereigns, begun by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. about 1110. Edward III., who was born here, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham, 1356, and built St. George's chapel. He assessed every county in England to send him workmen. James I. of Scotland was imprisoned here 1406-23. Several additions were made by Henry VIII. Elizabeth made the grand north terrace; and Charles II. repaired and beautified it, 1676-80. The chapel was repaired and opened, Oct. 1790. The castle was repaired and enlarged, 1824-8; and George IV. took possession of it, 8 Dec. 1828. Our sovereigns have here entertained many royal personages; as the emperor and empress of the French, in April, 1855. A serious fire occurred at the castle, in the prince of Wales's tower, owing to some defect in the heating apparatus, 19 March, 1853. Here died the prince consort, 14 Dec. 1861.

Windsor Forest, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, was formerly 120 miles in circumference; in 1607, it was 77½ miles round, but it has since been reduced in its bounds to about 56 miles. It was surveyed in 1739, and found to contain 59,600 acres.

Virginia Water and the plantations about it were taken out of the forest.

The marshes were drained and the trees planted for William, duke of Cumberland, about 1746; and

much was done by George IV., who often resided at the lodge.

On the south side is Windsor Great Park, which was fourteen miles in circumference, but it has been much enlarged by the Inclosure act; it contains about 3800 acres.

The Little Park, on the north and east sides of the castle, contains about 500 acres. The gardens are elegant, and have been considerably improved by the addition of the house and gardens of the duke of St. Alban's, purchased by the crown.

WINDSOR KNIGHTS, see *Poor*, and *Knights*.

WINDWARD ISLES (West Indies)—Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia. Governor, James Walker, 1861.

WINE. "Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine," 2347 B.C. (*Gen.* ix. 20); see *Vine*. Ching-Noung, emperor of China, is said to have made rice wine, 1998 B.C. The art of making wine is said to have been brought from India by Bacchus. Christ changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee, A.D. 30. *John* ii. 3, 10.

Wine sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of "wine for the king" so early as . . . 1249

The price was twelve shillings the pipe in . . . 1400
A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned,

for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets, by Rainwell, mayor of London. *Stow's Chron.* 1427
The first importation of claret wine into Ireland . . . 17 June, 1490

WINE, *continued*.

First act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed	25 April, 1661	duties on wines produced 1,856,120l. ; in 1858 1,733,729l. ; in 1867, 1,391,192l.
By the Methuen treaty, Portuguese wines were highly favoured, and French wines discouraged by heavy duties	1703	By the French treaty of commerce, the duty on wines was much reduced Jan. 1860
Wine duties to be 2s. 6d. per gallon on Cape wine, and 5s. 6d. on all other wines	1831	Licences granted to refreshment houses by an act passed in "
In year ending 31 March, 1856, the customs		The Oporto Wine Company (a monopoly), established in 1756, and abolished in 1865

WINE IMPORTED INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
1800	3,307,460	1845	8,469,776	1859	8,195,513
1815	4,306,528	1850	9,304,312	1861	11,052,439
1830	6,879,558	1854	10,875,855	1864	15,451,501
1839	9,909,056	1857	10,336,485	1867	15,321,009

WINTER, *see* *Frosts*.

WIRE. The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663. *Mortimer*.

WIRTEMBERG, *see* *Wurtemberg*.

WISCONSIN, a N. W. state of N. America, was organised as a territory in 1836; and received into the union, 29 May, 1848.

WITCHCRAFT. The punishment of witchcraft was commanded in the Jewish law (*Exodus* xxii. 18) 1491 B.C., "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Saul, after banishing or condemning witchcraft, incurred the wrath of God by consulting the witch of Endor, 1056 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xxviii.) Bishop Hutchinson's historical "Essay on Witchcraft" was published in 1718. The church of Rome subjected persons suspected of the crime to the most cruel tortments; and pope Innocent VIII. issued a bull against witchcraft in 1484. Thousands of innocent victims were burned alive, while others were killed by the tests applied.

Many Templars burnt at Paris for witchcraft, 1309.
Joan of Arc was burnt at Rheims as a witch, 30 May, 1431.
About five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva, in three months, 1515.
One thousand were burnt in the diocese of Como in a year, about 1524.
An incredible number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates.
Nine hundred were burnt in Lorraine between 1580 and 1595.
One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurtzburg between 1627 and 1629, old and young, clerical, learned, and ignorant.
At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years, out of a population of 600; and more than 100,000 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany.
Grandier, the parish priest at Loudon, was burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.
In Bretagne, twenty poor women were put to death as witches, 1654.
Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, at Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683.
At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons were hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight more were condemned, and fifty confessed themselves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692.
Maria Renata was burnt at Wurtzburg in 1749.
At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women were charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to that palatinate, and were burnt 17 Jan. 1775.
Five women were condemned to death by the Brahmins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, 15 Dec. 1802.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

Severe laws were in force against them in these countries in former times, by which death was the punishment, and thousands of persons suffered

both by the public executioner and the hands of the people.

A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy. 33 Hen. VIII. 1541. Again, 5 Eliz. 1562, and 1 James 1603.

The 33rd canon of the church prohibits the clergy from casting out devils, 1603.

Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000.

Matthew Hopkins, the "witch-finder," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1645-7.

Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1664.

Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than any other counties.

Seventeen or eighteen persons burnt at St. Oystin, in Essex, about 1676.

Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, and five others seven years afterwards.

In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon.

In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. The king published his *Democriteus* in Edinburgh, 1597.

The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornach in 1722.

The laws against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person, attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 Geo. II. 1736.

Credulity in witchcraft still abounds in the country districts of England. On 4 Sept. 1863, a poor old paralyzed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Bellingham, Essex, and similar cases still occur, 1865.

WITENA-MOT or **WITENA-GEMOT**, the assembling of the wise men, the great council of the Anglo-Saxons. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert, 800, and in London, 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes; see *Parliament*.

WITEPSK (in Russia), where a battle was fought between the French under marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, and the Russians commanded by general Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of 3000 men, 14 Nov. 1812.

WITNESSES. Two or more witnesses were required by the law of Moses, 1451 A.C. (*Deut.* xvii. 6), and by the early Christian church in cases of discipline (2 *Cor.* xiii. 1), A.D. 60. The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high treason, 25 Edw. III. 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100*l.* to be forfeited to the king, and 10*l.*, together with damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, 10 Dec. 1802. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo. III. 1773. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV. 30 March, 1831.

WIVES, see *Marriage*. By the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in 1857, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates. On 21 April, 1868, a bill was introduced into the commons giving a wife powers over money, her fortune, &c., as if she were single; read a second time 10 June, 1868.

WIVES' POISON or **WATER TOFANA**, see *Poisoning*.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Staffordshire), an old town named Hamton; owes its present name to the foundation of a college here by Wulfrana, sister of king Edgar, and widow of Aldhelm, duke of Northampton, 996. The queen was present at the inauguration of the prince consort's statue here, 30 Nov. 1866, and the church congress was opened here 1 Oct. 1867. Wolverhampton is eminent for its manufactures in metal.

WOLVES were once very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, 961, by which step they were said to be totally destroyed. *Carte*. Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 834 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828-9.

WOMEN, see *Wives*. The employment of women is regulated by the *Factory and Workshop Regulation acts* (which see). Female suffrage for members of parliament was proposed by J. S. Mill, 20 May, 1867, and negatived by 196 against 73. Lily Maxwell, a shopkeeper at Manchester, voted for Jacob Bright, 26 Nov. 1867. Her name was on the register; see *Female Medical School*.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD. 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging-gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch-tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt; see *separate articles*.

WOOD-CUTS, see *Engraving on Wood*.

WOODS, FORESTS, &c., see *Forests*. The board of woods, forests, and land revenues was constituted in 1810. The oversight of works and public buildings was added to its duties in 1832, but transferred to a separate board of commissioners in 1851.

WOOD'S HALF-PENCE, for circulation in Ireland and America, were coined by virtue of a patent, passed 1722-3. Against them, Dr. Jonathan Swift, by his *Drapier's letters*, raised such a spirit that Wood was virtually banished the kingdom. The half-pence were assayed in England by sir Isaac Newton, and proved to be genuine, in 1724.

WOODEN PAVEMENT (expensive and perishable) seemed at one time likely to supersede stone in the principal thoroughfares of London. A wooden pavement was laid down at Whitehall in 1839; and in Oxford-street, the Strand, and other streets. The principal part was soon taken up, but some still exists in Cornhill and Lombard-street (1868).

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire). In Woodstock, now Blenheim-park, originally stood a royal palace, in which king Ethelred held a parliament, and Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, 888. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. 1191. In it were born Edmund, second son of Edward I., 1301, and Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1330; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation, for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate his victory at Blenheim in 1704. At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site; see *Blenheim*.

WOOL. From the earliest times to the reign of queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. *Anderson*. In later times wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw. III. 1331. *Rymer's Fædera*.

Duties on exported wool were levied by
Edw. I. 1275
The exportation prohibited 1337
Staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18 Edw. III. 1343
Sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture. *Stow*. 1467
First legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland 1521
The exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England prohibited. 1696
The export forbidden by act passed 1718

Bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France 1738
The duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off 1739
Woolcombers' act, 35 Geo. III. 1794
The non-exportation law was repealed, 5 Geo. IV. 1824
In 1851 we imported 83,311,975 lb. of wool and alpaca; in 1856, 116,211,392 lb.; in 1859, 133,284,634 lb.; in 1861, 147,172,841 lb.; in 1864, 206,473,645 lb.; in 1866, 239,358,689 lb.
We imported from Australia, in 1842, 12,979,895 lb.; in 1856, 56,052,139 lb.; in 1861, 68,506,222 lb.; in 1866, 113,773,694 lb.

WOOLLEN CLOTH. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him; see *Wearing*.

The Jews were forbidden to wear garments of woollen and linen together A.C. 1451
70 families of cloth-workers (from the Netherlands) settled in England by Edward III. *Rymer* A.D. 1331
Worst manufacture in Norfolk 1340
A kind of blankets were first made in England. *C Camden* about
Woollens made at Kendal 1390
No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England 1463
The art of dyeing brought to England (see *Dyeing*) 1608
Medleys, or mixed broad-cloth, first made 1614
Manufacture of fine cloth began at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarine 1646
Broadcloth first dressed and dyed in England, by Brewer, from the Low Countries 1667

British and Irish woollens prohibited in France 1677
All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, and the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit 5*l.*, 29 Charles II. 1698
The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers 1688
Indiculously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will. III. 1698
The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England. 1704
English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 Geo. I. 1715
Greater in Yorkshire in 1785 than in all England at the revolution. *Chalmers*.
Value of woollen manufactures of all kinds exported, in 1847, 6,896,038*l.*; in 1854, 9,120,759*l.*; in 1861, 11,118,692*l.*; in 1864, 18,566,078*l.*

WOOL-COMBERS in several parts of England have a procession on 3 Feb., in commemoration of bishop Blaize, who is reported to have discovered their art. He is said to have visited England; and St. Blaize, a village in Cornwall, is celebrated for having been his landing-place. He was bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and is said to have suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution, 289.

WOOLSACK, the seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, is so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III. when the woolsack first came into use.

WOOLWICH (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and celebrated for its royal dockyard, where men-of-war have been built so early as the reign of Henry VIII. 1512, when the *Harry Grace de Dieu* was constructed. Here she also was burnt in 1552. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with several furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks, cartridges, grenades, &c., are made for the public service. The Royal Military Academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19th Geo. II. 1745.

The arsenal, storehouses, &c., burnt, to the value of 200,000*l.* 20 May, 1802. Another great fire occurred 30 June, 1805. Fatal explosion of gunpowder, 20 Jan. 1813. The hemp-store burnt down, 8 July, 1813. Another explosion by gunpowder, 16 June, 1814. About 10,000 persons are now employed in Woolwich arsenal.

WORCESTER was successively an important Welsh, Roman, and Saxon town. It was burnt by the Danes (1041) for resisting the tribute called *Dane-gelt*. William I. built a castle 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken during the civil wars of the middle ages, and by Cromwell in 1651.—The BISHOPRIC was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, 680, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral were displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church was rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1030. The see has yielded to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord chancellors and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 34*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1781. Richard Hurd, died 28 May, 1808.

1808. Polliott H. Cornwall, died 5 Sept. 1831.

1831. Robert James Carr, died 24 April, 1841.

1841. Henry Peppys, died 13 Nov. 1860.

1860. Henry Philpott (PRESENT bishop).

WORCESTER, BATTLE OF, 3 Sept. 1651, when the Scots army which came to England to reinstate Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, who called it his *crowning mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. More than 2000 of the royalists were slain, and of 8000 prisoners most were sold as slaves to the American colonists; see *Boscobel*.

WORKHOUSES, see under *Poor*.

WORKING MEN. Since the great Exhibition of 1851, much has been done to benefit the labouring classes by organisation. International labour congresses were held at Geneva, 1866; Lausanne, Sept. 1867.

Working Men's Clubs considered to have begun with the Working Men's Mutual Improvement and Recreation Society, established in Lancaster by the instrumentality of the rev. H. Sells in 1860

The Westminster Working Men's Club, in Duck-lane, originated with Miss Adeline Cooper; opened in Dec. "

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union established by lord Brougham and others 4 June, 1862

The Working Men's Club and Lodging-house, Old Pye-street, Westminster, was opened 20 April, 1866

Working Men's Colleges, &c. The first, established in Sheffield, by working-men. The second, in London, by the rev. professor Frederic D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854; a third in Cambridge; and, in 1855, a fourth at Oxford; all wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such

knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class, and also to have lectures given. There were eleven classes at the one in Bloomsbury, London, in 1856; Mr. Ruskin gave lessons in drawing. These colleges have been found to be self-supporting.

A Working Women's College, begun at Queen-street, Bloomsbury 1864

Act to establish councils of conciliation, to adjust differences between masters and workmen passed 20 Aug. 1867

Working Men's College, for South London, opened with a lecture by professor Huxley 4 Jan. 1868

Workmen's International Exhibition proposed for 1869; duke of Argyll, lord Elcho, and others, vice-presidents March, "

See *Co-operative Societies*.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, see *Woods*.

WORKSHOPS, see *Ateliers*.

WORKSHOP REGULATION ACT, supplement to Factory acts, passed 21 Aug. 1867.

WORLD, see *Creation*, and *Globe*.

WORMS, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse Darmstadt. Here Charlemagne resided in 806 B.C. Several imperial diets have been held at Worms, where was held the imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, 4 April, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. Such was his conviction of the justice of his cause, that when Spalatin sent a messenger to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." Before the emperor, the arch-duke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, Luther appeared, 17 April, in the imperial diet, acknowledged all his writings and opinions, and left Worms, in fact, a conqueror. Yet, to save his life, he had to remain in seclusion under the protection of the elector of Saxony for about a year. The *edict* putting him under the bans of the empire was issued 26 May, 1521. Worms was burnt, by order of Louis XIV., 1689, the cathedral excepted; and was taken by the French, under Custine, 4 Oct. 1792. A memorial statue of Luther at Worms was uncovered 25 June, 1868, in the presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns.

WORSHIP. The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, 3872 B.C. (*Gen.* iv.) "Men began to call on the name of the Lord," 3769 B.C. (*Gen.* iv.) The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses, 1490 B.C. Solomon consecrated the temple, 1004 B.C. To the corruptions of the simple worship of the patriarchs all the Egyptian and Greek idolatries owed their

origin. Athotes, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Toth*, or *Hermes*, of the Greeks, the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B.C. *Usher*.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. The Druids were the priests here, at the invasion of the Romans (55 B.C.), who eventually introduced Christianity, which was almost extirpated by the victorious Saxons (455-820), who were pagans. The Roman catholic form of Christianity was introduced by Augustine, 596, and continued till the Reformation (*which see*).

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851.

Places of Worship.			Places of Worship.		
		Sittings.			Sittings.
Church of England	14,077	5,317,915	New Church (Swedenborgians)	50	12,107
Wesleyan Methodists	6,579	2,194,298	Moravians	32	9,375
Independents	3,244	1,067,760	Catholic and Apostolic Church	32	7,437
Baptists	2,789	752,343	(Irvingites)		
Roman Catholics	570	186,111	Greek Church	3	293
Society of Friends	371	61,559	Countess of Huntingdon's	109	35,210
Unitarians	229	68,554	Connection		
Scottish Presbyterians	160	86,612	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	828	198,242
Latter-day Saints (<i>Mormonites</i>)	222	30,783	Various small bodies, some		
Brothers (Plymouth)	132(?)	18,529	without names	546	105,557
Jews	53	8,438	<i>See Wesleyan Methodists, note.</i>		

WORSTED, spun wool, obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III. 1340. *Anderson*. "A worsted-stocking knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakspeare.

WORTHIES, NINE, a term long ago given to the following eminent men :

<i>Jews.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Heathens.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Christians.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Joshua	B.C. 1476	Hector of Troy	B.C. 1184	King Arthur of Britain	A.D. 542
David	1015	Alexander the Great	323	Charlemagne of France	814
Judas Maccabeus	161	Julius Cæsar	44	Godfrey of Bouillon	1100

In some lists, Gideon and Samson are given, instead of Hector and Arthur. In Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, act v. sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthies.

WOTHLYTYPE, see under *Photography*.

WOUNDED IN BATTLE. An international society for the succour of the wounded in battle was established at Geneva by M. Dunant in 1862. Neutral ambulances, or moveable hospitals are furnished, and served by volunteers. The society exhibited apparatus at the International Exhibition at Paris, April, 1867.

WOUNDING. Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry act was passed in 1671; see *Coventry Act*. By lord Ellenborough's act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another were declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in any dwelling-house or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo. III. 1802. This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the person, 9 Geo. IV., June, 1828. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV., 1829. An act for the prevention of maliciously shooting, stabbing, &c., in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV., 1825; amended by 10 Geo. IV., 4 June, 1829. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 30, 1853, was passed for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

WRECKS. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by *Lloyd's Lists* that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year.

British vessels wrecked in 1848, were, sailing vessels, 501; steamers, 13; tonnage, 96,920. In 1851, there were wrecked 611 vessels, of which number 11 were steamers: the tonnage of the whole being 111,976. The year 1852-3, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of dreadful shipwrecks and fires at sea; but a few of them are recorded.

Many vessels were lost in the great storms, 25, 26 Oct. 1850; 28 May, 1861; 19, 20 Oct. 1861; and 12, 14 Nov. 1862: by a cyclone, India, 5 Oct. 1864: in the West Indies, Oct. 1867. From the establishment of the Royal National Lifeboat institution, in 1824, to the end of 1867, 16,987 lives had been saved by its life-boats.

WRECKS OF VESSELS ON BRITISH COASTS.

	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>		<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>
1852	1015	920	1854	897	1540
1853	832	689	1855	1141	469

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

<i>Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.</i>	<i>Vessels totally wrecked.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>
1856 1153	—	521
1857 1143	384	532
1858 869	354	340
1859 1415	—	1645
1860 1379	541	536
1861 668	—	884

<i>Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.</i>	<i>Vessels totally wrecked.</i>	<i>Lives lost.</i>
1862 1827	455	690
1863 2001	503	620
1864 1741	467	516*
1865 2012	—	698
1866 1787	—	602

* 3619 lives were saved by the use of rocket apparatus, life-boats, &c.

REMARKABLE CASES OF BRITISH VESSELS WRECKED OR BURNT.

Mary Rose, 60 guns, going from Portsmouth to Spithead, upset in a squall; all on board perished 20 July, 1545
Coronation, 99 guns, foundered off the Ram-head; crew saved; *Harwich*, 70 guns, wrecked on Mount Edgcombe; crew perished 1 Sept. 1691
Royal Sovereign, 100 guns; burnt in the Medway 29 Jan. 1696
Stirling Castle, 70 guns; *Mary*, 70 guns; *Northumberland*, 70 guns, lost on the Goodwin; *Vanguard*, 70 guns, sunk at Chatham; *York*, 70 guns, lost near Harwich; all lost but four men; *Resolution*, 60 guns, coast of Sussex; *Newcastle*, 60 guns, at Spithead, 193 drowned; *Revere*, 60 guns, at Yarmouth, 173 perished; in the night of 26 Nov. 1703
Association, 70 guns, and other vessels, lost with admiral sir C. Shovel, off the Scilly isles (which see) 22 Oct. 1707
Solebay, 32 guns, lost near Boston neck; crew perished 25 Dec. 1709
Edgar, 70 guns blew up at Spithead; all on board perished 15 Oct. 1711
Victory, 100 guns, near the Isle of Alderney; all perished 5 Oct. 1744
Colchester, 50 guns, lost on Kentish Knock; 40 men perished 21 Sept. "
Namur, 74 guns, foundered near Fort St. David, East Indies; all perished except 26 persons; *Pembroke*, 60 guns, near Porto Novo; 330 of her crew perished 13 April, 1749
Prince George, 80 guns, burnt in lat. 48 N., on way to Gibraltar; about 400 perished 13 April, 1753
Lichfield, 50 guns, lost on the coast of Barbary; 130 of the crew perished 29 Nov. "
Tisbury, 60 guns, lost off Louisbourg; most of the crew perished 25 Sept. 1759
Ramilies, 90 guns, lost on the Bolt-head; only 26 persons saved; *Conqueror*, lost on St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth 15 Feb. 1760
Duc d'Aquitaine, 64 guns, and *Sunderland*, 60 guns, lost off Pondicherry; all perished 1 Jan. 1761
Raisonné, 64 guns, lost at the attack of Martinique 3 Feb. 1762
Reprise, 32 guns, foundered off Bermuda; crew perished 1775
Thunderer, 74 guns; *Stirling Castle*, 64; *Defiance*, 64; *Phenix*, 44; *La Blanche*, 32; *Laurel*, 28; *Shark*, 28; *Andromeda*, 28; *Deil Castle*, 24; *Penelope*, 24; *Scarborough*, 20; *Barbadoes*, 14; *Cameleon*, 14; *Endeavour*, 14; and *Victor*, 10 guns; all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in Oct. 1780
Gen. Barker, Indianman, off Scheveling 17 Feb. 1781
Grosvenor, Indianman, coast of Cafraria 4 Aug. 1782
Swan, sloop of war, off Waterford; 130 drowned 4 Aug. "
Royal George; above 600 perished 29 Aug. "
Centaure, 74 guns, foundered on her passage from Jamaica; capt. Inglefield and 11 of the crew saved 21 Sept. "
Ville de Paris, of 104 guns, one of admiral Rodney's prizes; the *Glorieux*, of 74 guns, lost in the West Indies 5 Oct. "
Superb, 74 guns, wrecked in Tellicherry roads, East Indies 5 Nov. 1783
Cato, 50 guns, admiral sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast; crew perished "

Count Belguison, Indianman, off Dublin Bay; 147 souls perished 13 March, 1783
Menai, ferry-boat, in the Strait; 60 drowned 5 Dec. 1785
Halsewell, E. Indianman; 100 persons perished 6 Jan. 1786
Hartwell, Indianman, with immense wealth on board 24 May, 1787
Charlemont Packet, from Holyhead to Dublin; 104 drowned 22 Dec. 1790
Pandora, frigate on a reef; 100 perished 28 Aug. 1791
Union, packet of Dover, lost off the port of Calais; a similar occurrence had not happened for 105 years before 28 Jan. 1792
Winterton, E. Indianman; many perish 20 Aug. "
Impetueux, 74 guns, burnt at Portsmouth 24 Aug. "
Scorpion, 64 guns, burnt at Leghorn 20 Nov. 1793
Ardent, 64 guns, burnt off Corsica April, 1794
Boyne, by fire, at Spithead (see *Boyne*) 4 May, 1795
Courageux, 74 guns, capt. B. Hallowell, near Gibraltar; crew, except 124, perished 18 Dec. 1796
La Tribune, 36 guns, off Halifax; 300 souls perished 16 Nov. 1797
Resistance, blown up in the straits of Banca 24 July, 1798
Royal Charlotte, East Indianman, blown up at Culpeo 1 Aug. "
Proserpine frigate, in the Elbe; 15 lost 1 Feb. "
Lutine, 36 guns, wrecked off the Vlied island, coast of Holland; only two saved 9 Oct. 1799
Impregnable, 68 guns, wrecked between Langstone and Chichester 19 Oct. "
Scipio, 64 guns, wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope; 291 of the crew perished "
Nassau, 64 guns, on the Haak Bank; 100 perished 25 Oct. "
Ethalion, frigate, 38 guns, on the Penmarks 24 Dec. "
Queen, transport, on Trefusis Point; 369 souls perished 14 Jan. 1800
Mastiff, gunbrig, on the Cockle Sands 19 Jan. "
Reprise, 64 guns, off Ushant 10 March, "
Queen, W. Indianman, by fire, off Brazil 9 July, "
Invincible, 74 guns, near Yarmouth; capt. John Rennie, and the crew, except 126 souls, perished 16 March, 1801
Margate, Margate-hoy, near Reculver; 23 persons perished 10 Feb. 1802
Bangalore, E. Indianman, Indian Sea 12 April, "
Active, West Indianman, in Margate Roads 10 Jan. 1803
Hindustan, East Indianman, went to pieces on the Culvers 11 Jan. "
La Determinee, 24 guns, in Jersey Roads; many drowned 26 March, "
Resistance, 36 guns, off Cape St. Vincent 31 May, "
Lady Hobart, packet, on an island of ice 28 June, "
Sine, frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling 31 July, "
Antelope, capt. Wilson, off Pelaw Islands 9 Aug. "
Victory, Liverpool ship, at Liverpool; 27 drowned 30 Sept. "
Cyre, frigate, 32 guns, off Yarmouth 16 Nov. "
Nautilus, E. Indianman, on Ladrone 18 Nov. "

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

<i>Fanny</i> , in Chinese Sea: 46 souls perish	29 Nov.	1803	<i>Harpooner</i> , transport, near Newfoundland: 100 persons drowned	10 Nov.	1816
<i>Suffisante</i> , sloop, 16 guns, off Cork	25 Dec.	"	<i>William and Mary</i> , packet, struck on the Willeys rocks, near the Holmes lighthouse	"	"
<i>Apollo</i> , frigate, on coast of Portugal	1 April.	1804	<i>English Channel</i> , nearly 60 persons perished	24 Oct.	1817
<i>Cumberland Packet</i> , on Antigua coast	4 Sept.	"	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> , East Indiaman, at Madras: all on board perished	24 Oct.	1818
<i>Romney</i> , 50 guns, on Haak Bank, Texel	18 Nov.	"	<i>Ariel</i> , in the Persian Gulf: 79 souls perished	18 March.	1820
<i>Venerable</i> , 74 guns, at Torbay; lost 8 men	24 Nov.	"	<i>Earl of Moira</i> , on the Burbo Bank, near Liverpool: 40 drowned	8 Aug.	1821
<i>Severn</i> , on a rock, near Grouville	21 Dec.	"	<i>Blendon Hall</i> , on Inaccessible Island; many perished	23 July.	"
<i>Doris</i> , frigate, on the Diamond Rock, Quiberon Bay	12 Jan.	1805	<i>Juliana</i> , East Indiaman, on the Kentish Knock: 40 drowned	26 Dec.	"
<i>Abergavenny</i> , East Indiaman, on the Bill of Portland; more than 300 persons perished	6 Feb.	"	<i>Thames</i> , Indiaman, off Beachey Head; several drowned	3 Feb.	1822
<i>Naias</i> , transport, on Newfoundland coast	23 Oct.	"	<i>Drake</i> , 10 guns, near Halifax: several drowned	20 June.	"
<i>Eneas</i> , transport, off Newfoundland: 340 perished	23 Oct.	"	<i>Ellenmere</i> , steamer: 11 persons lost	14 Dec.	"
<i>Aurora</i> , transport, on the Goodwin Sands: 300 perished	21 Dec.	"	<i>Alert</i> , Dublin and Liverpool packet: 70 souls perished	26 March.	1823
<i>King George</i> , packet, from Park-gate to Dublin, lost on the Hoyle bank: 125 persons, passengers and crew, drowned	21 Sept.	1806	<i>Robert</i> , from Dublin to Liverpool: 60 souls perished	16 May.	"
<i>Athensien</i> , 64 guns, near Tunis: 347 souls perished	27 Oct.	"	<i>Fanny</i> , in Jersey Roads: lord Harley and many drowned	1 Jan.	1828
<i>Glasgow</i> , packet, off Farm Island: several drowned	17 Nov.	"	<i>Venus</i> , packet, from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey: 9 persons drowned	19 March.	"
<i>Feliz</i> , 12 guns, near Santander: 79 souls lost	22 Jan.	1807	<i>Neery</i> , from Newry to Quebec, with 360 passengers; cast away near Bardsy, about 40 persons were drowned	16 April.	1830
<i>Blenheim</i> , 74 guns, admiral sir T. Troubridge, and <i>Java</i> , 32 guns, foundered near Isle of Rodriguez, East Indies	1 Feb.	"	<i>Lady Sherbrooke</i> , from Londonderry to Quebec: lost near Cape Ray; 273 souls perished: 32 only were saved	19 Aug.	1831
<i>Ajax</i> , 74 guns, by fire, off the island of Tenedos: 250 perished	14 Feb.	"	<i>Experiment</i> , from Hull to Quebec: wrecked near Calais	15 April.	1832
<i>Blanche</i> , frigate, on the French coast: 45 men perished	4 March.	"	<i>Hibernia</i> , burnt in W. long. 22°, S. lat. 41°: 170 persons (out of 232) perished	15 Feb.	1833
<i>Ganger</i> , East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope	29 May.	"	<i>Earl of Wemyss</i> , near Wells, Norfolk: the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned: all on deck escaped	13 July.	"
<i>Prince of Wales</i> , Park-gate packet, and <i>Rochdale</i> , transport, on Dunleary point, near Dublin: nearly 300 souls perished	19 Nov.	"	<i>Amphitrite</i> , ship with female convicts to New South Wales: lost on Boulogne Sands: out of 131 persons, 3 only were saved	30 Aug.	"
<i>Boreas</i> , man-of-war, upon the Hanois rock in the Channel	28 Nov.	"	<i>United Kingdom</i> , W. Indiaman, with rich cargo: run down by the <i>Queen of Scotland</i> steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend	15 Oct.	"
<i>Anson</i> , 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's Bay: 60 lives lost	29 Dec.	"	<i>Waterwich</i> , steamer, on the coast of Wexford: 4 drowned	18 Dec.	"
<i>Apacha</i> , near Melmel; lord Royston and others drowned	7 April.	1808	<i>Lady Munro</i> , from Calcutta to Sydney: of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved	9 Jan.	1834
<i>Astrea</i> , frigate, on Anagada coast	23 May.	"	<i>Cameleon</i> , cutter, run down off Dover by the <i>Castor</i> frigate: 13 persons drowned	27 Aug.	"
<i>Frith</i> , passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch: 40 persons drowned	13 Aug.	1809	<i>Killarney</i> , steamer, off Cork: 29 persons perished	26 Jan.	1835
<i>Foxhound</i> , 18 guns, foundered on passage from Halifax: crew perished	31 Aug.	"	<i>Forfarshire</i> , steamer, from Hull to Dundee: 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved (see <i>Forfarshire</i>)	6 Sept.	"
<i>Sirius</i> , 36 guns, and <i>Magicienne</i> , 36 guns, wrecked when advancing to attack the French, off Isle of France	23 Aug.	1810	<i>Protector</i> , E. Indiaman, at Bengal: of 178 persons on board, 170 perished	21 Nov.	"
<i>Satellite</i> , sloop of war, 16 guns, upset, and all on board perished	14 Dec.	"	<i>William Huskinson</i> , steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool: 93 passengers saved by capt. Clegg, of the <i>Huddersfield</i>	11 Jan.	1840
<i>Minotaur</i> , of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank: 360 persons perished	22 Dec.	"	<i>Lord William Bentinck</i> , off Bombay: 58 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished: the <i>Lord Castlereagh</i> also wrecked; most of her crew and passengers lost	17 June.	"
<i>Pandora</i> , sloop of war, off Jutland: 30 persons perished	13 Feb.	1811	<i>H.M.S. Fairy</i> , captain Hewitt: sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk	23 Nov.	"
<i>Saldanha</i> , frigate, on the Irish coast: 300 persons perished	4 Dec.	"	<i>City of Bristol</i> , steam-packet, 35 perished	18 Nov.	"
<i>St. George</i> , of 93, and <i>Defence</i> , of 74 guns, and the <i>Hero</i> , stranded on the coast of Jutland, adm. Reynolds and all the crews (about 2000 persons) perished except 18 seamen	24 Dec.	"	<i>Thames</i> , steamer, captain Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain and 55 persons perished	4 Jan.	1841
<i>Manilla</i> , frigate, on the Haak Sand: 12 persons perished	28 Jan.	1812	<i>Governor Fenner</i> , from Liverpool for America: run down off Holyhead by the <i>Nottingham</i>	"	"
<i>British Queen</i> , packet, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished	17 Dec.	1814			
<i>Duchess of Wellington</i> , at Calcutta, by fire	21 Jan.	1816			
<i>Seahorse</i> , transport, near Tromore Bay: 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 59th regiment, and most of the crew, drowned	30 Jan.	"			
<i>Lord Melville</i> and <i>Bondieira</i> , transports, with upwards of 200 of the 82nd regiment, with wives and children, lost near Kinsale; almost all perished	31 Jan.	"			

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

- steamer out of Dublin; 122 persons perished 19 Feb. 1841
- Amelia*, from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand 26 Feb. "
- President*, steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on 11 March, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards, and has never since been heard of 13 March. "
- [In this vessel were, Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian; a son of the duke of Richmond, &c.]
- William Browne*, by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her 19 April. "
- Isabella*, from London to Quebec; struck by an iceberg 9 May. "
- Solway*, steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved 25 Aug. "
- Amanda*, off Metis; 29 passengers and 12 of the crew lost 26 Sept. "
- James Cooke*, of Limerick, coming from Sligo to Glasgow 21 Nov. "
- Abercrombie Robinson* and *Waterloo* transports, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope: of 330 persons on board the latter vessel, 189, principally convicts, perished 28 Aug. 1842
- Spitfire*, war-steamer, off Jamaica 10 Sept. "
- Reliance*, East Indianman, from China to London, off Merlemont, near Boulogne; of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved 13 Nov. "
- Hamilton*, on the Gunfleet sands, near Harwich; 11 of the crew perished 15 Nov. "
- Conqueror*, East Indianman, homeward bound, near Boulogne; crew and passengers lost 13 Jan. 1843
- Jessie Logan*, East Indianman, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost 16 Jan. "
- Soleady*, royal mail-steamer, near Corunna; 28 lives lost, and the mail 7 April. "
- Catherine*, trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines; most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned 12 April. "
- Amelia Thompson*, near Madras, part of crew saved 23 May. "
- Albert*, troop-ship, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved 13 July. "
- Peyanus*, steam-packet, from Leith; off the Fern Islands; of 59 persons (including Mr. Elton, the actor), 7 only were saved 19 July. "
- Phœnix*, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost 26 Nov. "
- Elberfeldt*, iron steam-ship, from Brielle, 22 Feb. 1844
- Manchester*, steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; about 30 lives lost 16 June. "
- Margaret*, Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost 22 Oct. 1845
- Great Britain*, iron steam-ship, grounded in Dundrum bay (see *Great Britain*) 22 Sept. "
- [Recovered by Brunel, &c., 27 Aug. 1847.]
- John Lloyd*, by collision, in the Irish sea; several lives lost 25 Sept. "
- Tweed*, W. India mail-packet; 72 souls perished 19 Feb. 1847
- Carrick*, brig; a gale in the St. Lawrence; 170 emigrants perished 19 May. "
- Avenger*, H.M. steam-frigate; off N. coast of Africa; officers and crew (nearly 200) lost 20 Dec. "
- Ersmouth*, emigrant-ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned 28 April. "
- Ocean Monarch* (which see) 24 Aug. 1848
- Caleb Grimshaw*, emigrant-ship, by fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped 12 Nov. 1849
- Royal Adelaide*, steamer, wrecked on the Tongue Sands, off Margate, above 400 lives lost 30 March, 1850
- Orion*, steam-ship, off Portpatrick (see *Orion*) 18 June, "
- Rosalind*, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned 9 Sept. "
- Edmund*, emigrant-ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one-half perished), wrecked off the Western coast of Ireland 12 Nov. "
- Amazon*, W. India mail-steamer (see *Amazon*) 4 Jan. 1852
- Birkenhead*, troop-ship, iron paddle-wheeled, and of 556 horse-power, sailed from Queens-town, 7 Jan. 1852, for the Cape, having on board detachments of the 12th Lancers, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 43rd, 45th, and 60th Rifles, 73rd, 74th, and 91st regiments. It struck upon a pointed pinnacle rock off Simon's bay, South Africa, and of 638 persons, only 184 were saved by the boats; 454 of the crew and soldiers perished 26 Feb. "
- Victoria*, steam-packet, wrecked near Wings beacon off Gottenburg; many lives lost 8, 9 Nov. "
- Lily*, stranded and blown up by gunpowder, on the Gulf of Man; by which more than 30 persons lost their lives 24 Dec. "
- St. George*, steam-ship, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 121 emigrant passengers (chiefly Irish), and a crew consisting of twenty-nine seamen (the captain inclusive), was destroyed by fire at sea. The crew and seventy of the passengers were saved by the American ship *Orlando*, and conveyed to Havre, in France; 51 supposed to have perished 24 Dec. "
- Queen Victoria*, steam-ship, bound from Liverpool, was wrecked off the Bailey Lighthouse, near Dublin; mistook her course in a snow-storm; 67 lost out of 120 15 Feb. 1853
- Independence*, on the coast of Lower California, and which afterwards took fire; 140 persons were drowned or burnt to death, a few escaping, who underwent the most dreadful additional sufferings on a barren shore, 16 Feb. "
- Duke of Sutherland*, steamer, from London to Aberdeen; wrecked on the pier at Aberdeen, and the captain (Hoskins) and many of the crew and passengers perished 2 April. "
- Rebecca*, on west coast of Van Diemen's Land, capt. Shephard and many lives lost, 29 April. "
- William and Mary*, an American emigrant-ship, near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock; about 170 persons perished 3 May. "
- Aurora*, of Hull; sailed from New York, 26 April, and foundered; about 25 lives lost 20 May. "
- Bourneuf*, Australian emigrant vessel; struck on a reef near Torres Straits; the captain (Bibby) and six lives lost 3 Aug. "
- Annie Jane*, of Liverpool, an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands on west coast of Scotland; about 348 lives lost 29 Sept. "
- Harwood*, brig, by collision with the *Trident* steamer, near the Mouse light near the Nore; foundered; six of the crew perished 5 Oct. "
- Dalhousie*, foundered off Beachey Head; the captain (Butterworth), the passengers, and all the crew (excepting one), about 60 persons in all, perished; the cargo was valued at above 100,000*l.* 19 Oct. "
- Marshall*, screw-steamer, in the North Sea, run into the barque *Woodhouse*; about 48 persons supposed to have perished 28 Nov. "
- Taylor*, emigrant ship, driven on the rocks off Landbay Island, north of Howth; about 380 lives lost 20 Jan. 1854*
- * *Arctic*, U. S. mail steamer, by collision in a fog with the *Vesta*, French steamer, off Newfoundland; above 300 lives lost, 27 Sept. 1854.

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, continued.

- Favourite*, in the Channel, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, came into violent contact with the American barque *Heper*, off the Start, and immediately went down; 201 persons were drowned. 29 April, 1854
- Lady Nugent*, troop-ship, sailed from Madras, 10 May, 1854; foundered in a hurricane; 350 rank and file of the Madras light infantry, officers, and crew, in all 400 souls, perished. May, "
- Forerunner*, African mail-steamer, struck on a sunken rock off St. Lorenzo, Madeira, and went down directly afterwards, with the total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives. 25 Oct. "
- Nile*, iron screw-steamer, struck on the Godevry rock, St. Ives' Bay, and all perished. 30 Nov. "
- City of Glasgow*, a Glasgow steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in. "
- In the storm which raged in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, eleven transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steamship *Prince* was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth 500,000*l.* indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The loss of life in the other vessels is estimated at 340. "
- George Canning*, Hamburg and New York packet, near the mouth of the Elbe; 96 lives lost, and *Staley*, English schooner, near Newwreck, in a great storm. 1 Jan. 1855
- Mercury*, screw-steamer, by collision with a French ship; passengers saved. 11 Jan. "
- Janet Boyd*, bark, in a storm off Margate Sands; 28 lives lost. 20 Jan. "
- Will o' the Wisp*, screw-steamer, on the Burn Rock, off Lambay; 18 lives lost. 9 Feb. "
- Morna*, steamer, on rocks near the Isle of Man; 21 lives lost. 25 Feb. "
- John*, emigrant vessel, on the Muncies rocks off Falmouth; 200 lives lost. 1 May, "
- Pacific*, Collins steamer, left Liverpool for New York, with 186 persons on board; never since heard of (supposed to have struck on an iceberg). 23 Jan. 1856
- Josephine Willis*, packet-ship, lost by collision with the screw steamer *Mangerton* in the Channel; about 70 lives lost. 2 Feb. "
- John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked; many lives lost. 20 Feb. "
- Many vessels and their crews totally lost*. 1-8 Jan. 1857
- Violet*, royal mail-steamer, lost on the Goodwin; many persons perished. 5 Jan. "
- Tyne*, royal mail-steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brazils. 13 Jan. "
- St. Andrew*, screw-steamer, totally wrecked near Latakia; loss about 145,000*l.* 29 Jan. "
- Charlemagne*, iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Canton; passengers saved; loss, about 110,000*l.* 20 March. "
- H.M.S. Raleigh*, 50 guns, wrecked on south-east coast of Macao. 14 April, "
- Catherine Adamson*, Australian vessel, wrecked 25 miles from Sydney, 20 lives lost, about 3 June, "
- H.M.S. Transit*, wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Banca. 10 July, "
- Dunbar*, clipper, wrecked on the rocks near Sydney; 121 persons, and cargo valued at 22,000*l.* lost; one person only saved, who was on the rocks 30 hours. 20 Aug. "
- Sarah Sands*, an iron-screw steamer, sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta, in Aug. 1857; 300 soldiers on board. On 11 Nov. the cargo (government stores) took fire. By the exertions of major Brett and captain Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of gunpowder exploded during the conflagration. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale—water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Nevertheless, after a fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, 21 Nov., without losing a single life. 11-21 Nov. 1857
- Windsor*, emigrant-ship, struck on a reef near the Cape de Verde Islands. 1 Dec. "
- Ara*, Indian mail-steamer, with ladies and others from Lucknow on board; wrecked near Ceylon. 16 Feb. 1858
- Eastern City*, burnt about the equator on her way to Melbourne; by great exertions all on board were saved. 23, 24 Aug. "
- Austria*, steam-emigrant ship, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic. Of 538 persons on board, only 67 were saved. The disaster due to carelessness. 13 Sept. "
- St. Paul*, captain Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 327 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the island of Rossel, 30 Sept. 1858. The captain and eight of the crew left the island in search of assistance, and were picked up by the *Prince of Denmark* schooner. The French steamer *Styx* was dispatched to the island, and brought away one Chinese, 25 Jan. 1859. All the rest had been massacred and devoured by the natives. "
- Czar*, steamer, wrecked off the Lizard; 14 lives lost. 23 Jan. 1859
- Eastern Monarch*, burnt at Spithead; out of 500, eight lives lost. The vessel contained invalid soldiers from India, who, with the crew, behaved admirably. 2 June, "
- Alma*, steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden, Red Sea, about 35 miles from Mocha; all persons saved; after 34 days' exposure to the sun, without water, they were rescued by H.M.S. *Cyclops*; sir John Bowring, who was on board, lost valuable papers. 12 June, "
- Admella*, steamer, running between Melbourne and Adelaide, struck on a reef; of about 72 persons, only 23 were saved; many perished through exposure to cold. 6 Aug. "
- Royal Charter*, screw-steamer, captain Taylor, totally wrecked off Mocifra, on the Anglesa coast; 446 lives lost. The vessel contained gold amounting in value to between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.*; much of this has been recovered. night of 25-26 Oct. "
- Indian*, mail-steamer, wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland; out of 116, 27 lives lost. 21 Nov. "
- Blerrie Castle*, sailed from London docks for Adelaide; lost in the Channel and all on board, 57 persons; last seen on. 25 Dec. "
- Northern*, steamer, wrecked on a rock near Cape Mendocino, between San Francisco and Oregon; 38 lives lost. 6 Jan. 1860
- Endymion*, sailing-vessel, burnt in the Mersey; loss above 20,000*l.* 31 Jan. "
- Dreadful gales; and many wrecks on the coast; 15-19 Feb. "
- Ondine*, steamer; lost through collision with

* A large American vessel, *Northern Belle*, was wrecked near Broadstairs. The American government sent 21 silver medals and 270*l.* to be distributed among the heroic boatmen of the place, who saved the crew. 5-6 Jan. 1857.

† *Pomona*, an American ship, captain Merrihow; 419 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York, was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the Blackwater for the Tuskar light, only 24 persons saved, night of 27-28 April, 1859.

‡ American barque *Lima*, with emigrants, wrecked off Barfleur; above 100 lives lost, 17 Feb. 1860. C

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

the <i>Heroine</i> , of Bideford, abreast of Beachey Head; the captain and about 50 persons perished	19 Feb. 1860	Many shipwrecks in consequence of the cyclone at Calcutta	5 Oct. 1864
<i>Hungarian</i> , new mail-steamer, wrecked off coast of Nova Scotia; all on board (205) lost on the night of	19-20 Feb. "	H.M.S. <i>Racehorse</i> , off Chefoo Cape, Chinese coast; 99 lives lost	4 Nov. "
<i>Nimrod</i> , steamer, wrecked on rocks near St. David's Head; 40 lives lost	28 Feb. "	The <i>Stanley, Friendship, &c.</i> , in the gale off Tynemouth; and the <i>Dalhousie</i> , screw steamer, mouth of the Tay; same gale; 34 lives lost	24 Nov. "
<i>Molabar</i> , iron ship, on her way to China, with lord Elgin and baron Gros; wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The ambassadors displayed much heroism; no lives lost. Of much specie sunk, a good deal was recovered	22 May. "	H.M.S. <i>Rainbow</i> , burnt off Flores Island, near Montendes; 91 lives lost	14 Dec. "
<i>Arctic</i> , Hull steamer, wrecked off Jutland; many persons saved by Mr. Earle, who lost his own life while endeavouring to save others	5 Oct. "	<i>Letia</i> , cutter; off Great Ormes Head, during a gale; several lives lost; 7 persons drowned by upsetting of the life-boat	14 Jan. 1865
<i>Connaught</i> , steamer, burnt; crew saved through the gallantry of the crew of an American brig	7 Oct. "	<i>Eagle Speed</i> , emigrant vessel, foundered near Calcutta; 265 coolies drowned; great cruelty and neglect imputed	24 Aug. "
<i>Juanita</i> , wrecked through collision with an American vessel, <i>Joseph Fish</i> , 13 lives lost	15 March, 1861	<i>Duncan Dunbar</i> , wrecked on a reef at Las Rocas, S. America; no lives lost	7 Oct. "
<i>Canadian</i> , steamer, struck on a field of ice in the straits of Belle-isle, and foundered in half an hour; 35 lives lost	4 June, "	<i>Ibia</i> , steamer, machinery damaged, off Ballycreegan bay; 15 lives lost; sailed from Cork	18 Dec. "
H.M.S. <i>Conqueror</i> , stranded on Rum Cay, near Bahamas, and lost [the captain and master were censured for neglect of duty]	29 Dec. "	<i>Samphire</i> , mail-steamer; collision with an American barque; several lives lost	13 Dec. "
<i>Harmony</i> , lost with all hands off Plymouth	27 Feb. 1862	<i>London</i> , steamer, on her way to Melbourne; foundered in Bay of Biscay; about 220 persons perished (including captain Martin, Dr. Woolley, principal of the university of Sydney, G. V. Brooke, the tragedian); about the same time the <i>Amelia</i> steamer went down with a cargo worth 200,000 <i>l.</i> ; no lives lost	11 Jan. 1866
<i>Lotus</i> , merchantman, off Chale Bay, in the great storm; crew all lost except two	10 Oct. "	Many wrecks and much loss of life during gales	6-11 Jan. "
<i>Ocean Monarch</i> , 2195 tons, sailed from New York, 5 March, laden with provisions; foundered in a gale	9 March, "	<i>Spirit of the Ocean</i> , steamer; wrecked on a rock near Dartmouth; all lost except 4	23 March, "
Upwards of 60 merchantmen lost during gales in March, "		<i>General Grant</i> , on voyage from Melbourne to London, wrecked off Auckland isles; only 13 out of about 100 saved	May, "
<i>Mars</i> , Waterford steamer, struck on a rock near Milford haven; about 50 lives lost	1 April, "	<i>Amazon</i> , H.M. screw sloop, sunk by collision with screw steamer <i>Onprey</i> , near Portland; several passengers and sailors drowned	10 July, "
<i>Beacoolen</i> , East Indian, 1400 tons; struck on sands near Bude haven, Cornwall; about 26 lives lost	19 Oct. "	<i>Bruiser</i> , steamer, sunk by collision with the <i>Hussell</i> , off Aldborough; about 15 lives lost	19 Aug. "
Many vessels lost during storm	19 Oct. "	<i>Bhima</i> , Indian steamer; foundered through collision with <i>Nana</i> , steamer, between Bombay and Suez; 19 lives lost	11 Sept. "
<i>Colombo</i> , East India mail steamer, in thick weather, wrecked on Minicoy Island; 440 miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon; no lives lost (the crew and passengers taken off by the <i>Ottawa</i> from Bombay, 30 Nov.)	19 Nov. "	H.M.S. <i>Berence</i> , burnt in Persian Gulf; none perished	13 Oct. "
<i>Lifeguard</i> , steamer, left Newcastle, with about 41 passengers; never since heard of; supposed to have foundered off Flamborough head	20 Dec. "	<i>Ceres</i> , near Carnar, Ireland; about 36 lives lost [captain Pascoe censured for neglecting to sound]	10 Nov. "
<i>Orpheus</i> , H.M.S. steamer, new vessel, 1700 tons; commander Burnett; wrecked on Manakau bar, W. coast New Zealand; 70 persons saved; about 190 perished	7 Feb. 1863	Many wrecks in the channel	5, 6 Jan. 1867
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , mail-steamer, captain Burgess, in dense fog, wrecked on reef off Cape Race, Newfoundland; about 237, out of 446, lives lost	27 April, "	<i>James Croftell</i> , iron ship; wrecked off Langleys, Isle of Man; all on board lost	5 Jan. "
<i>All serene</i> , Australian ship; gale in the Pacific; above 30 lives lost (the survivors suffered much till they reached the Fiji isles in a punt)	21 Feb. 1864	<i>Singapore</i> , Peninsula and Oriental steamer, struck on a sunken rock, and went down; no lives lost	20 Aug. "
		<i>Rhone and Wyre</i> , Royal Mail steamers, totally lost, and about 50 other vessels driven ashore; great loss of life, by a hurricane, off St. Thomas (see <i>Virgin Islands</i>)	29 Oct. "

WRITING. Pictures are considered to be the first essay towards writing. The most ancient remains of writing which have been transmitted to us, are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety. Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of the hieroglyphics, 2112 B.C. *Usher*. Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1494 B.C. *Thucydides*. Cadmus,

the same rock, on 25 Nov. 1120, was wrecked the *Bianche Nef*, containing the children of Henry I. and a large number of attendants; in all 363 persons perished.

Luna, American emigrant vessel, wrecked on rocks off Barfleur; about 100 lives lost, 19 Feb. 1860. *Lady Elgin*, an American steamer, sunk through collision with schooner *Agusta* on lake Michigan; of 385 persons on board, 287 were lost, including Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the "Illustrated London News," and his son; morning of 8 Sept. 1860.

the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., brought the Phœnician letters into Greece. *Vossius*. The commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B.C. *Usher*. The Greeks and Romans used wax table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known; * see *Papyrus, Parchment, Paper*. Astle's "History of Writing" was first published in 1784.

WROXETER (in Shropshire), the Roman city *Uriconium*. Roman inscriptions, ruins, seals, and coins were found here in 1752. Some new discoveries having been made, a committee for further investigation met at Shrewsbury on 11 Nov. 1858. Excavations were commenced in Feb. 1859, which were continued till May. Large portions of the old town were discovered; also specimens of glass and pottery, personal ornaments and toys, household utensils and implements of trade, cinerary urns, and bones of man and of the smaller animals. A committee was formed in London in Aug. 1859, with the view of continuing these investigations, which were resumed in 1861, through the liberality of the late Beriah Botfield, M.P. The investigations, stopped through want of funds, were resumed for a short time in 1867.

WÜRTTEMBERG, originally part of Swabia, was made a county for Ulric I., about 1265, and a duchy in 1495. The dukes were protestants until 1722, when the reigning prince became a Roman catholic. Würtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by hostile armies, particularly since the revolution of France. Moreau made his celebrated retreat, 23 Oct. 1796. The political constitution is dated 25 Sept. 1819. Würtemberg opposed Prussia in the war of 1866, but made peace, 13 Aug. following; and in Oct. 1867, joined the Zollverein (*which see*). Population of Würtemberg in Dec. 1864, 1,748,328; of Stuttgart, the capital, 69,084.

DUKES.

- 1495. Eberhard I.
- 1496. Eberhard II.
- 1498. Ulric; deprived of his states by the emperor Charles V.; recovers them in 1534.
- 1550. Christopher the Pacific.
- 1568. Louis.
- 1593. Frederic I.
- 1608. John Frederic; joined the protestants in the Thirty years' war.
- 1628. Eberhard III.
- 1674. William Louis.
- 1677. Eberhard Louis; served under William III. in Ireland; and with the English armies on the continent.
- 1733. Charles Alexander.
- 1737. Charles Eugene.
- 1793. Louis Eugene (joins in the war against France).

1795. Frederic Eugene makes peace with France, 1796.

1797. Frederic II. marries the princess royal of England, 18 May; made elector of Germany 1803; acquired additional territories, and the title of king in 1805.

KINGS.

1805. Frederic I. supplies a contingent to Napoleon's Russian army; yet joined the allies at Leipsic in 1813. Died in 1816.

1816. William I., 30 Oct.; son (born 27 Sept. 1801). He abolished serfdom in 1818; instituted representative government in 1819; entered into a concordat with Rome in 1857; was the oldest living sovereign, 1862; died 25 June, 1864.

1864. Charles I., son; 25 June; born 6 March, 1857; married princess Olga of Russia, 13 July, 1846.

WURTZCHEN, see *Bautzen*.

WURZBURG (in Bavaria), was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire. It was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814 this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol, and the archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions. Ministers from the second-rate German states met at Würzburg to promote union amongst them, 21-27 Nov. 1850. The archduke Charles defeated the French under Jourdan, 3 Sept. 1796; and the Prussians defeated the Bavarians, 26 July, 1866.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION, see *Rebellions*, 1554.

WYCLIFFITES, see *Wickliffites*.

X.

XANTHIAN MARBLES, see *British Museum*.

XANTHICA, a military festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus (our April), instituted about 392 B.C.

XANTHUS, Lycia, Asia Minor, was taken by Harpagus for Cyrus, about 546 B.C., when

* "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Forson by the correctness and elegance, and sir William Jones by the ease and beauty of the characters they respectively employed." *Dr. Parr*.

the inhabitants buried themselves in the ruins. It was besieged by the Romans under Brutus 42 B.C. After a great struggle the inhabitants set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and perished. The conqueror wished to spare them, and offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, but only 150 were saved. *Plutarch.*

XENOPHON, see *Retreat of the Greeks.*

XERES DE LA FRONTERA (S.W. Spain), the *Asta Regia* of the Romans, and the seat of the wine-trade in Spain, of which the principal wine is that so well known in England as Sherry, an English corruption of Xeres. The British importations of this wine in 1850 reached to 3,826,785 gallons; and in the year ending 5 Jan. 1852, to 3,904,978 gallons. Xeres is a handsome and large town, of great antiquity. At the battle of Xeres, July 19-26, 711, Roderic, the last Gothic sovereign of Spain, was defeated and slain by the Saracens, commanded by Tarik and Muza.

XERXES' CAMPAIGN. Xerxes crossed the Hellespont by a bridge of boats, and entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C., with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,283,220 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the mariners and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylae (*which see*) by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, 7-9 Aug. 480 B.C. The fleet of Xerxes was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, 20 Oct. 480 B.C.; and he hastened back to Persia, leaving behind Mardonius, the best of his generals, with an army of 300,000 men, who was defeated and slain at Plataea, 22 Sept. 479 B.C. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, 465 B.C.

XIMENA (S. Spain), the site of a battle between the Spanish army under the command of general Ballasteros, and the French corps commanded by general Regnier, 10 Sept. 1811. The Spaniards defeated their adversaries; the loss was great on both sides.

Y.

YACHT RACES, see *America.**

YANKEE, from "Yengees," a corruption of "English," the name given by the Massachusetts Indians to the colonists originally; applied solely to the New Englanders by the British soldiers in the American war (1775-81), and afterwards by foreigners to all natives of the United States; and latterly by the confederates of the south to the federals of the north during the war 1861-64.

YARD. The precise origin of our yard is uncertain. It is, however, likely that the word is derived from the Saxon *gyrd*, a rod or shoot, or *gyrdan* to enclose; being anciently the circumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm; see *Standard Measures.*

YARMOUTH, GREAT (Norfolk), was a royal demesne in the reign of William I., as appears from Domesday Book, 1086. It obtained a charter from John, and one from Henry III. In 1348, a plague here carried off 7000 persons; and that terrible disease did much havoc, again in 1579 and 1664. The theatre was built in 1778; and Nelson's pillar, a fluted column 140 feet in height, was erected in 1817. The suspension chain bridge over the river Bure was built by Mr. R. Cory, at an expense of about 4000*l.* Owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on this bridge to witness an exhibition on the water, it suddenly gave way, and seventy-nine lives, mostly those of children, were lost, 2 May, 1845. The railway from London to Norwich was opened in 1844. Great Yarmouth was disfranchised for bribery and corruption by the Reform Act of Aug. 1867.

YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year.

The Roman year was introduced by Romulus, 753 B.C.; and it was corrected by Numa, 713 B.C., and again by Julius Caesar, 45 B.C. (see *Calendar*). The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, 265 B.C.

The lunar year, which comprehends twelve lunar

months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and the lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so

* Three American yachts, the *Henrietta*, *Vesta*, and *Fleetwing*, sailed from New York, 11 Dec. 1855, at 1 P.M. The *Henrietta* arrived at Cowes at 5.40 on 25 Dec., the quickest voyage ever made in a sailing vessel. Her rivals were only a few hours after her.

YEAR, *continued.*

alternately : and the month added triennially was called the second Adar. The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation.

The *sidereal* year, or return to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds.

The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in March, and civil year in September; the Athenians began the year in June; the Macedonians on 24 Sept.; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on 29 or 30 Aug.; and the Persians and Armenians on 11 Aug. Nearly all Christian nations now commence the year on 1 January.

In France, the Merovingian kings began the year with March; the Carolingians sometimes began the year with Christmas, 25 Dec.; and sometimes with Easter, which being a moveable feast, led to much confusion.

Charles IX. of France, in 1564, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from 1 January.

See *Neo-Style*, *Platonic Year*, *Sabbatical Year*, *French Revolutionary Calendar*.

The beginning of the year has been reckoned from the day celebrating the birth of Christ, 25th Dec.; his circumcision, 1 Jan.; his conception, 25 March; and his resurrection, Easter.

The English began their year on the 25th of December, until the time of William the conqueror. This prince having been crowned on 1 Jan. gave occasion to the English to begin their year at that time, to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history. *Stow*. Until the act

YEAR-BOOKS contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the courts of common law. The printed volumes extend from the beginning of the reign of Edward I. to nearly the end of the reign of Henry VIII., a period of about 220 years; but in this series there are many omissions. These books are the first in the long line of legal reports in which England is so rich, and may be considered as, to a great extent, the foundation of our unwritten law, "*Lex non scripta*." In 1863 *et seq.* the year-books of 30 & 31 Edward I. 1302-3, were edited by Mr. A. J. Horwood, for the series of the *Chronicles and Memorials* published at the expense of the British government.

YELLOW FEVER, a dreadful American pestilence, made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia in Oct. 1762; and most awfully at New York in the beginning of August 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July 1793; carrying off several thousand persons. *Hardie*. It again appeared in Oct. 1797; and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept. 1798. It re-appeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802; and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the Isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year.

YELVERTON CASE, see *Trials*, 1861.

YENIKALE, see *Azoff*.

YEOMANRY, see under *Volunteers*.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, a peculiar body of foot guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. 30 Oct. 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain. They were called beef-eaters, a corruption of *buffetiers*, being attendants on the king's buffet or sideboard; see *Battle-axe*. They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with arquebuses and other arms. The band was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII. *Asmole's Instit.* This is said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John, earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486. *Beaton's Pol. Index*.

* The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland is described in the following calendar, given by a traveller:—"23 June. Snow melted. 1 July. Snow gone. 9 July. Fields quite green. 17 July. Plants at full growth. 25 July. Plants in flower. 2 Aug. Fruits ripe. 10 Aug. Plants shed their seed. 18 Aug. Snow." The snow then continues upon the ground for about ten months, from 18th Aug. of one year to 23rd June of the year following, being 309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

for altering the style, in 1752 (see *Style*), the year did not legally and generally commence in England until 25th March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences; and January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, 1745-1746, or 1745-6, or 1746. Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say the "revolution of 1688," as that event happened in February 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the first of January, it would be the revolution of 1689.

YEAR OF OUR LORD; see *Anno Domini*.

YEAR OF THE REIGN. From the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of parliament have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in most of the European states for all similar documents and records; see *List of Kings under England*, p. 275.

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time in law, that in many cases establishes and fixes a right, as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time, it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

YORK, *continued.*

and at Boxtel, 17 Sept.; appointed commander-in-chief, 1798; defeated near Alkmaar, 19 Sept. and 6 Oct. 1799; accused by colonel Wardle of abuse of his patronage;

he resigns, 27 Jan. 1809; becomes again commander-in-chief, 1811; strongly opposes the catholic claims, 1825; dies, 5 Jan. 1837.

YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius about 180, when Christianity was first partially established in England. The bishop Eborius was present at the council of Arles, 314. The see was overturned by the Saxons, was revived by pope Gregory on their conversion, and Paulinus is said to have been consecrated archbishop, 21 July, 625. York and Durham were long the only two sees in the north of England, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as by pope Gregory's institutions it was thought he meant, that whichever of them was first confirmed, should be superior: appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury. The archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, Manchester, and Ripon (*which see*). York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII. 1546, at 1609*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum. *Beatson.* Present income, 10,000*l.*

ARCHBISHOPS.

1501. Thomas Savage, died, 3 Sept. 1507.
 1508. Christopher Bainbrigg, poisoned at Rome, 14 July, 1514.
 1514. Thomas Wolsey, died, 29 Nov. 1530.
 1531. Edward Lee, died, 13 Sept. 1544.
 1545. Robert Holgate, deprived, 23 March, 1554.
 1555. Nicolas Heath, deprived.
 1561. Thomas Young, died, 26 June, 1568.
 1570. Edmund Grindal, translated to Canterbury, 10 Jan. 1576.
 1577. Edwin Sande or Sandys, died, 10 July, 1588.
 1580. John Piers, died, 28 Sept. 1594.
 1595. Matthew Hutton, died, 16 Jan. 1606.
 1596. Tobias Matthew, died, 29 March, 1628.
 1628. George Mountaigne, died, 24 Oct. 1628.
 " Samuel Harsnet, died, 25 May, 1631.
 1632. Richard Neyle, died, 31 Oct. 1640.
 1641. John Williams, died, 25 March, 1650.
 [See vacant ten years.]
 1660. Accepted Frewen, died, 28 March, 1664.

1664. Richard Sterne, died, 18 June, 1683.
 1683. John Dolben, died, 11 April, 1686.
 [See vacant two years.]
 1688. Thomas Lamplough, died, 5 May, 1691.
 1691. John Sharp, died, 2 Feb. 1714.
 1714. Sir William Dawes, died, 30 April, 1724.
 1724. Launcelot Blackburn, died, 23 March, 1743.
 1743. Thomas Herring, translated to Canterbury, Oct. 1747.
 1747. Matthew Hutton, translated to Canterbury, March, 1757.
 1757. John Gilbert, died, 1761.
 1761. Robert Hay Drummond, died, 10 Dec. 1776.
 1777. William Markham, died, 3 Nov. 1807.
 1808. Edward Venables Vernon, died, 1 Nov. 1847.
 1847. Thomas Musgrave, died, 4 May, 1860.
 1860. Charles T. Longley, translated to Canterbury, (from Durham), 1862.
 1862. William Thomson, translated from Gloucester. PRESENT archbishop.

YORK MINSTER (dedicated to St. Peter), was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings; is said never to have been occupied by monks. The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, of wood, about 625, and of stone about 635. It was damaged by fire in 741, and was rebuilt by archbishop Albert, about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas, of Bayeux. It was once more burnt down in 1137, with St. Mary's abbey, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger built the choir, 1154-81; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Romayne, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, archbishop Romanus, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de Melton built the two western towers, which were finished by John de Birmingham in 1342. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, began to rebuild the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern tower. Thus, by many hands, and many contributions of multitudes on the promise of indulgences, this magnificent fabric was completed. It was first set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, 2 Feb. 1829; the damage, estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1832 under sir Robert Smirke. An accidental fire broke out, which in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, 20 May, 1840. This was restored by Sidney Smirke, at a cost of 23,000*l.*, 1841.

YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF, see *Roses*.

YORK (Upper Canada), founded in 1794; since 1834 named Toronto. In the war between America and Great Britain, the United States' forces made several attacks upon the

province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, 27 April, 1813; but it was soon afterwards again retaken by the British.

YORK TOWN (Virginia, United States). Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of York town in Aug. 1781; but after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of general Washington and count Rochambeau, 19 Oct. 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succour they expected; and it mainly led to the close of the war. It was strongly fortified by the confederates in the American civil war, but surrendered to McClellan, May, 1862.

YTTRIUM, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by professor Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wohler in 1828. It is of a dark grey colour, and brittle.

YVRES (now **IVRY**, N.W. France), where a battle was fought, 14 March, 1590, between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the catholic league, over whom the king obtained a complete victory.

Z.

ZAGRAB (Hungary). Here Andrew II. defeated the invader Charles Martel, to whom the pope had assigned his crown, 1292.

ZÄHRINGEN (Baden), the seat of dukes, ancestors of the grand dukes of Baden, descended from Herman I., margrave, 1074; see *Baden*.

ZAMA (near Carthage, N. Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace the year after, which closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost in killed and prisoners more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; 202 B.C.

ZANTE. One of the Ionian Islands (*which see*).

ZANZALEENS. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptised with fire, by the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

ZE, ZOW, ZIERES. For *ye, you, and yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y* so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, 1543.

ZEALAND, one of the 13 provinces which formed the League of Utrecht, 1579; see *Holland*, and *New Zealand*.

ZELA, N.-E. Asia Minor. Where Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing this victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome, in these words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*,"—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (perhaps the shortest despatch on record). This battle ended the war; Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; Pontus was made a Roman province, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamum, 47 B.C.

ZELL (Hanover), see *Denmark*, 1772.

ZEND-AVESTA, ancient sacred books of the Parsees; of which 3 out of 21 are extant. The age of these books is much disputed. Professor Max Müller says that the MSS. had been preserved by the Parsee priests at Bombay, where a colony of fire-worshippers had fled in the 10th century. Anquetil Duperron's French translation, from a modern Persian version, was published in 1771.

ZENO, see *Stoics*.

ZENOBI, Queen of the East, see *Palmyra*.

ZENTA, in Hungary, the scene of a battle where the Germans, under prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, 11 Sept. 1697. This victory led to the peace of Carlowitz, ratified, January, 1699.

ZIDON, see *Sidon*.

ZINC. The ore of zinc, calamine or spelter, was known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China also, and is noticed by

European writers as early as 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. The metal zinc is first mentioned by Paracelsus (who died in 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after the invention of lithography became known in England, in 1817; see *Lithography*. Zinc is much used in voltaic batteries; and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years; see *Photozincography*. In 1866 we imported 29,239 tons of zinc, and exported 8903 tons.

ZIRCONIUM, the metallic base of the earth Zirconia, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789; from this Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. Zirconia is found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon. The metal exists in the form of a black powder.

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS. A shrub brought from the south of Europe about 1640. The *Zizyphus Paliurus* shrub (Christ's Thorn) was brought from Africa before 1596; see *Flowers*.

ZODIAC. Its obliquity was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them by Anaximander, about 560 B.C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos. *Sir W. Jones*.

ZOLLVEREIN (*Customs' Union*), the name given to the German commercial union, of which Prussia is at the head. It began in 1818, and was gradually joined by nearly all the German states except Austria, and a treaty was signed 22 March, 1833, which became the basis of the association. On 19 Feb. 1853, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan. 1854 to Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on 5 April, 1853. In Nov. 1861, Prussia threatened to withdraw unless certain changes were made. By the treaty of 8 July, 1867, between the North German confederation, and the southern states, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse, various changes were made, and by other treaties signed in Oct. these states agreed to send delegates to a customs' parliament to be held at Berlin. A session of this parliament was opened by the king of Prussia, 27 April, and closed 23 May, 1868.

ZOOLOGY (from *zōon*, Greek for animal) is the division of biology which treats of animals. Aristotle (322-284 B.C.) is the founder of the science. Systems of classification have been made by John Ray (1628-1705), Charles Linné (1707-78), G. Buffon (1707-88), and George Cuvier (1769-1832).

The animal kingdom was divided by *Linnæus* into six classes, viz.:—*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, fishes; *Insecta*, insects; *Vermes*, worms; 1741.

Cuvier, who died in Paris, 13 May, 1832, in his great work, *Règne Animal*, published in 1816, distributed the animals into four great divisions, the *Vertebrata* (back-boned); the *Mollusca* (soft bodied); the *Articulata* (jointed); and the *Radiata* (the organs disposed round a centre).

In 1859, professor Owen made known a system of arranging the class *Mammalia* according to the nature of their brains.

The Zoological Society of London (originally the

Zoological Club) was founded in 1826, and its gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April, 1827; the society was chartered 27 March, 1829.

Dr. James Murie was appointed by the society to be their first "anatomical prosector," 3 May, 1865. On the demolition of Exeter Change, in 1829, the menagerie of Mr. Cross was temporarily lodged in The King's Mews, whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832.

The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened. 1832.

See *Aquarium*, *Hippopotamus*, *Giraffe*, and *Acclimatization*.

ZORNDORFF, Prussia, where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies; the former, commanded by the king of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians did not exceed 11,000, 25, 26 Aug. 1758.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers, in 1830, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zouaouas*, a congregation of Arab tribes, famous for daring and skilful courage. In time numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c.: eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added, they having been frequently guilty of treachery. Among their colonels were Lamoricière and Cavaignac. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854-5.*

ZUG, the smallest canton of Switzerland.

* The Zouave organisation and drill were introduced into the federal army in the great civil war in America, by Ephraim E. Ellsworth, early in 1861. He was assassinated on 24 May same year, at Alexandria, just after taking down a secession flag.

ZUINGLIANS, the followers of the reformer, Ulrichus Zuinglius, who at Zurich declaimed against the church of Rome, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion, which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorised to proceed, by the second, the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished 1519. Zuinglius died in arms as a soldier, being slain in a skirmish against his popish opponents in 11 Oct. 1531. The Zuinglians were also called Sacramentarians.

ZÜLLICHAU (Prussia). Here the Russians, under Soltikow, severely defeated the Prussians under Wedel, 23 July, 1759.

ZULPICH, see *Tolbiac*.

ZURICH was admitted a member and made head of the Swiss confederacy, 1351, and was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome; see *Zuinglians*. A grave-digger at Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which eight persons lost their lives and many others were grievously injured, 4 Sept. 1776. The French, under Massena, after repelling an attack of the Austrians, retired from Zurich, 5 June, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men killed and wounded, 25, 26 Sept. 1799; see *Switzerland*. On 24 June, 1859, the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army at Solferino. Preliminaries of peace were signed at Villa Franca by the emperors of Austria and France on 12 July following. A conference between the representatives of the powers concerned having been appointed, the first meeting took place on 8 Aug. After many delays a treaty was signed on 10 Nov. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia; the formation of an Italian Confederation, under the presidency of the pope, was determined on, and the rights of the ex-sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were reserved. The formation of the kingdom of Italy in 1861 annulled the treaty of Zurich.

ZUTPHEN, in Holland. At a battle here 22 Sept. 1586, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable sir Philip Sidney, author of "*Arcadia*," was mortally wounded. He died 7 Oct. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

ZUYPER SLUYS (Holland). Here sir Ralph Abercrombie defeated an attack of the French under Brune; the latter suffered great loss, 9 Sept. 1799.

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- Selim; Turkey, Syria, 1512
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- Semple; trials, 1795, 1862
- Seneca, put to death, 65; Cordova
- Sennacherib; Assyria, 710 A.C.
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- Shalmaneser; Assyria, 720 A.C.
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- Sidney, sir P., 1554-86; Algernon, 1617-83; Rye house plot
- Silvès, abbé; directory, France, 1799
- Sigmund; Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Nicopolis, Poland, Prussia
- Silius, Italicus, poet, about 25-99
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- Smith, Madeleine; trials, 1857
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- Smith, and Markham, captains; duels, trials, 1830
- Smith, Wm.; geology, d. 1840
- Smithson, J.; Smithsonian Institution, 1846
- Smollett, Tobias, novelist, 1721-77
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- Snider, Jacob, d. 1866; fire-arms
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- Soane, sir J., architect, 1753-1837
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- Sobrero, nitro-glycerine, 1847
- Socinus, Lælius (d. 1562), and Faustus (d. 1604); anti-trinitarians, Ariens, unitarians
- Socrates, 468-399 B.C.; Athens, philosophy
- Solomon; Jerusalem, 1004 B.C.
- Solon; Athens, 594 B.C.; laws, tax
- Solyman; Turkey, Belgrade, Vienna, 1529
- Solyman II.; Hungary, Buda, Mohatz, 1526
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- Sophia, Dorothea, d. 1796; England, queens (Geo. 1)
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- Sorel, Agnes; jewellery, 1434
- Soro, Zuan; cipher, 1516
- Sorstratus; pharos, 280 A.C.
- Soto, Ferdinand de; Louisiana, 1541
- Soult, marshal, 1769-1851; Albuera, Oporto, Oribes, Pyrenes, Tarbes, Toulouse, Villa Franca, Douro
- Southey, Rob., 1774-1843; poet-laureate
- Soyer, A. (cook), d. 1838
- Spalding, Mr.; diving-bell, 1783
- Sparks, George; trials, 1853
- Speke, capt., 1827-64; Africa, 1853-4; -B.; London, 1868
- Spellman, sir John; paper-making, Dartford, 1590
- Spencer, earl; Grenville admin., 1806; Roxbury club
- Spencer, Mr.; electrotype, 1837

- Spener, Phil. J.; theolog. 1635-1705; pietists
- Spenser, E., 1553-98; allegory, poet-laureate, verse
- Sper, sir Thos.; Trinity-house, 1512
- Spina, Alexander de; spectacles, 1285
- Spinoza, B. de, 1632-77; atheism
- Spohr, L., mus. comp., 1783-1859
- Spollen, Jaa.; trials, 1857
- Spurgeon, C. H., 1834; Surrey gardens, crystal palace, tabernacle
- Spurzheim, J. G.; craniology, 1800
- Stackpole, captain; duel, 1814
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- Stael, mad. de, novelist, d. 1817
- Stafford, archb.; Canterbury, 1443
- Stafford, lord; popish plot, 1680
- Stafford, marquess of, d. 1803; Bloomsbury
- Staines, sir William; lord mayor, 1800
- Stair, earl of; Glencoe, 1692; Dettlingen, 1743
- Staite; electric light, 1848
- Stalker, gen.; Bushire, suicide, 1857
- Stanberry, John; Eton, 1448
- Stanhope, earl; Halifax administrations, 1714
- Stanhope, Charles, earl, 1753-1816; printing-press;—present earl (before lord Mahon, the historian), d. 1805
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- Stanley, bishop; Norwich, 1837
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- Stanley, sir W.; chamberlain; Bosworth, 1485
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- Stanley, lord, of Alderley, b. 1802; Aberdeen, Palmerston admin.
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- Steele, sir R., 1671-1729; Tatler, Spectator, clubs, Kit-Cat club
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- Steenchel, Magnus; Sweden, 1314
- Stenhouse, J.; dyes, charcoal, 1853
- Stephen; popes, England, Hungary, 997; Poland
- Stephens, Miss; theatres, 1813
- Stephens, rev. Mr.; trials, 1839
- Stephens, Robert; Bible, 1551
- Stephenson, George, 1781-1848; railways, Chatmoos
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- Sterne, Laurence, humourist, 1713-68
- Sternhold, T.; Psalms, 1555
- Stesichorus; choruses, 556 B.C.
- Stewart, col.; Trincomalee, 1795
- Stewart, gen.; Madras, 1783
- Stewart, capt.; Franklin, 1850
- Stewart, Dugald, philosopher, 1753-1828
- Stewart, Duncan; Cæsarean
- Stewarts; trials, 1839
- Stifelius; algebra, 1544
- Stigand, abp.; Canterbury, 1052
- Stillington, B.; blue-stocking
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- Stockdale; trials, 1826
- Stoddart, Dr.; *Times*, 1812
- Stopford, adm.; Acre, Sidon, 1840
- Storace, madame, d. 1814
- Stork; levellers, anabaptists, 1524
- Storks, II.; Ionian Isles, 1859
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- Strangford, lord, bribery, 1784
- Stratford, abp.; Canterbury, 1333
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- Stromeyer; clubfoot, 1831
- Strongbow; Ireland, 1176
- Struensee, count; Zell, 1772
- Strutt, Edw.; Aberdeen adm., 1852
- Struve, F., astron., 1793-1864
- Strzelecki, A.; Australia, 1840
- Stuart, Alexander; marquess
- Stuart, conf. gen.; United States, 1862
- Stuart, gen.; Cuddalore, 1783
- Stuart, sir John; Maida, 1806
- Stukeley, Dr.; earthquakes
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- Suetonius, C. T., hist., writes, 128
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- Suffrein, Thos.; Trincomalee, 1782
- Sugden, sir Edward (afterwards lord St. Leonards); chancellor, lord, 1852
- Suisse, Nicholas; trials, 1842
- Sullivan, Mr.; Lima, 1357
- Sulpicius, Servius; civil law, code, 53 B.C.
- Summer, archbp.; Chester, 1828; Canterbury, 1848
- Summer, bishop; Llandaff, 1826; Winchester, 1827
- Summer, C.; United States, 1856
- Sunderland, earl of; administrations, 1684
- Surajah Dowlah; Black-hole, India, Plassey, 1757
- Surrey, earl of; Flodden, 1513; Roman catholics, 1829
- Susarion and Dolon; comedy, 562 B.C.
- Sussex, Aug. Fred., 1773-1843; marriage, 1793; Royal Society
- Sutter, capt.; California, 1847
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- Sutton, C. M.; speaker, 1817
- Sutton, Thos.; Charter-house, 1611
- Suwarrow, marshal, 1730-1800; Alessandria, Ismael, Novi, Parma, Poland, Praga, Warsaw, Trebia, 1799
- Swan, Mr., M.P.; bribery, 1819
- Sweyn; Denmark, 985; England
- Swift, dean J., 1667-1745; Drapier
- Swynfen; trials, 1858
- Sydenham, Floyer, d. 1788; literary fund
- Sydenham, lord; Melbourne administration, 1834
- Sydenham, Thos., physic., 1624-89
- Sydney, Henry, viscount; Ireland, lord lieutenant, 1650
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- Sykes and Rumbold, Messrs.; bribery, 1776
- Sylla; Rome, Athens, 85 B.C.
- Symington; steam-engine, 1750
- Symonds, rev. Symon; Bray, 1533-58
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- Tacitus, M. C., hist., about 62-117; Rome, emp., 275
- Tait, bp.; London, 1856
- Talbot, Miss Augusta; trials, 1851
- Talbot, II. F.; photography, calotype, &c., 1840
- Talfourd, sir T. N., poet, judge; 1795-1854
- Tallard, marshal; Blenheim, 1704
- Talleyrand, 1754-1838; Benevento
- Tallis, Thos., musician, d. 1585
- Talma, actor, d. 1826
- Tamerlane, d. 1405; India, Dumas, Tamerlane
- Tandem; Adamite
- Tankerville, Ford, earl of; administrations, 1699
- Tantia Topee; India, 1857
- Tarquin; Rome, kings, Sibylline books
- Tarquinius Priscus; cloaca, 588 B.C.
- Tasman, Abel; circumnavigator, Australia, 1642; New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land
- Tasso, Torquato; poet, 1544-95
- Tate, Nahum, d. 1715; poet-laureate
- Tatian, about 170; aquarians, eneralites
- Tattersall, R.; race, 1766
- Taurontheus; carrier pigeons
- Tavernier; pearls, 1633
- Tawell, John; trials, 1845
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- Taylor, gen. Zachary; president, United States, 1849
- Taylor, Messrs.; oil-gas
- Taylor, Dr. Brook; acoustics, 1714
- Taylor, rev. Robert; atheism, trials, 1827, 1831
- Taylor, rev. W.; blind, bells, 1856
- Teba, countess; (empress) France, 1853
- Tekeli; Hungary, revolta, 1766
- Teleki; Austria, 1860; Hungary, 1861
- Telephorus; Lent, 130
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- Tell, William; Switzerland, 1307
- Tempe; planets, 1861
- Temple, earl; Newcastle admin., 1757
- Teniers, D. (two), 1582-1604
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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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2. ABDICATION.—Charles V. as king of Spain, 16 Jan. 1556.
- ABELARD.—Heloise died 17 May, 1164.
3. ABERRATION OF LIGHT, discovered by James Bradley, through his observation of an apparent motion of the fixed stars, 1727.
4. ABYSSINIA.—Sir R. Napier's arrival before Magdala, 2 April, 1868.
Battle of Arogee or Fahla; Theodore's troops attack the British first brigade; defeated with much slaughter (Good Friday), 10 April, 1868.
Theodore surrenders the Europeans, but does not accept the terms offered him, 11 April, 1868.
Magdala stormed; suicide of Theodore, 13 April, 1868.
Magdala burnt to the ground, 17 April, 1868.
Death of Theodore's queen, 10 May, 1868.
Henry Duffton of the "intelligence department" shot by Shosho robbers, 28 May, 1868.
Immediate return of the troops; all had embarked, 2 June, 1868.
Troops arrive at Plymouth, 21 June; sir R. Napier at Dover, 2 July, 1868.
[Cattle said to have been employed in the expedition: 45 elephants, 7417 camels, 12,920 mules and ponies, 7033 bullocks, 827 donkeys. Natives also were largely employed in the transport service.]
13. ADULLAM, *note*.—The Adullamites (Lord Elcho and Mr. Wyld excepted) voted with Mr. Gladstone, for the disestablishment of the Irish church, 1 May, 1868.
15. AFGHANISTAN.—The sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan defeated troops of the reigning Ameer, took Candahar, and proclaimed Sheer Ali sovereign of Afghanistan, April, 1868.
- AFRICA.—Letter from Livingstone at Bembo, dated 2 March, 1867.
17. AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Excellent horse-show, opened 30 May, 1868.
22. ALEXANDRA PARK.—Horse races first held here, 30 June, 1 July, 1868.
27. ALPS, *note*.—Cenis tunnel; 4267 metres to be excavated; reported Feb. 1868.
42. ARCHÆOPTERYX (ancient bird); the name given to the earliest known remains of a bird, found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, by Herman von Meyer and Dr. Häberlein in 1861. Its structure approximated more to that of a reptile than that of modern birds does. It was described by Owen in 1863.
49. ARMY.—Flogging in time of peace abolished by amendment on Mutiny act, March, 1868.
65. AUSTRIA.—Civil marriages bill (annulling clerical jurisdiction over them) passed by the upper house, after sharp resistance, 21 March; received the emperor's assent, 25 May, 1868.
76. BANKRUPTS in England; declared in 1867, 8994.
80. ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, near Smithfield;

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- building said to have begun, 1102; restored by subscription, and reopened, 29 March, 1868.
90. BATTLES.—Arogee or Fahla (*Abyssinians defeated*), 10 April, 1868.
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Russians defeat Bokharians, 25 May, 1868, and occupy Samarcand.
94. BELGIUM.—Serious riots in the mining districts; put down by the military; 10 lives lost; March and April, 1868.
111. BOKHARA.—The Russians were again victors, 25 May, 1868, and occupied Samarcand the next day.
113. BORNEO.—Sir James Brooke died in Devonshire, 11 June, 1868.
119. BRAZIL.—Three monitors pass Curupaity, on the Paraguay, 17 Feb.; 6 ironclads force the passage of Humaltá; they find Asuncion abandoned, 21 Feb. 1868.
Fierce resistance of the Paraguayans; Lopez said to have armed 4000 women, June, 1868.
143. CANADA; see *Ottawa*.
145. CANNING ADMINISTRATION, *note*.—Read "Port-land administration," and "president of India Board," 1820.
146. CANNON.—Continued experiments at Shoeburyness; Plymouth model fort, with 15-inch solid shield-plates, tried with 23 ton gun of 12-inch bore, bearing 600 lb. Palliser shot; exterior of fort destroyed; interior intact;—the 10-inch English gun shown to be superior to American and Prussian great guns, 16—24 June, 1868.
165. CHEMISTRY.—Henry Watts's great "Dictionary of Chemistry" completed, May, 1868.
171. CHINA.—Chinese ambassadors at Washington, U.S., received by president Johnson, 5 June, 1868.
175. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Great meeting at St. James's Hall, in defence of the Irish Church establishment; 23 bishops present, 6 May, 1868.
191. COMETS.—One discovered at Carlsruhe by Dr. Winnecke, 13 June, 1868.
203. COPYRIGHT, *note*.—In the case of Routledge v. Low, the house of lords on appeal decide in favour of the copyright of a foreign author, 29 May, 1868.
215. CROATIA.—A Croatian deputation recognizes union of Croatia with Hungary, 27 May, 1868.
227. DEATH.—"Capital Punishment Within Prisons Bill" passed May, 1868.
Abolition of the punishment of death in Great Britain proposed by Mr. Gilpin in the commons; negatived (127 to 23), 21 April, 1868.
Capital punishment abolished in Saxony, 1 April, 1868.
248. DUBLIN.—Death of sir Benjamin L. Guinness, 19 May, 1868.

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249. **DUELS.**—Lord Castlereagh wounded Mr. Can-
ning, 21 Sept. 1809.
257. **ECOBREURS (Flayers).**—A name given to bands
of armed adventurers who desolated France
and Belgium during the 15th century, begin-
ning about 1435. Amongst their leaders were
Chabannes, comte de Dammartin, the bastard
of Armagnac, and Villandras; and they at
one time numbered 100,000. They are said
to have stripped their victims to their shirts,
and flayed the cattle. They were favoured
by the English invasion and the civil wars.
260. **EDUCATION.**—The duke of Marlborough's bill
withdrawn, 18 May, 1868.
269. **EMPERORS.**—Peter I., Czar of Russia, assumed
the title of emperor, 21 Oct. 1721.
270. **ENGINEERS' Amalgamated Society,** in 1867, con-
sisted of above 30,000 members; annual in-
come 86,000*l.*; disbursed to disabled work-
men, &c., about 50,000*l.*; amassed capital,
about 125,000*l.*
274. **ENGLAND.**—Michael Faraday, natural philo-
sopher (nearly 76), died, 25 Aug. 1867.
Death of lord Brougham, aged 89, 7 May,
1863.
Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh from Aus-
tralia, 26 June, 1868.
277. **ENGLISH WRITERS.**—George Herbert, 1593-1633.
283. **EVANGELICAL.**—The "Evangelical Church" in
Germany, began with a fusion of the Lutherans
and Calvinists in Nassau in 1817; followed
by similar movements in different parts of
Germany, 1818-22.
288. **EXECUTIONS.**—O'Farrell, for attempting to
assassinate the duke of Edinburgh; Sydney,
N.S. Wales, 21 April, 1868.
Richard Bishop; murder of Alfred Cartwright;
Maidstone, 30 April, 1868.
Michael Barrett, Fenian; for Clerkenwell
explosion; **THE LAST PUBLIC EXECUTION IN
ENGLAND,** 26 May, 1868.
295. **FENIANS.**—*Consequences of the Clerkenwell ex-
plosion,* 13 Dec. 1867:—"Six persons were
killed 'outright,' six more died from its
effects, according to the coroner's inquests;
five, in addition, owe their deaths indirectly
to this means; one young woman is in a
madhouse, 40 mothers were prematurely
confined, and 20 of their babes died from the
effects of the explosion on the women; others
of the children are dwarfed and unhealthy.
One mother is now a raving maniac; 120
persons were wounded; 50 went into St.
Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn-lane, and King's
College Hospitals; 15 are permanently in-
jured, with loss of eyes, legs, arms, &c.;
besides 20,000*l.* worth of damage to person
and property. Such was the horrifying and
pitiable devastation caused by that one barrel
of gunpowder."—*Times,* 29 April, 1868.
Richard Burke, a leader, convicted of treason-
felony, 30 April, 1868.
297. **FIRE-ARMS.**—The "Money-Walker" rifle
(patented by Mr. Mowbray-Money, and lieut.-
col. Walker); tried and approved, 18 June,
1868.
305. **FOREIGN OFFICE** completed, and occupied by
lord Stanley, who gave an entertainment,
24 June, 1868.
314. **FRANCE.**—Defeat of an attack on free trade in
the chamber, May, 1868.
New press law put in force; increasing facility
for publishing new journals, June, 1868.
326. **GAS** successfully applied as fuel to generate
steam by Jackson's patent, April, 1868.
356. **HANDEL.**—Triennial commemoration, 15, 17,
19 June; highly successful—about 25,000
present on 19 June, 1868.
360. **HAYTI.**—Insurrection against Salnave, 10 May;
said to be successful, 26 May; English consul
protecting foreigners, June, 1868.
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- Salnave defeats insurgents, and kills his
prisoners, 3 June, 1868.
363. **HEREFORD.**—James Atlay consecrated bishop,
24 June, 1868.
368. **HOLLAND.**—New ministry formed by M. de
Thorbecke, June, 1868.
375. **HUNGARY.**—Croatian deputation accepts union
with Hungary, 27 May, 1868.
Prince Napoleon Jerome's visit; warmly re-
ceived, June, 1868.
376. **IRELAND.**—Irish archbishops and bishops
present address to the queen at Windsor, on
behalf of the Irish Church establishment,
14 May, 1868.
403. **ITALY.**—Frightful atrocities committed by
brigands in south Italy, April-May, 1868.
405. **JAMAICA.**—A bill of indictment for misdemeanor
against governor Eyre brought in, 15 May;
discharged by grand jury, 2 June, 1868.
Ch.-justice Cockburn disclaimed agreement
with part of justice Blackburn's charge on
the occasion: an almost unexampled case,
8 June, 1868.
406. **JAPAN.**—Japanese outrages on French sailors,
culprits executed, 16 March; further out-
rages punished, 23 March, 1868.
413. **JUPITER'S** moons were all invisible on 21 Aug.
1867; a very rare occurrence.
454. **LUTHERANISM.**—The Luther memorial at Worms
unveiled in presence of the king of Prussia
and other sovereigns, 25 June, 1868.
459. **MAGDALA.**—British loss, 2 killed; 20 wounded.
Abyssinian loss, about 500 killed and
wounded out of about 5000. Magdala was
burnt to the ground by the British, 17 April,
1868.
460. **MAGIC.**—See Godwin's "Lives of the Necro-
mancers," 1834, and Ennemoser's "History
of Magic," translated by W. Howitt, 1854.
468. **MARITIME EXHIBITION** was opened by represen-
tatives of the government, 1 June, 1868.
510. **NAVY.**—The *Monarch*, our first armour-clad
turret ship, launched at Chatham, 25 May,
1868.
511. **NECROMANCERS,** see *Witchcraft*.
513. **NEUTRALITY LAWS.**—A commission in a report
issued in May, 1868, recommended changes.
522. **NITRO-GLYCERINE.**—Mr. Alfred Nobel's nitro
glycerine manufactory, near Stockholm,
blown up; 15 persons killed, many injured,
10 June, 1868.
527. **NOVA SCOTIA.**—Agitation for secession. Mr.
John Bright presented a petition in the
commons, 15 May; his motion for a royal
commission of inquiry negatived, 16 June,
1868.
541. **PAINTERS.**—Murillo, 1618-85; George Mor-
land, 1763-1804; Leonardo da Vinci, 1452-
1520.
572. **PLANETS.**—98.—C. P. Peters, 18 April, 1868.
99.—M. Borelli, 28 May, "
583. **PORTE,** or Sublime Porte, official name of the
court of the Sultan of Turkey. Mostaafa,
the last of the Abbasside caliphs (1243-56)
fixed in the threshold of the principal
entrance to his palace at Bagdad, a piece of
the black stone, adored at Mecca; and thus
this entrance became the "porte" by
eminence, and the title of his court. The
sultans, successors of the caliphs, assumed
the title. *Bouillet*
605. **PRUSSIA.**—21 Hanoverians convicted of in-
cipient treason against Prussia, 20 May,
1868.
Count von Bismarck's temporary retirement
through ill-health, June, 1868.
North German parliament closed by the king,
20 June, 1868.
615. **RAILWAYS.**—Southern Railways Amalgamation
bill; opposed in the lords; withdrawn,
June, 1868.

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 Mont Cenis railway opened for traffic, 15 June, 1868.
 620. REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.—Scotch Reform bill passed the commons, 18 June, 1868.
 634. ROME.—Sudden death of cardinal Andrea, 15 May, 1868.
 The pope, in his allocution, censures the Austrian new civil marriage law, 22 June, 1868.
 643. RUSSIA.—Sovereigns: Peter I. assumed the title of emperor, 22 Oct. 1721.
 649. SAMARCAND: entered by the Russians, 26 May, 1868, after a conflict on the previous day.
 664. SERVIA.—Milan, nephew of Michael, chosen his successor: warmly received at Belgrade, 23 June, 1868.
 696. STATUES.—R. Cobden; Camden-town, June, 1868.
 708. SUSPENSORY BILL: rejected by the house of lords (192 to 97), 30 June, 3 A.M., 1868.
 712. SYDNEY.—The duke of Edinburgh sailed from Sydney, 4 April, and arrived at Portsmouth, 26 June, 1868.
 743. TRIALS.—Esmonde will case, Dublin; Lady

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 Esmonde bequeathed property to support protestantism in Ireland, by endowing a college, &c.: will disputed by her family: no verdict by jury, 3-13 June, 1868.
 Risk Allah v. Whitehurst (for *Daily Telegraph*): libel case: damages for plaintiff, 96*ol.*, 19 June, 1868.
 755. TURKEY.—Arrival of prince Napoleon Jerome at Constantinople, 26 June, 1868.
 770. UNITED STATES.—Death of the ex-president James Buchanan, 1 June, 1868.
 Chinese embassy received by the president, 5 June, 1868.
 Bill for re-admitting North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama, to representation in congress, passed by the senate, 11 June, 1868.
 Mr. Reverdy Johnson nominated ambassador to Great Britain, 12 June, 1868.
 Arkansas re-admitted over the president's veto, 20 June, 1868.
 779. VICTORIA.—A new ministry said to have been formed, 24 May, 1868.

THE END.

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